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Levels of Response In Experiential Conceptualizations of Neighborhood: The Potential For Multiple Versions of This Place Construct

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LEVELS OF RESPONSE IN EXPERIENTIAL CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF NEIGHBORHOOD: THE POTENTIAL FOR MULTIPLE VERSIONS OF THIS PLACE CONSTRUCT

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LEVELS OF RESPONSE IN EXPERIENTIAL CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF NEIGHBORHOOD: THE POTENTIAL FOR MULTIPLE VERSIONS OF THIS PLACE CONSTRUCT

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In the literature, numerous theoretical perspectives have defined and interpreted what is meant by "neighborhood." A criticism of these perspectives is a lack of a universal definition, with no one-to-one empirical counterpart. The intent of this dissertation is to develop experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood. Residents, those who experience and interact on a daily bases will provide the meaning and interpretation of what is meant by neighborhood.

The "levels of response" are the means of identifying and interpreting the systematic differences in the cognitive processing involved in the construal of neighborhood. Five cognitive levels of response were identified: Affective, orientation, categorization, evaluation, and adaptation. The incidence of the level of response in the mental representations of participants reveals something about how these everyday surrounds are construed. An assumption is that how we cognitively process, interpret, and attach meaning to neighborhood is directly influenced by who we are (i.e., gender, age, family status, ethnicity, and so on), how we are socialized (i.e., social positions, roles, predisposition, and acculturation), and the form or

structure of the environment (i.e., the socio-physical surround). Since the construct neighborhood is a mental representation, it is assumed that there will be multiple versions of the construct neighborhood.

A mixed method approach (i.e., qualitative and quantitative techniques), in association with a comprehensive theoretical framework (person-environment-behavior, social cognition, and feminist perspective), facilitated an in-depth analysis of the experiential conceptualizations of neighborhood. The objective was to link the theoretical component to the empirical component (i.e., open-ended interviewing process relating to the individuals perception of what constituted a neighborhood). The intent here is to establish understanding of what constitutes "social reality" for each participant.

The findings suggest that the levels of cognitive response are useful in determining if distinctive versions of neighborhood exist. In addition, the research demonstrated that gender is a significant factor in the construal of neighborhood renditions.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim of This Research

The intent of this research is to develop experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood (i.e., mental image of neighborhood). An experiential perspective focuses on the construal of an ordinary person, one who is likely to experience a neighborhood as a resident. In this vein, an experiential perspective is synonymous to a public perspective. It is clear from research on this notion, that the construct neighborhood has been interpreted in a multitude of ways by individuals inhabiting them. What accounts for these differences in how this social-spatial enclave is construed? Are there mental prototypes of neighborhood common to particular groups in society? If so, how might these types be distinguished from one another? If ways of construing this concept neighborhood involve assigning essential features to define its place category, which features are likely to be emphasized cognitively by which groups? Do neighborhood environmental prototypes imply much about ways in which individuals interact and live? These interrelated questions are of interest in this research project.

Individuals are social beings and, as such, they transact and interact with others on a daily basis within everyday surroundings which, themselves, have considerable social implications (see Hillier & Hanson, 1984). Theorists suggest that social interactions and social contexts often shape the ways people apprehend and/or think about others, things, objects and relationships (see Roos, 2008; Fiske & Taylor, 1991). In that way, social

relations and their norms exert their influence on experiences and behaviors (see Roos, 2008; Moskowitz, 2005; Howard & Hollander, 1997; Fiske & Taylor, 1991; and Forgas, 1981). The implication for this research is that people will construe neighborhood in ways consistent with their social characteristics, roles, and positions when engaged in cognitive processing about such places. Conceptualizations underlying construing, then, reflect, via cognitive level of response, attempts to sustain that consistency.

Reasoning in this way provides an opportunity for analyzing many different interpretations of the concept neighborhood. Since a notion of neighborhood is, in effect, a cognitive representation, the resulting image should be systematically related to differences in the way it is conceptualized. These differences, in turn, should reflect influences emanating from social patterns of everyday living. In this research project, I search for such influences by employing the idea of "level of response" when examining the cognitive processing involved in expressions of neighborhood. Theory associated with perceptual-cognitive processing suggests that there are five overlapping and interrelated levels to cognitive responses of surrounding events. These include affect, orientation, categorization, evaluation, and adaptation (see, for example, Mandler, 1985; Ittelson, 1978; Ittelson, Proshansky, Rivlin, & Winkel, 1974). Their occurrence, preponderance, and positions in neighborhood notions should help to reveal, along with ancillary information, something about the individuals construing these renditions and influences on them from their social living patterns.

Simply stated, neighborhoods are significant because they are an essential component of one's living environment. A considerable portion of our daily interactions occurs within these settings. I would argue that our neighborhoods are so familiar that much of our interactions with others and the setting occur without much thought. It is when something or someone is different or awry that our surrounds become acuity conscious and we begin to react. Our reactions, how we cognitively process and then behave, are directly influenced by who we are (i.e., gender, age, ethnicity, family status, and so on), how we are socialized (i.e., social position, social roles, acculturation, and so on), and the structure of the environment (i.e., the socio-physical surround). Individuals will conceptualize cues in such a manner as to make them relevant and salient to themselves. What is of particular interest is which cues we attend to, and how we process the information and ultimately behave. Obviously, no two individuals will process and react to a situation, event, or person in exactly the same manner. However, it seems plausible that there are dominant levels of cognitive response.

The research focuses on ways in which the environmental construct neighborhood is imaged. Within this focus, four interrelated issues will be investigated, these include:

1) Develop experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood;

2) Investigate whether they differ according to gender or other demographic characteristics, social indicators, and levels of cognitive response;
3) Evaluate conceptualizations for distinct ways of construing this construct;
4) Discuss why distinct conceptualizations can be viewed as versions (i.e., schematizing) of neighborhood.

Within the literature, neighborhood is consistently viewed from a theoretical perspective. Theoretical perspectives can be criticized for the lack of a standardized or universal definition of the construct neighborhood, and for the employment of a hypothetical and latent concept with no one-to-one empirical counterpart. By examining the construct neighborhood through an experiential perspective, no standard definition is needed and is in fact irrelevant—residents view neighborhoods as a part of the living environment. Individuals provide meaning through interacting and transacting, commonly relating their surroundings to self-issues. Hence, I avoid the shortcomings and limitations inherent in a theoretical perspective.

1.2 Scope of Dissertation

The intent of this research is to develop a real world definition of the construct neighborhood. By implication, the residents of a neighborhood are the definers. They determine the meaning and relevance of these ordinary settings—no theoretical perspective defining what a neighborhood means is implemented. However, this does not mean that this is an atheoretical project. In fact, theory is an essential component in facilitating

understanding of how and why people conceptualize, construe, and attach meaning to the construct neighborhood. In order to facilitate this endeavor, a number of essential components are synthesized into a coherent research protocol instituted with the theoretical underpinning of person-environment-behavior, social cognition, and a feminist perspective.

In Chapter 2, the literature review will demonstrate the difficultly that researchers contend with when defining precisely what is meant by a neighborhood. The review begins with space and the built environment, narrowed to urbanized areas, and then to the scale of neighborhood. The intent here is to demonstrate the structural influences, and the difficulty in defining these spatial entities.

In Chapter 3, Theoretical Underpinnings, a theoretical framework is discussed in-depth, to provide the reader with an understanding of the "level of response," that encompasses cognitive processes (i.e., information acquisition, coding, storing, recalling, and manipulation) within a specific context of interest (i.e., neighborhoods). Two of the three theoretical perspectives are combined in order to provide a clearer picture of how and why individuals construe neighborhood in ways that are consistent with their social characteristics and context when engaged in cognitive processing about such places (via cognitive levels of response). The entire theoretical framework is based on a synthesis of person-environment-behavior, social cognition and a feminist perspective. The framework permits a multifaceted analysis of "how one construes neighborhood," and provides a meaningful

interpretation of similarities and differences based on one's position, experience, and roles within a specific context of interest. Alone each of these theories cannot fully explain the phenomena; implementing an interdisciplinary approach provides a comprehensive framework intended to extend person-environment-behavior theory.

In Chapter 4, Why Gender Matters, advances the position that gender does matter in how individuals conceptualize, attach meaning to, and experience a neighborhood. Feminist theorists' postulate that gender should matter in how individuals construe their everyday surroundings. A case will be made that gender matters because: (1) Individuals are part of a larger social system, one that socializes us into specific roles and positions; (2) gendered individuals presumably develop distinctive interpretations and attachments to others, things, and objects within a given neighborhood; (3) gendered individuals enact diverse levels of cognitive response—some are more salient or dominant than others. If gender theory is correct, there will be a distinct version or versions (i.e., groupings) of the construct neighborhood, based on the categories of women and men.

In Chapter 5, The Research Protocol establishes a coherent plan from conceptualization of an ideal, collection of data, analysis and interpretation, to formulating an explanation of observed phenomenon, with the ultimate goal of furthering person-environment-behavior theory. It articulates the rules to be followed and promotes the avenue for establishing inferences about the causal relations among the variables, providing the mechanism for

anticipating complexity of interactions within the context. I began thinking about, taking on, and doing person-environment research, with the assumption that the construct "neighborhood" and individuals' perception of that setting, would take on a complexity that would be methodologically challenging. In this research project, there is an empirical component (i.e., open-ended interviewing process—participants' perception of what constitutes a neighborhood), as well as theoretical components. The object is to link the theoretical components to the empirical, in order to produce a "social reality." To facilitate and organize this research, a mixed method methodology (theory of how to approach research) are implemented to structure the selection of methods and techniques that are appropriate to this research.

In Chapter 6, Mixed Methods Approach, the methods incorporated in this research project reflect the techniques and procedures appropriate for exploring experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood. In order to facilitate this research, a mixed methods approach (i.e., qualitative and quantitative methods) is utilized. Recognition of the implementation of a mixed methods approach is fundamental to understanding the design methodology. The qualitative methods structuring this research are a case study format in association with open-ended interviewing techniques. Quantitative methods are then utilized to classify variables (i.e., cognitive levels of response and dimensions) via content analysis; determine standards of validity and reliability, and statistical inference techniques (i.e., coefficient

correlation analysis, factor analysis, and so on). A mixed methods approach permits diversification in techniques (i.e., triangulation of measurement), providing depth to the overall protocol.

In Chapter 7, the Analysis, an investigation is undertaken using a mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative methods). Initially, descriptive analysis begins the process, followed by coefficient correlations analysis, then R-Mode and Q-Mode factor analysis are utilized. The intent here is to use methods that are consistent with an explanatory research project. In other words, the methods utilized here allow for the investigation of the cognitive levels of response, as employed by individuals.

In Chapter 8, a closer examination of the potential influence of gender is investigated using a mixed method approach, consistent with the techniques used in the previous chapter. The objective here is to determine if gender matters in the construal of neighborhood. If so, what features are emphasized, and what does this imply about how individuals interact and live?

In Chapter 9, the contributions to person-environment-behavior research are discussed, as well as future implications of this experiential research. It is anticipated that social characteristics, social indicators, and levels of cognitive responses account for a variety of differences in how this spatial enclave is construed by individuals. In particular, gender differences in the construal of neighborhood imply interesting implications for future researchers, public officials and city planners. No longer can we ignore the

role of gender, or the perspectives of ordinary citizens, in the conceptualization of neighborhoods. This implies that we need to plan for future use by taking into consideration the inhabitants and their specific needs, desires, and wants in association to a specific context, that is, neighborhood.

Social characteristics, roles, and positions of residents in association with the social environment directly influence, constrain, or provide alternatives, as reflected in their construal of neighborhood. Within the literature, neighborhood is discussed through an array of topics. To my knowledge, no research has taken on all five cognitive levels of response, intertwined with socio-demographic factors, and as structured by a sociocultural environment in a single project. An assumption of this research is that individuals may exhibit similarities in the way neighborhood is construed, meaning that there is some form of commonality underlying how this construct is thought about.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Intent of Literature Review

In this review, I begin with a conceptual argument of the nexus of space with the built environment. The intent here is to illustrate the myriad ways that societies have a socio-spatial order. The purpose is to establish criteria to examine human interactions within a specific type of environment (i.e., neighborhood). Second, I will review the relevant literature pertaining to urban areas and cities, with the intent of demonstrating the difficulties in defining such ambiguous large-scale entities. Third, the focus will be narrowed to the scale of neighborhood, and to the concept of place attachment. Amalgamated with scale is the influence of socio-cultural factors that provide and maintain the structure and function of the built environment. This review will provide background into the techniques, methods, and theories implemented by previous researchers.

2.2 Space and the Built Environment

Space can be conceptualized as a means used to constrain, limited, regulate, sustain, and in general influence an activity (i.e., spatial structuring effects) (see Amedeo, Golledge, & Stimson, 2009; Peponis & Wineman, 2002). At the most basic level, it is plausible to conceptualize space as environments (i.e., settings, surrounds, milieu, location, scene, locale, background, and so on). Significantly, built environments can then be viewed as having a purpose, function, and structure. An environment is patterned according to its relevance to individuals in terms of its social

purpose. Inherent in all environments is a sociocultural dimension (see Amedeo, et al., 2009; Peponis & Wineman, 2002; Hillier & Hanson, 1984). Proshansky (1976) states, "there is no physical setting that is not also a social and cultural setting" (p. 305). Significantly, the meaning of space to individuals experiencing it, is not solely dependent on spatial properties, but rather on the individual's sociocultural translations of them. A fundamental assumption is that behavior is influenced by means of interaction and transaction, within an environmental context. Ultimately, our behavior is played out by means of those symbiotic relationships. Therefore, space is not causal in any direct sense, but instead space is considered to have influence by way of inextricable concurrence with other important components in environments (see Amedeo, et al., 2009).

All social systems are in reality spatial entities. Hiller and Hanson (1984) argue that there is a social logic to space in the built environment. In other words, the organization of space itself is a social expression, and as such, the nature of whatever is social in a social system can be interpreted by its spatial organization. A tenet of space in the built environment is as follows: Through its ordering of space the man-made physical realm is already a social behavior (see Amedeo, et al., 2009; Peponis & Wineman, 2002; Hillier & Hanson, 1984). The built environment constitutes a specific form, one which is created for social intentions, whether by design or accumulatively, and through which society is both constrained and recognizable. All societies take on a definite spatial form in two senses: 1)

Through its arrangement of people (i.e., locations, degree of aggregation and separation, and patterns of movement); and 2) arrangement of space (i.e., aggregates of buildings, boundaries, paths, zones, nodes, edges, and so on) (Hiller & Hanson, 1984, pp. 26-27). Furthermore, spatial order is implied in social rules, expectations, and norms about the use of space (see Amedeo, et al., 2009; Hillier & Hanson, 1984). What all this is alluding to, is that societies have a spatial order, and we recognize the existence of cultures based on their specific spatial form. Additionally, societies/cultures can be differentiated based on their unique form.

Spatial order can also be conceptualized as creating and ordering empty volumes of space, as exemplified in buildings. It is this ordering of space that is the purpose of buildings, not the actual physical object itself. Because buildings have purpose, they transform space through objects. Essential to the ordering of space is that it creates a relationship between function and social meaning. Therefore, the ordering of space in buildings is really about the ordering of relations between people. Proshansky (1976) conceptually linked spatial order to its structuring role of the environment, which is an intrinsic or complex relationship within and between the sociocultural facets that form a specific spatial entity. Through spatial ordering we can identify the physical-social-cultural properties and identify how people, either as individuals or as a collective, use, order, organize, and structure space (see Hiller & Hanson, 1984; Proshansky, 1976). Societies are recognizable because of this ordering of space, individually and

collectively, and the manner in which space is created and ordered signifies at a base level that a society exists and has a form.

Proshansky (1976) and Hiller and Hanson (1984) argue that spatial structure and social structure are not independent of one another; they are facets of the same thing. Therefore, I would argue that individuals do not cognize space as independent of other objects and things during activities. How do different individuals perceive the same environment differently when the structural influences are similar? In short, individuals perceive, organize and react to structural influences differently because of previous experiences, socialization, cognitive processing (i.e., information acquisition, encoding, integration, feedback), and innate cognitive abilities. This implies that the environment is conceived of in different ways to different individuals. The significance here is that individuals have the cognitive capacity to synthesize and interpret a variety of external information with internal information, to form their own unique impressions of what the environment means to them. These impressions are relative and expressed in terms of the quality of the individuals' experiences and activities. Kates and Wohmill (1966) state:

> We must realize that the individual does not passively react or adapt to environmental forces impinging on him, but brings a variety of cognitive activities to bear—expectancies, attitudes, even symbolic elaborations and transformation of the world of reality—which come to mediate and modulate the impact of the environment (As cited in Moore, 1979, p. 37).

Temporal elements also play a role in how individuals conceptualize an environment. Within any given situation or milieu, individuals will process and integrate contextual information and form schemas. These schemata will be consistent with: (1) Duration of situation or milieu; (2) influenced by

demographic factors, such as gender, age, sexuality, ethnicity and so on (related to motives, goals, and experiences), and point in time (i.e., daylight, evening, and season). The implication is that someone who experiences the environment at a different point in time may have a completely different experience and/or reaction. These issues need to be considered when examining how the sociocultural structure influences individuals within a given environment.

In summary, a nexus of space and the built environment encompasses a social logic. Amedeo, et al. (2009) summarizes space and its social logic as:

> …space is pervasive in numerous processes, patterns, and organization of things and events throughout a social system; its structural manifestations in the many environments in which human action and experience ordinarily take place; its presence in sociocultural codes associated with human relating and/or exchanging; and its significance in the ways human image, perceive, and conceptualize their surroundings for orientation and identification (p. 7).

Clearly, there is a direct nexus between structure of space and individuals' activities and experiences.

2.3 Urban Areas and Cities

The Bureau of the Census defines an urbanized area as a geographical area with a population 50,000 or more. Urban areas are dense territories that are comprised of residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses (see Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2010 Census, 2010). Urban clusters are defined as geographical areas with a population of at least 2,500 and not more than 50,000 (Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2010 Census, 2010). An urban cluster would have a similar composition

as an urban area (as described above). An urbanized area is the existing population within a city boundary and the surrounding settlements, within a range of 2.5 miles (Proposed Urban Area Criteria for the 2010 Census, 2010). The Bureau of the Census delinates an urban area in geographical terms, but affords us little insight into the issues of spatial form and social processes.

2.3.1 Classic Urban Research

Since the early 20th century a myriad of social scientists have been engaged in investigating urban areas (i.e., cities, suburbs, and neighborhoods). Of particular relevance to this project is the classic work of Lewis Mumford (1937), Louis Wirth (1938), Jane Jacobs (1961) and Kevin Lynch (1960). These authors provide historical background into urbanized areas with meaningful insight on issues of culture, societies, safety, spatial form, social processes, and urban planning. In addition, these authors are routinely cited in the current debates on sustainability and in new urbanism literature.

Why are the classic analyses of urbanized areas by Mumford, Wirth, Jacobs, and Lynch still relevant today? These urban researchers went beyond the physical appearance and infrastructural layout of cities, concentrating on the human dimension and interplay between societies, communities and cultures. In 1937, Lewis Mumford wrote What is a City?, which focuses on the role of city planning and the human potential of urban life. He criticized urban planning for its lack of a "clear notion of the social

functioning of the city" (1937, p. 86). He argues that city planning too often focuses on the physical and economic functioning of the city, while overlooking or ignoring altogether the sociocultural components. Hence, city planning is inherently flawed, because it lacks a human dimension—the essence or heart of city. Mumford defines a city as

> …a geographic plexus, an economic organization, an institutional process, a theater of social action, and an aesthetic symbol of collective unity (1937, p. 87).

Mumford viewed the city as multifaceted, with political, social, and economic implications, as seen in the following statement:

> …a theater of social action, where everything else—art, politics, education, economic activity—only serves to make social drama…more richly significant, as a stage set, well designed intensifies and underlines the gestures of the actors and the action of the play (1937, p. 87).

Hence, the city has a physical component, the built environment, that structures space and provides the opportunities and constraints for group activities and experiences. How individuals and groups function on a daily basis is what he refers to as the social drama of cities.

What is significant and relevant to this dissertation is his discussion of multi-nodal cores, or what he refers to as "polynucleated city" (see Mumford, 1937, p. 88). Since cities have a geographical and/or economic carrying capacity, or limitations, with perhaps no obvious population limitation, multiple city cores or clustered communities may provide a creative alternative. With the advent of mass transportation and communication, there is a real potential for multi-nodal cities. Although admittedly, Mumford was focusing on regional centers, he foresaw multi-nodal cities as an

alternative to disorganized and incoherent cities that lack the potential for human opportunity and growth.

Whether or not City of Phoenix planning officials or the City Council knew of Lewis Mumford work is unclear, but what is clear is that the Urban Village Plan that they have implemented is very similar to what he theorized. In 1993, the City established 11 villages (as of 2011, 15 villages), each with a center core (i.e., clusters of economic and social organizations), specific design guidelines, and residential neighborhoods, with the combined purpose of providing a sense of community to all residents. The intent here was to provide geographical areas (i.e., villages) where people could live, shop, recreate, and attend school. The objective was to establish cores based on the uniqueness of each area, which functioned as economic and social focal points for the community. As Mumford predicted, a single core may not be enough to sustain all the functions of human social and economic existence. Within the City of Phoenix the majority of citizens work, live, and recreate in different villages, so although the villages as a whole provide a cohesive function, as individual villages they lack the resources to meet the needs of all the citizenry. Although the City may see this as a drawback, or negative consequence of their planning efforts, Mumford would probably argue that this is simply a consequence of multi-nodal communities. Not all cores are created equally, individuals and groups will use the cores to satisfy their unique social and economic needs, and this is to be expected. What is

important here is whether the village facilitates a sense of community and fosters community involvement and place attachment.

In 1938, Louis Wirth wrote Urbanism as a Way of Life, in which he argued that we should look beyond the physical and economic functions of the city to find the underlying components of human grouping and the root causes of urbanism. His significant contribution to urban sociology is his definition of urban life. In this perspective, the degree of urbanism is determined by sheer size (i.e., the concentration of people), the number of people living within a geographically defined area (i.e., density), and by a culturally diverse population. Therefore, all cities are comprised of three defining characteristics: Large population size, social heterogeneity (i.e., diversity), and population density. Cities develop a unique form referred to as a unique "urban way of life." To his credit many socio-demographic indicators (i.e., race, language, income, social status, gender) are incorporated, which may be the primary reason his theory is still widely cited within the social sciences.

Both Mumford and Wirth argued that cities are comprised of heterogeneous populations. Individuals become specialists and rely on others, in what Wirth refers to as contractual relationships, to provide essential services. For instances, in cities we rely on others to build homes, produce food and clothing, provide and maintain infrastructure, and so on. However, the authors differ on the effects of these relationships. Mumford believed that family cores remained intact within cities, while Wirth argued

that the significance of family and community diminished and there is an inherent lack of social solidarity. For Wirth, solidarity evolves via special interest groups (what he refers to as interest units) that are formally organized, with membership being based on common interest and resources. Hence, the city is a segmented series of relationships that transcends kinship bonds to fulfill individual needs and interests. The importance of this discussion is whether it is conceivable to have a collective sense of place or community. The interpretation of this argument is that there are numerous tenuous relationships in which the individual and collectives have little control over the outcomes. Therefore, it is plausible that no clear pattern of sense of community or place will be present.

In 1961, Jane Jacobs wrote The Use of Sidewalks: Safety, in which she discussed the vitality of urban living and criticized urban planners for their lack of vision. In contrast to Wirth, Jacobs (1961) argues that population size, density, and heterogeneity "create vitality, social cohesion, and the perception of reality of safety," (Jacobs, 1961, p. 99). This differs from the considerably more pessimistic view of Wirth. In this perspective, a sense of personal belonging, social cohesion, and community originate out of neighborhood involvement (i.e., surveillance) of public spaces, and crowding is seen as a positive attribute of place, with more eyes surveying the scene. The urban form is fueled by the sights and sounds of the city. There is a vitality that can only be experienced and comprehend by those living and working within the urban setting. Viable neighborhoods are those where

strangers come into contact with others and form "public trust" and take on responsibilities. In her view, public trust is the informal social rules that guide our everyday contact with others. Identities are formed and status is given to others based on this trust. For example, a local shopkeeper comes into contact with many local residents and may become a trusted public figure, afforded a degree of status and trust among neighbors and/or customers.

Jacob criticized city planning, specifically urban renewal projects, that generated instant slums (in her opinion), because many of the urban renewal projects tended to lead to the gentrification of central city neighborhoods. Moreover, she believed a critical flaw in urban renewal projects was that they focused on reducing density (e.g., low-density housing development and establishing city parks), which reduced neighborhood cohesion and displaced low-income residents. In her view, urban renewal project disregarded or ignored the essence of the urban experience by redeveloping without surveying or inventorying what is viable, healthy, and significant about urban cores and neighborhoods. She likened it to throwing the baby out with the bath water. Her contribution to urban studies is her unique perspective on community building, sense of belonging, and personal safety in urban neighborhoods. Jacob fought the establishment and advocated for urban women and children's safety, as well as for preservation of neighborhood characteristics, which is now in vogue in new urbanism and sustainable development literature.

Kevin Lynch (1960) wrote The Image of the City, which discusses the mental processing of the urban setting. Specifically, he argues that individuals utilize the physical elements (i.e., paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks) of the city to orientate themselves in space and to provide meaning to their surroundings. Of importance is the discussion of the legibility of cities or "ease with which its parts can be recognized and can be organized into a coherent pattern" (Lynch, 1960, p. 185). Lynch is referring to the physical elements of the city, and how well they facilitate orientation and meaning. He argues that without legibility there is a lack of balance and well-being for citizens that can lead to intolerable strain and anxiety. Legibility, or ones' ability to form mental image (schemata) of the city, is depended upon the intensity, depth, familiarity, and emotional satisfaction of the environment. The application to the dissertation is that schemata are formed via the immediate sensation of the situation (external information) and processed with one's previous experiences (internal information) and interpreted for meaning. What is not clear from this work is what role social influences and factors play in the schematizing of urban settings.

Clearly, the discussion on urbanized areas and more precisely cities is ambiguous at best, with no clear definition of what constitutes an urban area or a city. Obviously, we can define a city by drawing an arbitrary political boundary line around a geographical location, but what does that indicate about the processes occurring within? It is clear from the classical researches that there is a definite complexity in defining precisely what is

meant by a city. Mumford describes a city as a geographically bound area with complex social implications that provide for the social well-being of its citizenry, with obvious carrying capacity issues. Wirth describes urbanization in reference to density, population size and heterogeneity. Jacobs adds to the discussion by referring to cities as cluster of neighborhoods, geographically bound, but with specific social and economic implications. Finally, Lynch brings the discussion back to the physical elements of the city as being critical in the function of human well-being via cognitive processing. Clearly, these authors demonstrate the complexity of defining a large geographical area. However, these works are instrumental in demonstrating the importance of going beyond the physical appearance and infrastructural layout of the cities, by concentrating on the human dimensions and social interplay within society, without which the discussion would be incomplete, and in many instances not relevant to much of the research undertaken today.

2.3.2 Current Trends in the Literature on Urban Areas

In the past two decades, there is a noticeable shifting in urban planning to sustainability and developing livable cities. In 1991, the Earth Summit Conference was the beginning of international awareness of planning for growth in urbanized areas, with an emphasis on sustainability. Although, it should be noted that sustainability has been around as a concept since the 1960s, but by no means did it become part of the mainstream vernacular until recently.

Interestingly, the previously mentioned authors discussed urbanized areas as a series of aggregated neighborhoods. The new direction for sustainable and livable urban planning expands the geographically defined area to ecosystem, which often times encompass multiple political jurisdictions (e.g., city, county, state, or regional governments). Sustainability is a strategy that urban planners and policymakers can implement to promote economic development that protects and/or maintains the natural environment, while improving the quality of life for citizens. Wheeler (1998) refers to sustainable development as an

> …alternative to traditional patterns of physical, social and economic development that can avoid problems such as exhaustion of natural resources, ecosystem destruction, pollution, overpopulation, growing inequality, and the degradation of human living conditions (p. 500).

A significant component of sustainability is establishing long-term planning objectives (e.g., 50-100 year master plans). This planning process is considerably longer than the current standard (i.e., 10-20 year master plans), and requires a considerably more holistic approach. The planning area consists of the urban core, surrounding rural settlements, and the ecological system(s). Because of this complexity, a multi-disciplinary approach is required. Therefore, city planners, transportation specialists, economic developers, environmentalists, housing coordinators, and so on, must be involved in the planning and implementation of the master plan.

Wheeler (1998) argues that urban development, in order to become sustainable and livable, should be based on nine key elements: 1) Compact land use development; 2) reduced dependency on automobiles and more use

of public transportation; 3) reduction in water use and solid waste production; 4) restoration of ecosystems; 5) promotion of livable environments (e.g., affordable housing, creation of green spaces, clustered shopping and office space, public transportation); 6) healthy social ecology (e.g., addressing social issues such as homelessness, racism, empowering citizens, community building, and social justice); 7) sustainable economies; 8) community participation and involvement; and 9) preservation of local cultures (pp. 504-507). The argument is that sustainability can be created by envisioning a long-term plan, based on a clear vision statement with obtainable performance standards.

Farr (2008) augments this philosophy by defining sustainable communities more precisely. Sustainable communities are those that have (1) definition—a particular form and structure based on the social, spatial, and cultural characteristics; (2) compactness—mixed-land use, public transportation and efficient transportation networks, high density, and preservation of natural resources; (3) completeness—neighborhoods that foster a variety of choices in dwelling unit types, buildings, and land uses in order to sustain a population over the course of their life-cycle; (4) connectedness—integrating transportation networks with land use to facilitate the movement of people (i.e., promoting and facilitating independence in movement of all types of individuals); (5) biophillia the connecting of humans to the natural environment in order to preserve and maintain an healthy and sustainable resource for future generations (see pp.

42). To recap, sustainable development is the natural environment (i.e., ecosystem) in association with an urban core area, and in relation to the corresponding rural area(s). Sustainability and livability by definition involve significantly larger spatial entities than a mere city, and certainly there is substantially more complexity in what constitutes a sustainable community.

Several criticisms come to mind when reviewing the literature on sustainability and livable areas. First, the geographical scale is increased to include the urban core, rural settlement(s), and ecological realm(s). The complexity is expanded and the concept or definition of what constitutes an urban area is even more problematic. Second, understanding the political implications of who has the jurisdiction in developing a long-term master plan is unclear in the literature. Obviously, the inclusion of ecosystem(s), urban core(s) and rural settlements, signifies that multiple jurisdictions would be involved in the formation of compacts that strategically plan for growth and ecosystem preservation. Third, there is no precedence or current planning model implemented at this scale within the country. Transportation compacts and revenue sharing are examples of multiple jurisdictions working together to resolve contemporary issues. However, at the scale and scope that these authors are discussing there are no current examples in the United States. Fourth, the logistics of having specialists in all disciplines, and forging the cooperative relationships needed to create compacts and strategic plans, seems problematic and politically challenging.

New urbanism is an adaptation of sustainable and livable development. In new urbanism, a community is based on the concept of "urban villages." This is significant because the City of Phoenix Planning Department and the City Council have developed an Urban Village Plan based on the village core concept. Roseland (2005) defines the characteristics of urban villages as being composed of: (1) Mixed-land use; (2) high density development; (3) green areas; 4) mixture of public and private dwelling units; (4) public facilities (e.g., senior centers, schools, child care, libraries, and so on); and (5) pedestrian links and public transportation (see pp. 139-140). Many of the core principles should be familiar, as emanating from the work of Mumford and Jacobs.

A tenet of new urbanism is designing urban areas that facilitate the movement and vitality of individuals. This is accomplished via a variety in modes of transportation and public areas. Well-used areas and facilities promote safety and vitality of the community. Jacob has clearly articulated a similar argument in her work. Another tenet is to utilize mixed-land use development to promote diversity in the community, as well as linking transportation networks to promote efficiency of the movement of commodities and people. Both Wirth and Jacob discuss mixed-land use development and diversity of buildings, housing, and people as a mode of promoting and defining a unique urban locale. New urbanism promotes green areas (e.g., parks, beltways, lakes, small-scale ecosystem

preservation) as an essential component to the planning process. It should be noted that this is similar to Mumford's conceptualization of Garden Cities.

New urbanism is a compact sustainable area. However, the scale is again problematic, what is included and excluded from the definition of urban area. It seems more likely that these types of developments define and describe a series of neighborhoods or a single large development project. Implementing the design and policies to an entire community would be expensive and in many cases unrealistic. In practice, these developments are small scale, costly and exclusive rather than inclusive to a wide range of incomes, persons, and geographical locations.

In contrast, Hinshaw (2007) defines true urbanisms as "places that exhibit the qualities of density, diversity, energy, and sociability" (p. xiii) as a promise of revitalization of cities. True urbanism is in direct contrast to new urbanism, which fosters new economic development in new areas or as large-scale infill project. True urbanism is the existing central city neighborhoods that have a higher density and building height. There is diversity in land use types, people, activities, and experiences. According to the author, people choose to live in these areas because of a lifestyle choice. Because these areas are significantly more diverse than any other part of the urban area, they are thought to be more socially inclusive and to foster a collective vision (i.e., organizations, government, associations, community, and corporation involvement). These areas are older, in many cases historic, and may be thought to be in a constant state of change or transition. True

urbanism aligns with Wirth and Jacob's definition and core tenets of what constitutes an urban area. For instances, mixed-land uses is welcome, public transportation and walkability are important components, and density and concentrations of buildings and people are considerably higher than other geographical locations. Individuals' perception of the urban area, or what urbanists refer to as livability, is related to how well the area meets the daily needs of residents (i.e., psychological and physical), and how well it promotes healthful living environments.

True urbanism focuses typically on a city core or historic districts. Therefore, this is not an inclusive definition of urbanized area, simply a portion of the city. Several criticisms may be formulated about true urbanism. First, people do not always choose to live within the central city, they are economically and socially trapped in these areas (see Hanson & Pratt, 1991). Second, these areas are dependent upon external funding for redevelopment and reinvestment. These areas are typically in transition, as Hinshaw discussed; however, without a redevelopment or reinvestment strategy, and forward thinking, these transitional areas can coincide with deterioration of housing stock, infrastructure and business failures. Third, true urbanism seems to refer to the older neighborhoods, districts, and nodes in its description.

An overall criticism of the current trends in sustainable and livable urban planning is that they seem to add complexity and obscurity in defining what is meant by "urban." Either they encompass larger geographically

areas (i.e., ecosystem(s), urban and rural settlement(s)) or they seem to be describing neighborhoods, districts, or nodes, rather than an entire urbanized area. Second, there is an assumption that Americans place a high value on the natural environment and its preservation. Arguably, environmental issues are now discussed at the national, state, regional, and local levels. However, at this time environmental issues are not at the same level of awareness in this country as economic and social issues, which are repeatedly discussed in the media and in political arenas. It is difficult to estimate when sustainability and long-term intergovernmental planning will become an obtainable objective in this country.

The intent here is to demonstrate that social characteristics of inhabitants have a nexus with the built environments of cities. This view is now widely accepted in academia. Theorizing and developing precise definitions of what constitutes an urban area or city is complex and in reality will never be achieved. The difficulty originates in the latent nature of the phenomenon. In summary, we may all be able to agree upon a set of general characteristics, but meaning should be derived by those who experience and perform everyday life activities within these environments.

2.4 Defining Neighborhood

In the literature, the concept of neighborhood is viewed from two perspectives: (1) Theoretical, and (2) experiential. A number of definitions reflect the difficulty of establishing a standardized definition of what constitutes a neighborhood; a select few have be included to demonstrate

this complexity. Lock (1948) refers to a neighborhood as "an area in which people can reach within easy walking distance those institutions which serve the local community and so foster a neighbourly social life" (as cited in Lee, 1968, p. 241). Churchman and Ginonsar (1999) define neighborhoods as large and complex physical environments, within which many smaller or limited environments exist (p. 268). They indicate that neighborhoods usually have their own distinctive features that can be identified and distinguished from others. Rivlin (1987) refers to a neighborhood as "a complex *social structure* that provides meaning and experiences for its residents through their daily interactions" (p. 2). In other words, relationships with others in a neighborhood are place-bound (Rivlin, 1987). Altman and Zube (1987) refer to dual phenomena—neighborhoods and neighbors—"based in whatever time history, on a *social foundation*, on the interchanges across individuals and groups that constitute the functional area where proximity and number of interactions of individuals is significant" (p. 4).

A perennial theme throughout the literature on neighborhoods appears to be the complexity of this construct, suggesting that much difficulty exists in establishing a standardized definition. Not only is this construct inherently a latent and hypothetical one, but its meaning can vary significantly because it is dependent on how individuals living in a neighborhood perceive and construe its nature. Therefore, it seems logical that people living in such an

environment should the ones who ultimately define what it means, since they are the ones who directly experience it.

2.4.1 Place Attachment

In the literature review, attachment to place is alluded to, simply stated it is our connection to place. Place attachment is synonymous with community attachment, sense of community, and sense of place. Here again, there is ambiguity in what is exactly meant by place attachment. Several authors are cited with the intention of clarifying what is meant by place attachment.

In Place and Placelessness, Edward Relph (1976) defines place attachment as:

> …meaningful experience, a sense of belonging…fit with local physical and cultural contexts, and local significance as the important qualities of place (p. 117).

Relph goes on to discuss the insideness, the sense of being an insider, as a sense of security and rootedness. Attachment is forged out of our daily interaction and experiences within a place.

Similarly, Hidalgo and Hernandez (2001) define place attachment as:

> …a positive affective bond between an individual and a specific place, the main characteristic of which is the tendency of the individual to maintain closeness to such a place (p. 274).

Hidalgo and Hernandez noted that although more often than not researchers used the neighborhood as the primary site of place attachment, other viable sources could be the home, city, region, and so on. Therefore, attachment could vary in scale and intensity, based on personal preference. In addition to scale, there can be variation in the degree of attachment based upon

social characteristics of those defining and assessing the meaning of attachment.

Nanzer (2004) defines a sense of place as:

> …activities of daily life create the conditions through which individuals develop relationships with other individuals or groups and with elements in the environment through which emotional attachment to a location or place happen (p. 364).

Place attachment is based on level and intensity of experiences within a given spatial environment. Nanzer argues that attachment is the acceptance of cultural values and beliefs that give rise to bonds with, and affection for, local areas.

Place attachment may be of varying scale (i.e., home, neighborhood, town, city, region, state, country, and so on), but it is an emotional bond or connection that individuals develop to a specific location or place.

Relph (1976) discuss the interesting concept of placelessness, which can potentially destroy existing cultures and societies. Placelessness is a generic landscape, one where all cultures and/or societies look alike. This is a consequence of transnational corporation and big box development. Places lack significant cultural symbols and meaning; they simply lose their uniqueness and ultimately lose their importance. When and if this happens to places there is a loss of attachment. This is most often discussed in relation to preservation of downtown areas, where the trend is for redevelopment, where transnational corporations move into town and develop with their standardized building designs and corporate logos. American towns and cities are littered with Wal-Marts, McDonalds, Shell

stations, Staples, Outback Steakhouse, and the like. The consequence is the loss of symbolism of the uniqueness of place.

Placelessness would seem to be a significant factor in large metropolitan areas, where transnational and corporate businesses litter the landscape. The question becomes can cities like Phoenix maintain a uniqueness and foster a sense of community and place attachment? Can this be done at the neighborhood and community level? What effect will this have on how individuals construe and attach meaning to a neighborhood? Will there be group consensus on the meaning of neighborhood? These are important questions and the literature indicates that individuals should attribute an importance to their neighborhood. What the place attachment literature does not indicate is whether that attachment will vary according to social-demographic factors. These issues are discussed again in the following chapters.

CHAPTER 3: THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to establish a comprehensive theoretical framework to investigate how and why individuals conceptualize and articulate neighborhood in a specific manner. In order to facilitate this endeavor, three paradigms will be synthesized to examine, interpret, and provide meaning. The three paradigms are person-environment-behavior (PEB), social cognition, and a feminist perspective (see Chapter 4). The objective is to provide the reader with an understanding of the cognitive level of response. Cognitive levels of response encompass a range of cognitive processes (i.e., information acquisition, coding, storing, recalling, and manipulation), in association with the context of interest—neighborhood. This interdisciplinary approach provides a clearer picture of how and why individuals construe neighborhood in ways that are consistent with their social characteristics and contexts when engaged in cognitive processing about such places (via cognitive levels of response).

3.2 Person-Environment-Behavior Paradigms

In person-environment-behavior research, several relevant paradigms could have practical application for this dissertation: Ecological, transactional, and constructivist. These paradigms evolved from simplistic mechanistic models and the interactional approach. My role as a researcher is to select the most vibrant and robust theory to facilitate the investigation of cognitive levels of response within a neighborhood. The paradigms discussed here are

complex models that take into account built and non-built environments. The physical and social elements that structure space, and provide opportunities and constraints for all human activities. These paradigms will be discussed and evaluated in terms of person-environment relations, implications, and appropriateness.

Person-environment-behavior paradigms are conceptually linked and rooted in environmental psychology. In the 1960s, with the emergence of environmental psychology, there was a paradigm shift in behavioral geography. Behaviorists began to consider individuals and their environments as "a state of dynamic interrelationships" (Gold, 1980, p. 19). Ittelson (1973) argues that person-environment relations are a function of interaction:

> In any concrete situation, one does not encounter man [sic] and his environment as separate but interacting; instead one finds a total situation which can be analyzed in a variety of ways…Rather than defining the situation in terms of its components, the components, including man himself, can be defined only in terms of the situation in which they are encountered…Man [sic] is never encountered independent of the situation through which he acts, nor is the environment ever encountered independent of the encountering individual. It is meaningless to speak of either as existing apart from the situation in which it is encountered. (p. 18)

Ittelson, et al. (1974) articulates this "dynamic interrelationship" in their explanation or justification of person-environment as a holistic unit:

> When we speak of a person's perception of his environment…we are implying a dichotomy, which has no factual basis. There is only the total environment of which man is one kind of component in relation to other kinds of components. The very distinction between person and nonperson breaks down. The environment surrounds, enfolds, and no thing, no person can be isolated and identified as standing outside of and apart from it. (p. 104)

A primary assumption of person-environment-behavior research is a holistic interest in human activity, experiences, and the environment—the

inextricable whole. Therefore, it is not plausible to conceptualize individuals as being able to carry out activities outside of an environment. Environments have no meaning independent of their human relevance. Therefore, to consider one and not the other would result in an inaccurate appraisal of the experience, situation, and behavior being investigated.

At a fundamental level, space modifies, limits, confines, and regulates human activities. Structural influences may take the form of the existing physical conditions of a given place, or may take the form of social organizations or systems which provide parameters for individual activities (e.g., expectations, social norms, social roles, rules, cultural traditions, values, and so on) (see Amedeo, et al., 2009). The way in which individuals carry out their daily activities and have experiences has both a temporal and spatial dimension. These two dimensions influence the way relevant information for activity or experience is structured and available for human apprehension. There are a number of ways in which environments facilitate and organize relationships. Individuals of all cultures make use of space socially and personally in their definitions of situations, in the organization of their activities, in their "definitions and defenses of their territories, in the constructions, arrangements and dispersions of their communities, in the manifestations of their interpersonal relations, into their economic strategies and developments, and in practically everything they do and/or experience in their existence" (Amedeo, 2006, Lecture Notes). Environmentally structured information has distance effects or influences on the ways external

information is encoded and memorized (e.g., mental representations), and for how individuals perceive such information. In other words, environments structure information acquisition, interpretation, understanding, memorization, and integrations into long-term memory. It would be artificial to consider human activity and experiences without consideration of the spatial and environmental structural influences on information processing (see Amedeo, et al., 2009; Ittelson, et al. 1974). Outcomes of activities and experiences are often facilitated, constrained, modified, or influenced by structural dimensions of space and environments.

Environments provide the contexts in which people act, interact, and transact, and as a result, environments should be viewed as potentially significant components of behavior episodes. The spatial structure in behavior episodes has physical-social-cultural dimensions. This means that we not only consider the physical component, but rather we also consider the sociocultural relevance in how individuals attach meaning and importance to their surroundings. An axiom of these paradigms is that behavior is influenced by the interaction and transactions taking place between individuals and environments in which behavior is enacted or played out. Importantly, there is a symbiotic relationship in which individuals and environments actively influence each other, as exemplified by feedback processes.

Environmental perception is defined as the individual cognitive processes that structure what is apprehended externally within an

environmental context relevant for activity and experiences. Amedeo and Golledge (2003) state that environmental perception:

> …entails a variety of internal and external activations, sensory receptor information acquisition, attention and memory activities, and application of experience-based representations such as orientation, place, and other cognitive structures, encoding activities, and exercising of cognitive idiosyncrasies (p. 135).

Our norms, beliefs, values, goals, stereotypes, expectancies, culture, prior experiences, emotions, needs and other characteristics can all influence our cognitive processing. Individualistic differences will alter the way settings are experienced, which may result in behavioral differences. Within environment perception, we are attempting to comprehend individual and group behavior. Specifically, this relates to how individualistic characteristics frame perceptions and influence judgment, which guide behavior in a setting.

In summary, a shifting is evident in a conceptual move away from simplistic and mechanistic models (i.e., cause and effect approaches) to theories that are modified to explain the complexity in person-environment relations. At the most fundamental level, geographers are interested in comprehending the myriad of ways that people interact, transact, conceptualize, comprehend, and relate to their environment. Individuals comprehend the environment not only as a physical entity, but also as a sociocultural surround, in which people experience, attach meaning, and assess their importance (see Proshansky, 1976; Ittelson, et al. 1974). In other words, environments are viewed as physical-socio-cultural organizational systems. In these systems, people acquire situational information, by way of our interacting and transacting, in both a functional

and cognitive process sense, which is essential in comprehending behavioral episodes (see Amedeo, et al., 2009). People are viewed as dynamic: Continuously modifying, changing, creating, and adapting our spatial schemas based upon feedback processes during behavioral episodes. Significantly, a fundamental tenet is that behavior is influenced by means of interaction and transactions within a sociocultural environmental context, and ultimately our behavior is played out by means of these symbiotic relationships.

3.2.1 Person-Environment Epistemology

A person-environment epistemology is a study of knowledge based on the premise that we comprehend our surrounds by way of mental processing (perceiving, attending to, conceptualizing, interpreting, making sense of), through which we cannot separate the sociocultural influences from our "reality" (Amedeo & Golledge, 2003). Therefore, knowledge is based on our experiences, our active participation, our socialization, and our pursuit of making sense of our milieu. Our epistemology is open to empirical research by means of attending to the environmental structures through which critical knowledge is produced. There is an emphasis on the study of "holistic units of analysis, with phenomena defined in terms of inseparable psychological, contextual and temporal dimensions" (Werner, Brown, and Altman, 2002, p. 203; Altman and Rogoff, 1987, p. 24). In this type of epistemology, truth is underwritten by our common

experiences of being and communicating as humans within a social context.

Behavioral geography examines person-environment relations through an interdisciplinary lens, meaning that our guiding paradigms are developed through interaction and cooperation with other academic disciplines to provide the most comprehensive framework for conceptualizing, questioning, analyzing, and interpreting empirical relationships. A critique of using an interdisciplinary approach is that we run the risk of selecting theories in an indiscriminate manner, which can produce spurious research and findings that does little to advance knowledge in our field. Consequently, understanding the foundations of the theories, the major tenets, and thinking critically beforehand, produces sound research practices, implementation, and analysis.

In order to address the inadequacies of simple cause-and-effect approaches researchers began to implement *process and system-oriented approaches*. An assumption of these approaches is that person-environment relations are dynamic in nature, and even more significant is the realization that these dimensions act in a reciprocal manner on each other. A process-oriented paradigm is one that stresses the idea that the events of interest are dynamic in appearance, and in fact, are likely to be a part of an ongoing continuum for which beginning and end points, if they can even be determined, are less relevant than the ongoing process itself. In a system-

oriented paradigm, the focus is on the changing relationships of the components to the whole.

3.2.2 Ecological Paradigm

An ecological paradigm is a *process-oriented* approach that incorporates the idea that the environment and people mutually interact, affect one another, and in that sense together constitute inextricable elements of a larger whole (ecology). According to this orientation, each person is part of a more complex network that both connect people in a community and to an external environment. Each individual adapts, or modifies their behavior, over time, by responding to influences in their own biological characteristics, or to meet the needs of the community, or to adjust to the external conditions within the environment. The processes involved in such ecological adaptation include the operation of cognitive regulatory mechanisms, and feedback adjustments that bring about a condition where behavior is balanced, or in equilibrium, with the demands of the environment (see Wicker, 1979; Barker, 1978). Adaptation processes of this nature are said to lead to the development of group behavior (see Wicker, 1979; Barker, 1978).

In 1947, Roger G. Barker and Herbert Wright founded the Midwest Field Station in Oskaloosa, Kansas. Barker's ecological perspective grew out of his observation that behavior varies more across environments than across individuals within the same environment (see Bechtel, 2000; Wicker, 1979). The foundations of his work came from observing 20 children and

recording all of their activities during the day for a period of 16 days. It became clear "that the person is not the basic unit of human behavior; instead, the most basic unit is the behavior setting" (Bechtel, 2000, p. 61). A behavior setting is a standing behavior pattern together with the context of this behavior, including that part of the setting to which the behavior is attached and which it has a synomorphic relationship (see Wicker, 1979; Barker, 1978). It seemed that people within the place could change, but behavior remained constant. Barker established the importance of the behavior setting: Behavior seemed to be tied to places; it became the primary source for data collection, eliminating the need for individual level observations. The paradox of this approach is that the importance of the behavioral setting is well established, but rarely used as a context in contemporary research (Scott, 2005).

Barker's intention was to emphasize behavior settings that tended to elicit specific responses from individuals confronting them in ways that may supplant those responses that would ordinarily arise as a result of, say, personality influences, or influences from interpersonal relations. Importantly, a familiar behavior setting is one that is part of the social system. Another assumption is that a given social system structures objects and people within a setting in such a manner that behavior is predetermined, or socialized into the individual (i.e., social norms and roles). In others words, individuals are socialized in such a manner that as they enter into settings their behavior is guided by social expectations and social sanctions.

The assertion is also made that behavior settings are self-regulating by noting that, though different people come and go over time, behavior programs tend to persist in the settings (see Scott, 2005; Wicker, 1979; Barker, 1978).

The ecological approach differs from the simple mechanistic and intermediate models by being a process-oriented approach, where individuals and the environment (physical and social components) are viewed as a whole, although they are conceptually separated during analysis, to avoid becoming a "tautological circle from which there is no escape" (Barker, 1978, p. 7). Another difference is that within the ecological paradigm relationships are viewed as dynamic. They deal with a broad spectrum of interrelated relationships between people and the environment. The characteristics (i.e., people, objects, situations) may change over time, but a standardized behavior pattern will reemerge within the setting.

A critique of this paradigm is that most of the emphasis is on the collective or social behavior, rather than on the individual. Indeed, there is a fixation on specific activities—as they occur within the setting—that results in a lack of awareness in how activity patterns vary across settings, and how larger societal contextual patterns constrain or prohibit certain types of activities. In addition, this perspective fails to account for the variety and diversity in everyday activities of individuals by focusing solely on group behavior within a specific setting.

Second, the perspective considers people and behavior settings (context) to be separable, meaning each can be observed and analyzed as distinct entities. This separation is problematic, and certainly artificial. Separating individuals from the milieu will result in a loss of significance of either the behavior or contextual structure, regardless of the initial intention of the researcher.

Third, the model fails to account for the cognitive processing of individuals and the decisions that they make to conform to social norms within these settings. By avoiding questions of individual cognitive processes, this approach can be said to have a deterministic orientation (see Scott, 2005). Because cognition and knowledge of one's environment was not addressed, the assumption is that environmental knowing is not directly addressed. By implication, individual cognitive processes are not accounted for in the analysis of potential behavior patterns, which means that we are unable to comprehend why people behave as they do within a variety of settings (see Altman & Rogoff, 1987; Moore, 1979; Ittelson, et al., 1974; Ittelson, 1973).

Fourth, the model implies that behavioral settings are homeostatic (i.e., the properties of the setting that regulate its internal environment to maintain stability); thus it fails to demonstrate or explain why there is a potential for settings to change with no predetermined long-term ideal condition (see Altman & Rogoff, 1987). Contrary to theory, not all settings

are redirected to bring them in line with the predetermined ideal functioning level.

Finally, this paradigm is tainted with questions of subjectivity, because of its descriptive nature. These questions arise because this approach claims to be scientific and objective. However, the methods used in this approach could be questioned as subjective from the time of data collection (e.g., describing the behavior setting), through data analysis, and interpretation of the findings. The ecological approach is conceptually advanced, as compared to the cause-effect approaches, but because of the criticism listed above this paradigm is inappropriate for this dissertation.

In contrast, the transactional and constructivist approaches are more complex, incorporating cognitive processes, goal-oriented behavior, and information processing in modeling the relationships between people and the environment. Thus, they avoid the inadequacies of the ecological approach. Both models necessitate that person and environment be viewed as mutually dependent systems, each having reciprocal effects on the other, and together constituting an inextricable whole. Thus, these perspectives go a step beyond the ecological approach, and view the person and environment as a whole with the implication that neither has meaning separate from the other. The core difference between the two approaches is based on the emphasis on human action (transactional) versus processes of the mind (constructivist).

3.2.3 Transactional Paradigm

In transactional reasoning, there is an attempt to comprehend human activities and environmental contexts as one entity (a holistic approach) (see Werner & Altman, 2000; Altman, 1990; Altman & Rogoff, 1987; Ittelson, et al., 1974; Dewey & Bentley 1946a, 1946b). The transactional paradigm is considered a *system-oriented* approach (see Wapner & Demick, 2002). Werner, et al. (1987), defines transactional reasoning:

> …the psychological phenomena that are best understood as holistic events are composed of inseparable and mutually defining psychological processes, physical and social environments, and temporal qualities. There are no separate actors in an event; the actions of one person are understood in relation to the action of other people and in relations to spatial situations. (As cited in Altman, 1990, p. 33)

The Werner, et al. (1987) definition identifies several key components of a holistic approach. First, there is a relationship between the individual and the environment. Second, in this relationship there are two key elements: Psychological and temporal. These components are thought of as an integral whole, intertwined, and inseparable. In addition, when we refer to the individual component of a holistic approach, what is being referenced here are the cognitive and psychological processes that enable individuals to perceive, process, and react in everyday settings. The environment is thought to structure interaction, activities, and functions, as the individual transacts within the setting. The imposed structure or influences of the setting are the prescribed and proscribed sociocultural rules, expectations, and norms, as well as the physical features of the setting.

An assumption is that an individual's experience—how he or she comes to know the world—is a result of their actions within surrounds, which are influenced by their previous knowledge. In other words, environmental knowing is a prerequisite for action. In this vein, individuals are actively seeking and cognizing environmental information in order to carry out their everyday activities. In transactional reasoning, the individual acquires information daily, and is continually modifying their mental images. It is this modification that results in consistency in assumptions and expectation of environments. If an individual encounters an unexpected or new environment, the discrepancies will be dealt with as an adjustment in cognitive assumptions and expectations. In this way, individuals have a mechanism that allows them to confront unknown situations. A fundamental tenet is that knowledge is constructed by means of ongoing cognitive processing of environmental information obtained during transactions within the setting, which can adjust, alter, or update prior assumptions and expectancies. Therefore, the perspective postulates that environmental information and behavior are internal or transactional units, such that behavior and environmental information reciprocally define each other, and one cannot be understood independently. If this assumption is correct then it would be inappropriate to investigate person-environment relationships without examining the totality of the transaction.

An essential component in cognitive processing is acknowledgement of an affective dimension, which can be conceptualized as an emotional

connection between the environment and behavior, "in which personality variables combine with perceptions of environmental stimuli, arouse primary emotional responses, such as pleasure, arousal, and dominance, leading to a behavioral response that may include physical action, affiliation, and expression of preferences" (Golledge & Stimson, 1997, p. 206). Therefore, it would seem plausible that one's motivations, goals, interactions, and actions are directly linked to an affective dimension during cognitive processing.

An environment has little meaning to the individual apart from the individual's interactions, goals, motives, purpose, and action (significant difference from the constructivist emphasis). Individual motivations refer to specific goals, strategies and needs within a specific context. Gold (1980) defines motivation "as the force that leads men [sic] to seek certain goals in relation to their needs" (p. 21). In this context, motivation influences one's behavior based on an individuals' need to acquire specific types of things, such as food, clothing, or shelter. Additionally, Altman and Rogoff (1987) state

> Goals and purposes are based on short- and long-term motives, social norms, emergent qualities of phenomena, and other factors….they may shift as the confluence of people, places, and processes change, as outside events impinge on the configuration, and as people and cultures change in their day-to-day lives and over longer-term historical periods (p. 26).

Essentially, within any setting there are a myriad of goals and purposes at play, which are reflected in the actions and behavior of the individuals involved.

Needs may be conceptualized as specific goals, motivated by psychological necessity. Numerous social scientists have addressed the issue

of human needs. Perhaps the most recognizable is Maslow (1954), and his discussion of a hierarchy of needs, in which survival needs (e.g., food, shelter, and clothing) must first be satisfied before higher order needs (e.g., love, esteem, and self-actualization) are addressed. Moskowitz (2005) discusses the psychological aspects and identifies three basic human needs: Affiliation needs, self-esteem needs, and epistemic needs. Notably, each of the three basic needs is directly related to cognitive processing, and in particular to cognitive levels of response. Each of these basic needs comprises an affective component, as well as suggesting a linkage to a categorization, evaluation, orientation, and adaptation. Affiliation needs are defined as "feelings as if we are approved of, loved and belong to groups of others that are larger than ourselves" (Moskowitz, 2005, p. 5). This suggests an affective component in which humans have an innate need to form and maintain social bonds, becoming an essential part of the cognitive process and one's sense of self. Self-esteem needs are defined as "having positive self-regard" (Moskowitz, 2005, p. 5). The implication here is that we derive meaning via evaluation of one's performance based on sociocultural rules, traditions, expectations, and norms. Moskowitz (2005) argues that it is not enough to perform well; it is also essential to share accomplishments with others, in order to foster a sense of belonging and higher self-esteem. Epistemic needs are defined as "understanding and deriving meaning from the actions of others in a manner that is sufficient to allow us to plan our own behavior and interact in an appropriate manner" (Moskowitz, 2005, p. 5).

Significantly, these basic needs are fused with psychological and cognitive processes, which can be reflected as primary units of analysis when associated with a specific context and within a specific temporal sequence. These needs are comparable to Maslow's higher order needs categories. Since needs result in specific behavioral episodes and may be reflected in the cognitive levels of response, they are directly related to this research, and may provide ancillary information.

In summary, it is never possible to encounter individuals outside of an environment, and environments have little significance considered apart from individuals (see Altman & Rogoff, 1987; Ittelson, et al., 1974; Dewey & Bentely, 1946a, 1946b). In this system-oriented paradigm, environments are regarded as individual surroundings, which provide information and structure to all the senses (usually more than perceptual processes can address at one time). Individual motivations are influenced by prescribed and proscribed social expectations, rules, expectations, and norms. These in turn indicate the appropriate manner to interact and react with others.

3.2.4 Constructivist Paradigm

In constructivist reasoning, the paradigm examines interrelations between person, environment, and behavior, with an emphasis on *information processing*. The premise of this paradigm is on how individuals select information from the environment and process and integrate it with previously stored information (i.e., schemata). In other words, the assumption is that as individuals transact within daily environments, they are

continuously processing new information (external) and integrating it with prior information (internal schema) within their memory. Again, this information is obtained through sensory receptors (i.e., taste, touch, smell, hearing, and visual) as the individual transacts within a setting. A conjecture is that although sensory information is not directly recorded in memory, it is assumed that the meaning of the external information is retained in a mental representation. Neither the new external information nor the internal information contained in mental representation is considered to be more significant than the other. In fact, it is anticipated that the integration and synthesis between external and internal information acts in a reciprocal manner, and literally constructs our notion of reality.

Since one's prior knowledge and experience, in association with new sensory information, constitutes one's sense of reality, we can assume that no two individuals' construct things exactly the same. Yet, it is assumed that there is some degree of consistency or communal agreement. How can this be so? It is believed that communal agreement of objects, things, and others is structured by sociocultural expectations, rules, norms, traditions, and so on. In this manner, it would make sense that there is common agreement on the interpretation and meaning of our versions of reality.

Constructivists find no useful distinction between real world reality and what reality is in the individual's mind. Moore (1979) asserts, "there is no way for researchers to know the nature of reality except through the minds of the persons" (p. 35). Translated literally, in any given situation individuals

will extract different information from the environment (i.e., based on one's motives, goals, and expectations), then process, integrate and interpret this information, which in turns guides subsequent behavior based on our unique sense of reality. Importantly, influencing or structuring our cognitive processes are our personal attributes (i.e., beliefs, attitudes, preferences, motivations, orientation, needs, desires, and goals), as well as the environmental structuring effects (physical elements, sociocultural rules, norms, traditions, and expectations), which provides the nexus or condition for the formation, structure, and interpretation of our reality.

Even though we assume universal agreement (i.e., degree of congruency) on meanings of people, things, and objects, which are cultural determined, how one derives meaning in any given situation depends solely on that individual's sense of reality. Our reality is based on one's present and past experiences. The point here is that information processing (i.e., acquisition, synthesis, and integration) of environmental stimuli is critical to individual experiences, activities, and ultimately one's behavior.

In constructivist reasoning, there is a distinction between one's experiences and the physical environment (external information). Wapner and Demick (2002) argue that "this differentiate of the behavioral environment and the physical environment produces a methodology that is both causal (cause and effect relationships) and descriptive" (p. 5). Constructivists make assumptions about cognitive processing by examining mental schemata.

What are mental schemata? Vernon (1955) defines schemas as:

> …persistent, deep-rooted, and well-organized classifications of ways of perceiving, thinking, and behaving. They are based upon the individual's knowledge of "what sort of thing to do in, and about, certain kinds of situations" (As cited in Amedeo, et al., 2009, p. 22).

He suggests that schemata are the organized cognitive patterns that an individual uses to attend to, identify, and attach meaning to objects, events, or places. Fiske and Taylor (1991) define schema "as a cognitive structure that represents knowledge about a concept or type of stimulus, including its attributes and the relations among those attributes" (p. 98). Schema provide a basis for arguing that previous experience can be modified by new information, each playing a crucial role in the individual's experience within the current setting. We develop schema about other objects, people, social positions, social roles, events, and ourselves. Constructivists utilize the concept of schemas to deal with assumptions about information processing.

Environmental schemas are thought to be an individual's specification about the interrelationships existing between and within the characteristics and attributes of a given setting. Amedeo clarified the role of environmental schema when he stated:

> Environmental schemata are assumed to serve as the categorical bases for guiding: (1) The individual's awareness and selection of external information from the environment; (2) the transformation of sensation into knowledge; and (3) the integration of external information with information held in memory. (2006)

Environments are thought to surround, and what is perceived is the self-in-relation-to place. Hence, what people perceive in a setting is dictated by the

structure of that setting and simultaneously influenced by previous knowledge we cannot separate these processes.

3.2.5 Similarities and Difference of PEB Paradigms

The transactional and constructivist paradigms require that the person and environment be viewed as mutually dependent systems, each having reciprocal effects on the other, and between them constituting an inextricable whole. Ittelson, et al. (1974) illustrates that there are ten assumptions associated with the constructivist and transactional paradigms (Table 3.1). There are significant similarities between the two approaches, as well as core differences.

Table 3.1: Assumptions of the Constructivist and Transactional Paradigms

1	An environment is experienced as a unitary field. Any given environment exerts a myriad of stimuli in which human respond to (i.e., perceive and cognize) and execute their activities.
2	The person has environmental properties as well as individual psychological ones. Therefore, individuals are viewed as an environmental component that interacts with the setting, which in turn influences the appropriate behavior to be enacted. This reciprocal feedback process allows individuals to determine the nature of the setting and then act/behavior within that setting.
3	There is no physical environment that is not embedded in and inextricably related to a social system.
4	The arrangement of space makes possible certain types of relationships and constrains others.
5	The degree of influence of the physical environment on behavior varies with the behavior in question.
6	The more complex the experience the more likely that there will be a variety of factors influencing it, and less likely that the physical environment will be a major factor in this respect.
7	The effects of environments on experiences and activities often times operate below the level of awareness.
8	The observed environment is not necessarily the real environment. Depending

	upon our intersections, what we perceive may be a distortion of the objective world.
9	The environment is cognized as a set of mental images (i.e., schema).
10	The environment has symbolic value.

Source: Ittelson, et al., 1974, p. 107.

In Table 3.1, notice that there are numerous similarities in the core tenets of these two paradigms. These paradigms are multifaceted, incorporating cognitive processes, goal-oriented behavior, and information processing in modeling the relationships between people and the environment. However, there are several core differences between these two paradigms and each of these will be discussed.

A core difference between the paradigms is in the emphasis on information acquisition and cognitive processing. The transactional perspective places more emphasis on individual motivations, purposes, and goals by stressing the intentionality of action. Second, there is a difference in how these two approaches differentiate individuals and the environment. In transactional reasoning, researchers do not assume that the environment and individual are separate, distinct or independent categories (as constructivist researches would be referring to external and internal information). Hence, to conceptualize that knowledge or the existence of the environment are independent of one another is an impossibility.

Significantly, behavior is embedded in environment, and environment is an integral part of behavior. The implication is that transactions are the

primary focus, and interactions we not dwell upon. Amedeo refers to this difference when he stated:

> To understand the manner in which values, purposes, and meaning are incorporated into a transactional reasoning, it is necessary to realize that a person, in his or her transaction with an environment creates his or her own reality (2006).

Meaning is derived (acquired, constructed, and created) through action (consistent with the constructivist perspective). In a transactional perspective, meaning is not abstract, but is realized through action or experiences. A model of processes of experience leads to meaning through the realization of values and fulfillment of purposes.

Each of the paradigms (ecological, transactional, constructivist) has creditability. There is not one "correct" approach; each provides practical interpretations of person-environment relations. These paradigms simply result in different forms of inquiry, understanding, and have a different theoretical standpoint. From an empirical sense, is one more plausible than the others? This question will be answered in my own research intent, goals and objectives.

At the most fundamental level, the paradigm that I am interested in would have to be flexible and incorporate a feminist perspective. Churchman (2000) discusses the parallels between environment-behavior studies and feminist research. He suggests that the constructionist, transactional, and feminist approaches have many similar tenets and are essentially compatible (the main and important difference is politicization). For example, within a feminist perspective and a person-environment-behavior perspective there is

a focus on lived experiences. In fact, these perspectives are holistic, in that an individual and a structured environment are inseparable aspects of a whole (i.e. spatial structures—intersections of class, age, ethnicity, gender, and so on). Another parallel is that these perspectives facilitate evaluative analyses with consideration of individual differences. An assumption of these perspectives is that meaning is derived as a result of transaction and interaction within and between the individual and their environments, and that the best technique for acquiring information is an open-ended questionnaire, which allows individuals to describe their own experiences in their own terms.

In my dissertation, I needed a perspective that would be holistic in form and that would also allow some flexibility. After reviewing the criteria above, it is evident that the ecological perspective would not be plausible, because it simply does not have the framework or capacity to address the fundamental issues of my research. The transactional perspective would allow some degree of flexibility, and in many respects parallel a feminist perspective. However, the shortcoming is that this paradigm focuses on individuals' motivations, goals, and purposes. Unfortunately, the primary focus of my research is on cognitive processing (via the cognitive levels of response). The "best fit" PEB paradigm is constructivism, because the central tenet of this research is to develop an experiential conceptualization of the construct neighborhood, via the cognitive levels of response. Emphasis is being placed on cognitive processing. This paradigm always

allows a degree of flexibility and adaptability in incorporating a social cognition and a feminist perspective to facilitate the understanding of this complex phenomenon.

3.3 Social Cognition Paradigm

Social cognition is conceptually linked and rooted in cognitive psychology. It implies that cognition is something more than the act of mental processing; there is a subjective and innately social context operating simultaneously. A social context refers to the underlying properties of a mental representation that provide: (1) The structure of beliefs, values, and general knowledge about oneself, others, events, and environments; (2) the expectations of others, events, and environments are based on sociocultural rules and norms; (3) predictability of behavior and outcomes of others and events are based on past social experiences (see Moskowitz, 2005; Howard, 1994; Amedeo, 1993; Fiske & Taylor, 1991). Hence, social cognition refers to the processing of social information—how social stimuli is attended to, encoded, synthesized, stored in memory, and retrieved. What makes social cognition relevant to this study is its emphasis on how our cognitive representations (encoded with past experience and social learning—socialization) interact with new information and experiences to facilitate understanding and provide meaning. Howard (2000) provides a concise summary of the underlying assumptions of social cognition as:

> …that human cognitive capacities are limited; that, therefore, we process information as cognitive misers, streamlining information to manage the demands of everyday interaction; that, following from this need for cognitive efficiency, we categorize information about people, objects, and situations before we engage memory or inferential processes (p. 368).

Social cognition tenets are means to discovering interconnections between neighborhood (social context) and cognitive processes. In fact, the motivation for selecting this approach (among an array of alternatives) is its holistic emphasis on the reciprocal relationship between and among humans and their environments (see Moskowitz, 2005; Higgins, 2000). Higgins (2000) states that "social cognition concerns the influence of social and cognitive variables on one another, and social cognitive principles are those that contribute to understanding this mutual influence" (p. 5). It is clear from research on this paradigm, that context and cognition are intertwined, interrelated, reciprocal and innately social.

3.3.1 Cognitive Levels of Response

A level of response points to what takes place when someone reacts to some stimulus or stimuli. A participant's construal of neighborhood is the response of interest here, and the stimulus is the request that the participant conceptualize that place construct. A response, however, is viewed as something more than just an elementary reaction. It also involves the active participation of the perceiver in its construction. Hence, the development of a response entails not only the selection of an appropriate reaction by a participant, but also the sensing, perceiving, and apprehension of the stimulus to invoke a response. This process-oriented sense of responding is relevant to the evaluation of the participant's responses here. An attempt is made here to identify dominant cognitive levels in participant responses with respect to concerns or issues thought to be related to them. Such levels will

be examined to estimate their importance in the organization of a response. It is expected that levels reflect dominant reasoning themes used to construct a response.

Theory suggests that there may be five overlapping and interrelated cognitive levels to a response: Affective[1], orientation, categorization, evaluation, and adaptation (see, for example, Mandler, 1985; Ittelson, 1978; and Ittelson, et al., 1974). All five cognitive levels of response will be discussed in-depth, because they are essential to the dissertation.

3.3.1.1 Affective Level of Response Dimensions

An affective response is believed to be the first and relatively widespread in its influence. For example, Ittelson (1974) states that the "first level of response to the environment is affective. The direct emotional impact of the situation…very generally governs the direction taken by subsequent relations with the environment" (p. 16). Mandler (1985) similarly comments, "the indisputable observation that we frequently react affectively to events, before experiencing a more 'analytic' knowledge of the event, speaks to the primacy of affective and evaluational constructions and intentions" (p. 115). Affect is defined as emotions, feelings, moods, and preferences that are assumed to be influenced by social rules and prescribed by culture (see Forgas, Wyland, & Laham, 2006; Fiske & Taylor, 1991; Russell & Snodgrass, 1987; Mandler, 1985).

[1] "Affective" level of response refers to emotions, feelings, moods, references that are assumed to be structured by sociocultural rules, expectations, norms, beliefs, values, attitudes and customs.

In this study, the affective cognitive level of response is comprised of six dimensions, which reflect potential ways that neighborhood may be affectively represented: Security, privacy, belonging, crowding, social exclusiveness, and place attachment. The order of these dimensions is insignificant.

Security is defined as a state of being secured, or freedom from danger and anxiety. Security in relation to the context neighborhood may evoke a number of responses, such as: Danger, fear, isolation, risk, loneliness, anxiety, containment, entrapment, physical violence, incivilities. Conversely, positive responses include: Safety, comfort, stability, protection, and trust (see Kern, 2005; Franck, 2002; Kanan & Pruitt, 2002; Woldoff, 2002; Day, 2001 & 1999; Hartnagel, 2001; Mehta & Bondi, 1999; Unger & Wandersman, 1985). In addition, the security dimension is closely associated to theories of environmental design (i.e., building size, density, concentration, pattern, lighting, landscape, dwelling unit types and so on), issues of entrapment, concealment, and defensible space (see Kern, 2005; Franck, 2002; Kanan & Pruitt, 2002; Day, 2001 & 1999; Hartnagel, 2001; Ross, Reynolds, & Geis, 2000; Mehta & Bondi, 1999; Nasar & Jones, 1997; Fisher & Nasar, 1992; Unger & Wandersman, 1985; Newman & Franck, 1982; Newman, 1973).

In this research, security is conceptualized as: (1) "Personal" security issues that are related to the self-concept (e.g., fear, loneliness, anxiety, secure, wellbeing, welfare, safety, and trust); and (2) "material" security

issues that are related to the self-concept (e.g., property crimes, property value, entrapment, concealment, lighting, dwelling unit types, defensible space, and maintenance of landscape and so on).

A second affective dimension is identified as privacy. Privacy is defined as the freedom of individuals to seclude themselves from observations of others, in their home, or on their property; and to "the freedom to determine the time and place of communication" (Ittelson, et al., 1974, p. 160). Privacy is directly influenced by the environment and individualistic goals, motives, needs, and desires.

Altman (1975) developed a theory of privacy that focuses on privacy as a regulatory mechanism in social interaction. In this theory, he theorizes privacy as a continuum, in which change is based on the acquisition of new information (external), and then processed with past experiences (internal). This is a reciprocal process because internal states in turn affect external conditions. Privacy is considered part of self-identity, self-definition, and individuality, which provides important psychological functioning (i.e., experiences and self-development).

Ittelson, et al. (1974) considers the issue of power in relationship to privacy. They argue that privacy is an issue of power, because it directly related as one's ability to control others and situations. Issues of power are conceptually linked symbolically to communication, the physical environment, and socioeconomic status. Implied is a multidimensional characteristic of privacy, a personal dimension where privacy is related to self-expression and

status, and an environmental dimension that is related to physical accessibility. The environment plays a critical role in the opportunities and constraints for privacy. For example, residential lot size, streetscape, fencing, and gated communities can influence one's sense of privacy, via limiting access to community and to the home, thus effectively regulating the probability of interactions.

In this research, privacy is conceptualized to mean: Private, personal, intimate, solitude, retreat, unwanted access, seclusion, isolation, freedom from observation of others, ability to self-govern, and the ability to withdraw from the milieu (see Altman, 1975; Ittelson, et al., 1974).

An affective level of response may also be identified as a sense of belonging. Individuals acquire a sense of belonging in a neighborhood by emphasizing their relationship to their home, neighborhood, or community as a significant component of their lives. They may relate these affective ties as a sense of rootedness, a place where they develop deep associations, a setting where they have compelling experiences, and a place where they form social bonds. Belonging invokes complex cognitive structures that are characterized by a variety of attitudes, beliefs, preferences, values, meanings, and behavior (see Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983). In this research, belonging is conceptualized to refer to relationships between oneself and neighbors and/or the neighborhood. It is also associated with a sense of community, a state or feeling of being essential, integral, attached, connected, or loyalty to others or to place (see Proshansky, et al., 1983).

A fourth affective dimension is social exclusiveness. Social exclusiveness is linked to homogenous neighborhoods (i.e., similarity in socioeconomic status, ethnicity/race, religion, dwelling unit type, density, lot size, recreation facilities, amenities, property values, and so on), where residents have shared similar values, interests, and lifestyles. The implication here is that individuals prefer to live in a neighborhood with people of similar values, interests, economic class, and ethnic composition. The literature is contradictory on whether homogenous or heterogeneous neighborhoods are more prone to foster interaction, networking, and community involvement (see Farrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004; Unger & Wandersman, 1985; Lee, 1968). Unger and Wandersman (1985) believe that homogeneity is an important component in how individuals convey meaning to their environment. In essence, the argument is that homogeneity provides a mechanism where individuals develop a shared understanding for verbal and nonverbal cues. By their very definition, environments are similar and repetitive. They tend to foster consistency in information acquisition, encoding, synthesis, integration in cognitive processing.

Alternatively, some researchers have argued that heterogeneous neighborhoods invoke a sense of stability, familiarity, security, by way of bonding to others and groups among diverse populations, where sub-communities are formed (see Woldoff, 2002; Moore, 1979). Incidentally, the research on heterogeneous neighborhoods seems to be referring to a coping

mechanism implemented by diverse populations, and how they link and form associations with others (who are from the same socioeconomic class or ethnic group), which in turn seems to support social exclusivenesses. In other words, the research on socially heterogeneous neighborhoods refers to the formation of smaller groups or enclaves, where people with similar interest, economic situation, values, ethnicity, and so on, form groupings and develop networks within larger urbanized areas.

Essentially, this research supports the concept of social exclusiveness, in that people with similar interest, status, values, ethnicity, and so on, group together to form smaller communities. At the scale of the city, there may seem to be diversity, but at the neighborhood level, it is possible to have homogenous enclaves. In this research, social exclusiveness is conceptually linked to interacting with people similar to yourself, whether in a homogenous or heterogeneous neighborhood. Concepts associated with social exclusiveness are: Similar, equivalent, analogous, organization, complementary, or conversely dissimilar, diverse, opposite, and disorganized (see Farrell, et al., 2004; Unger & Wandersman, 1985; Lee, 1968).

Affective issues related to crowding are typically associated with disorganization, crime, anxiety, high density, multi-unit dwelling types, noise, pollution, diverse ethnicity of residents, restriction on behavior, and cognitive overload of sensory information (see Woldoff, 2002; Saegert, 1981; Schmidt, Goldman, & Feimer, 1979; MacKintosh, Sheree, & Saegert, 1975).

Saegert (1981) argues that four variables should be considered when examining the impact of crowding on cognitive and social processes. They are:

> (1) Affective components of the setting; those conditions that elicit a particular psychosocial response at any moment in time;
> (2) The capacities, traits, and tendencies of individuals;
> (3) The individual's constructs, schemas, memories, expectations, and so on;
> (4) The processes that relate the individual to the setting, such as standing patterns of behavior, and so on. (p. 375)

The intent here is to reflect on the myriad of ways that crowding influences cognitive processing. The influences emanate from one's sociocultural perspective. For instances, Moore (1979) discusses working-class neighborhoods, typically associated with high density, as fostering social cohesion, providing a sense of community and stability, via living in close proximity to others with the same values, ethnic background, traditions, and so on. Therefore, caution must be used when examining the issue of crowding. Its interpretation is relational to one's intersections (i.e., age, class, ethnicity, gender, sexuality), and the structural effects of the setting. In this research, crowding refers to neighborhoods where people, homes, or objects are located within close proximity to each other, and circumstances may be perceived as intense, uncontrollable, and unpredictable; or conversely, familiar, secure, sense of community. Associated with crowding are high population density, masses, stress,

compactness, discomfort, familiarity, community, group membership, and disorder (see Woldoff, 2002; Saegert, 1981; Moore, 1979; Schmidt, et al., 1979; MacKintosh, et al., 1975; Ittelson, et al., 1974).

The final affective dimension is place attachment. Place attachment is a multi-faceted dimension. The literature is mixed on whether or not it is an essential component to one's sense of self, and a mechanism for self-expression. Alternatively, it may play no role in one's sense of self. However, perhaps for the majority of us it is somewhere in between, and relational to our life cycle. Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) argue that there are two ways that place is related to individuals: (1) Through one's personal expression of identification with a specific place; and (2) the manner in which place is related to self-identity (pp. 205-206). In the first way, residents in my sample may refer to living within a certain neighborhood by name (e.g., Moon Valley, Sunny Slope, Paradise Valley, the Biltmore, and so on). This would imply a status to a particular place, a place or neighborhood that others would know and want to be associated with. Second, place attachment may function and support one's sense of self. By implication, this approach postulates that place is not part of a single social category (i.e., schema). It seems more plausible that it is associated and influences many categories (i.e., schema).

Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) argue that place identity is the process through which information is accommodated, assimilated, and evaluated from the milieu. It is structured by four principles: Distinctiveness,

continuity, self-esteem, and self-efficacy. In a neighborhood, individuals will relate distinctiveness by expressing self in relation to place. For instance, they may express a specific lifestyle preference, which is attached to a specific place, that sets them and their neighborhood apart from others persons and other neighborhoods and communities. In this research, for example, it may be possible that individuals living within "Sunburst Farms," construe themselves and their lifestyles as distinct, because of the rural nature of the neighborhoods (i.e., one to two acre agricultural properties). This distinctiveness becomes part of "who they are" along with, for example a cowboy or cowgirl, animal lover, rancher, and so on.

Continuity refers to self-environment relationships that establish, maintain, and develop continuity of self-identity. Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) define these two types of self-environment relations:

> (1) Place referent refers to the maintenance of continuity via specific places that have emotional significance for a person; and (2) place congruent which refers to the maintenance of continuity via characteristics of places, which are generic and transferable from one place to another. (p. 208)

An example of place-referent is that an individual may feel emotionally attached to a place due to past experiences, such as growing up in the area, having family members who reside in the area, and connections to social institutions (i.e., schools, churches, government services, employment, and so on). This provides a link with place that establishes a sense of continuity to their identity (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996).

Place congruent continuity is where place maintains a link to the individuals' values, desires, and needs. They may refer to this by expressing

physical or social elements of the neighborhood as being important to their values. An example of this type of continuity may be expressed by a individual who values living in neighborhood that has multiple opportunities for recreation (i.e., amenities such as a club house, pool, golf course, and parks) that promote an activity lifestyle. Therefore, residents may associate the importance of amenities as to facilitating a specific lifestyle, which functions as a mechanism that promotes a positive self-image.

The third principle of identity is self-esteem. According to Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) this refers to a "positive evaluation of oneself; related to personal feelings of worth and social values" (p. 208), where place establishes a mechanism for self-evaluation. Conceptually, this may be reflected in a person taking pride in their neighborhood. For example, residents may express positive feelings about living in an area that is well maintained, safe, and with perceived neighborhood uniqueness (i.e., status).

The fourth principle of identity is self-efficacy, which refers "to individual beliefs in their abilities and capacities to meet situational demands" (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996, p. 208), where the setting facilitates, or at least does not hinder, one's lifestyle. The concept of "manageable environments," is where a person feels self-efficacious concerning the structure and function of their daily setting. A manageable setting is one that is perceived as valuable and supportive in structuring everyday activities. For example, residents may express self-efficacy in terms of quality of public services, safety from criminal activity, access to

entertainment and recreation facilities, and so on. An unmanageable setting is one that hinders daily activities and experiences and leads to low self-efficacy, such as: Settings with high criminal activity, high levels of pollution (e.g., air, noise, and water), deteriorating housing stock and facilities, and lack of public services and amenities.

These principles establish a structure to identify place attachment in individuals' construal of neighborhood. The authors noted that it is possible that individuals may not relate to any of these principles of attachment in their self-concept. Several factors influence place attachment, such as a socio-physical component (i.e., time in neighborhood, history of place, the cultural structure of the environment); and a human component (i.e., values, needs, desires, preferences, attitudes, and motivation).

In this research place attachment is associated with distinctiveness, continuation, self-esteem, and self-efficacy (see Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). Place attachment is conceptually linked to promoting a lifestyle, being distinct from others and other neighborhoods or communities, unwillingness to relocate, and place history as linked to self-concept. Place attachment is also associated with personal values and beliefs, self-expression and self worth, sense of pride in neighborhood, desirability, status attachment, and a sense of achievement.

3.3.1.2 Orientation

Orientation refers to the initial mapping of a situation, providing a base for more detailed exploration (see Ittelson, 1973). In a social context,

orientation refers to awareness, disposition, connection, or association with one's environment in relation to time, space, objects, events, and others. Orientation is related to dispositional and situational attributions, which is typically attributed to sociocultural differentiation, as reflected in differences between communal, controlled, and autonomous behavior. Orientation dimensions of neighborhood may be represented by the following components: Communal, autonomous, or controlled.

Communal orientation is an individual who is concerned for the welfare of others, a person who forms attachments, bonds, and connections with others and place, as an essential component of self-identity (see Moskowitz, 2005; McCall, Reno, Jalbert, and West, 2000; Wong, 2000). For example, within the neighborhood an individual with this type of orientation may keep track of the needs of their family and friends. An example of a communal orientation is one neighbor assisting another with shopping, going to the doctor, yard maintenance, bringing over a meal, calling to check on their status, and so on. A communal orientation is conceptualized to mean individuals with attributes that can be described as: Friendly, nurturing, encouraging, responsive, caring, thoughtful, involved and sensitive to others, forming connections to others and place, and concerned for the welfare of others.

An autonomous orientation refers to internal attributes that are characterized as "self-expression and independence" (Moskowitz, 2005, p. 303), with an emphasis on self-deetermination, and self well-being. An

example of an authonomous individual in a neighborhood might be someone who acts with only self-interest in mind, and is possibly competitive and assertive. Autonomous orientation is conceptualized to mean individuals with attributes that can be described as: Independent, competitive, self-sufficient, self-motivated, objective, detached, and assertive (see Moskowitz, 2005; Wong, 2000).

Controlled orientation refers to an individual who conforms or acts in accordance with standards, customs, traditions, or other social rules for fear of social sanctions (see Wong, 2000). For instance, in a neighborhood this may be someone who remains within their home, feeling helpless, due to perceived negative activity or previous negative experiences within the setting. These individuals would have a negative self-concept of themselves, feeling helpless, depressed, anxious, controlled, nervous, uneasy, apprehensive, and fearful. A controlled orientation is conceptualized to mean individuals whose attributes can be described as: Obedient, compliant, withdrawn, submissive, docile, passive, subservient, powerless, unassuming, apprehensive, and hesitant (see Wong, 2000).

3.3.1.3 Categorization

Categorization is the process of "classifying objects in our environment and thereby predicting what the objects do, what properties they possess, and how they may be equated under certain circumstances but not under others" (Ashcraft, 2002, p. 275). Categorization as a cognitive level of response, within the context of neighborhood, refers to the conceptual

processes of developing categories or taxonomies for grouping or classifying others, objects, events, or situations in a manner to produce meaning. Categories are based upon previous knowledge, experiences (past and current), in association with goals, which allow us to make assumptions and establish expectations, produce alternatives and predict outcomes (see Moskowitz, 2005; Ashcraft, 2002; Higgins, 2000; Augoustinos & Walker, 1995; Fiske & Taylor, 1991). In other words, we use categories to store and organize information about others, objects, events, or situations, and when this information is retrieved from long-term memory it provides us with a means of identification, informs us with general knowledge about the characteristics, expectations, while giving us the guidelines to react, to gage the appropriate or fitting behavior within the setting. Categorization is operationalized into four dimensions: Other-schema, self-schema, role-schema, and stereotypes.

Other-schema are defined as mental representations about other individuals (general traits and characteristics), within a specific context and situation, used to infer or to produce expectations about the behavior of others (see Ashcraft, 2002; Higgins, 2000; Augoustinos & Walker, 1995; Fiske & Taylor, 1991). This type of schema provides an abstract conceptual structure, based on previous experience and knowledge, of the traits and characteristics of others, that is used to make inferences and predictions of forthcoming interaction, to guide our behavior and expectations.

Self-schema is defined as how we define and manage information about others, events, situations, or objects based on their importance, significance, and values to ourselves and our well-being. Augoustinos and Walker (1995) argue that self-schema are "the conceptual structures people have of themselves, and the degree to which such structures may affect the speed and efficiency of processing information which is relevant or irrelevant to the self (p. 38). Often times, self-schema is referred to as the general knowledge of oneself, derived from past experiences that help to organize and guide our processing about self-relevant information.

Role-schema is defined as a set of mental representations of others based on their particular social position, role or occupation, within the community, thereby allowing us to evaluate and predict their behavior. Moskowitz (2005) discusses the function of role schema as:

> … our knowledge of rules, norms, and expected behaviors associated with broad social categories such as gender, age, and race, as well as the norms and behaviors associated with more specific types of categories relating to social positions, and relationship to status (p. 161).

Role schemas may take the form of achieved (i.e., status) or ascribed (i.e., stereotypes). For example, role schemas that are achieved are those that require some effort, such as one's occupation, membership on an athletic team, club membership, political official, CEO, and so on (see Fiske & Taylor, 1991). Role schemas that are ascribed are those stereotypes that we have of other social groups, such as membership categorized by gender, age, sexuality, race or ethnicity, and class (see Augoustinos & Walker, 1995).

A stereotype refers to a set mental representations of others, objects, and events in social relationships that organize individuals thoughts and behavior. Stereotypes consist of a set of beliefs and values that are at best basic or general group characteristics (negative and positive) about things significantly influenced by context (see Moskowitz, 2005; Operario & Fiske, 2004; Schneider, 2004). In some cases, they may be prescriptive, meaning that they reflect social rules as to how people or things should act, perform, work or behave. Stereotypes have three distinguishing features:

> (1) Essential features that are those features that are essential for category memberships (e.g., genetics); (2) identifying features that are the feature that we use to identify category members (e.g., body shape, voice tone, and dress); and (3) ascribed feature that are those feature that are associated with a group (e.g., race; women being less aggressive; men as assertive) (Schneider, 2004, p. 90).

The implication is that identifying the strengths and probability of these features provides us with a mechanism to predict category memberships, although context matters in how we can interpret the salience of features. There are three primary categories in stereotypes: Age, gender, and race (see Schneider, 2004; Ridgeway, 1997; Howard, 1994). By implications these three primary categories are the more salient characteristics used to categorize others, and are related to traits and values as prescribed by social rules, norms, expectations, and behaviors.

The question becomes, are stereotypes accurate? Researchers believe that there is a "kernel of truth," meaning societies consensually agree upon group characteristics, traits, and attributes that seem to collaborate the validity of stereotypes. Stereotypes are considered to be shorthand for the

generalization that we make about others. These generalizations may be negative or positive, depending upon our socialization and our societal positions. There seems to be a cultural basis that provides legitimacy and a "shared reality" that help to organize our social experiences and interpersonal behavior. What is known about stereotypes is that we can override and modify these schemas at the time of activation, and over repeated experiences. However, it is argued that, once established, a stereotype structure remains in place, and requires constant attending to and modification of, before one act on that belief.

3.3.1.4 Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of assessing the value of an object, person, or event, and then making a judgment based on the consolidation of new information with existing knowledge. Raporport (2005) writes that "evaluations leads to preferences and choices based more on wants (and related to meaning and emotions) than on needs" (p. 13). It is during the process of evaluation that we provide a sense of understanding, based on expectations and assumptions, and ultimately the application of meaning. An evaluation arises from the interaction of the individual and the environment (Nasar, 2000). Salience of attributes has a significant role in what attributes are attuned to, and what features become part of the evaluation process. By implication, the attributes that are selected will vary from person to person. This would imply that evaluations would vary because individual preferences, attitudes, and appraisals differ. Evaluation dimensions of neighborhood may

be represented by the following components: Attitudes, preferences, or appraisals, which guide our decision-making processes, providing alternatives, and possible outcomes.

Attitudes refer to an individual's disposition based on beliefs, feelings, posture, or position in relation to other objects, persons, situations, or events. Ajzen (2001) defines attitudes as a "summary evaluation of psychological objects captured in such attribute dimensions as good-bad, harmful-beneficial, pleasant-unpleasant, and likable-dislikable" (p. 28). Fiske and Taylor (1991) state that there are two ways that attitudes are formed:

> (1) Via direct experiences, because actual experiences provide a great deal of information, they may make the attitude more accessible, and are often more specific; and (2) vested interest is the extent to which the attitude is related to self-interest, and thus are personally important. (pp. 520-521)

The importance of attitudes is how well they predict behavior, which is directly correlated to accessibility and salience. In relations to the formation of attitudes it seems clear that the more salient and self-relevant, the greater the likelihood it will accurately predict behavior.

Interestingly, individuals may hold several attitudes toward the same object, persons, or event. When new information is encoded and added to existing schema, it may not replace the old schemata, instead, it may create a new attitude that is a variation of the old schemata. Therefore the creation of multiple attitudes exists. This would imply that context and current attitudinal state explicitly matter during retrieval. This may also explain why "some apparent discrepancies between attitudes and behavior may reflect the presence of multiple context dependent attitudes toward social targets"

(Ajzen, 2001, p. 29). The strength of attitudes changes over the life cycle, and modification decreases as age increases. In addition, attitudes have increased strength if they are conceptualized as being personally relevant to oneself. A mediating force on attitudes is intention, which refers to the "extent to which you believe that your acting in a given way will earn the approval or disapproval of other people whose opinions you value" (Eiser, 1994, p. 21). The argument is that attitudes are based on your beliefs and expectations, which in turn guide your behavior and allow you to evaluative the available options and identify the potential consequences. In this manner, your behavior is a consequence of your intentions. Attitudes are the expression of our feelings, beliefs, values, or position in relation to other objects, persons, situations, or events. Ultimately, it is how we evaluate ourselves.

Preferences refer to an individual's ability, or cognitive capacity, to make choices based on the best alternative, or a calculated advantage based on previous knowledge and experience (see Kaplan & Kaplan, 1983). Fiske and Taylor (1991) define preferences as a "relatively mild subjective reaction that are essentially either pleasant or unpleasant" (p. 410). Preferences may be conceptualized as having an cognitive ordering of alternatives, based on one's beliefs, values, motives, and goals. Significantly, preferences are long-term reactions to others, objects, or events, that mediate one's capacity to select among alternatives, based on environmental context and existing mental representations.

Appraisals refer to an individual's ability to evaluate, judge and access quality or value of other objects, person, situations, or events, all in relation to the individual's well-being. Fiske and Taylor (1991) argue that appraisals as are the process of relating one's goals and beliefs to others, things and objects. Appraisals are thought to be personally relevant to the self-concept. Implied is that there is an affective component tied to the cognitive representation that allows the individual to assess previous information about the object, person, situation, or event in order to produce an optional outcome/behavior.

3.3.1.5 Adaptation

Adaptation can be defined as a change in cognitive structure, function, or form that produces adjustments of the person to the environment. It may take the form of the individual conforming to a particular behavioral pattern of a sociocultural system. Adaptation in humans is an evolutionary process, indicating the cognitive processes are not static, but in a continual state of modification. Ittelson (1974) defines adaptations as:

> ...the individual is never passive…he [sic] is part of the situation. He [sic] learns both the kinds of interventions he can bring about and their consequences…in relations to his own needs and purposes (p. 17).

There is a spatial-temporal component to our environment, circumstances, situation, or context, in which as we interact or transact. Cognitive adjustments are made through the use of skills and past experiences to regulate new information of objects, persons, or events within existing knowledge structures. The function of adaptation is to allow

individuals to make alterations in cognitive mechanisms, which at the most basic level allow for survival, and at a broader level can take the form of defensive and coping strategies, within an ever-changing environment. Implicit is that individuals have the capacity, competency, and time to make modifications in their environment and behavior. Adaptation dimensions of neighborhood may be represented by coping or defensive strategies.

A coping strategy refers to an individual's ability to deal with changing conditions within the neighborhood. Snyder and Dinoff (1999) define coping as "a response aimed at diminishing the physical, emotional, and psychological burden that is linked to stressful life events and daily hassles" (p. 5). How well the coping strategy works is based on its ability to reduce distress and contribute to the long-term psychological well-being of the individual. Individuals who use this type of strategy may be characterized as: (1) Involved in community networking; (2) form a stronger attachment to place; (3) develop place identity as dimension of self-identity; and (4) relying on neighborhood resources for daily activities (i.e., schools, daycare, parks, shops, and so on).

A defensive strategy refers to an individual who responds to others, a situation, or an event, with a tactic of self-protection. Stressors may be internal or external to the individual. Certainly the environment plays a role in conceptualization of this strategy. Defensive strategies are thought to be an inherently negative response to a threat and may be a perceptual distortion of reality (Snyder and Dinoff, 1999). A defensive strategy is

associated with territoriality, privacy, security, fear, isolation, self-preservation, anxiety, protection, resistance, restriction, and fortification.

My intent is to synthesize social cognition theory with PEB constructivist paradigm to facilitate a conceptual framework for understanding how and why individuals construe and attach meaning to neighborhood. Social cognition, via the cognitive levels of response provides the means of discovering interconnection between a structured socio-physical surround (i.e., neighborhood) and the cognitive processes (i.e., cognitive levels of response). An assumption of this research is that individual responses will reflect dominant cognitive levels of response. Initially, Ittelson (1974) believed that these levels would operate simultaneously, with no inherent or artificial sequence. In fact, researchers have effectively demonstrated the primacy of one of the levels of response. The affective level of response is thought to permeate all other cognitive levels and dimensions. There is even a debate in the literature over whether affective responses should be considered its own system apart from cognition.

3.3.2 Criticism of Social Cognition

An initial criticism of social cognition is the innate failure to link individuals' structural location with cognitive processing, to arrive at an explanation for the variance between individuals. Social cognition refers to the social structural elements (i.e., cultural beliefs and values), but fails to recognize how these vary by one's location within a stratified social system. For instance, although social cognition may address gender or intersections

(e.g., race/ethnicity and age), they seem to do so as a side note. Certainly, gender and intersectionality influence one's location, and one's perspective within sociocultural structures. Therefore it seems plausible that they will also have a profound effect on cognitive processing (i.e., cognitive levels of response). Due to this lack of attention, there seems to be a deficiency of alternative explanations. The research seems incomplete, and seemly fails to explain differences in how sociocultural structures influence everyday interactions and cognitive processing.

Another criticism of social cognition is the concept of an individual perceiver as being efficient and effective at postulating alternatives and forecasting consequences. This is a narrow interpretation that fails to take into account how motives and goals (other than those supporting efficiency) may be at play (i.e., morality), or that alternatives are constrained by sociocultural structures, thereby limiting cognitive possibilities in problem-solving. By implication the individual is viewed as isolated from the sociocultural structured environment. Thus the paradigm fails to address the myriad of ways that one's structural location, status, gender, sexuality, and age affect the distribution of, and access to, resources, thus limiting one's alternatives.

Additionally, the social cognition paradigm lacks cohesion in its theoretical underpinnings. Theories may be loosely linked to information processing (see Fiske &Taylor, 1991), which leads to an excessive amount of theories that are hypothetical—not empirically tested for validity. It is easy

to get overwhelmed by the sheer number of scholarly articles on social cognition. What is needed is a synthesis and refinement of theory, based on empirical validation.

3.4 Advantage of Interdisciplinary Approach

Implemented in combination, the PEB constructivist and social cognition paradigm provide a useful framework for investigating the phenomena of this research. The PEB constructivist paradigm addresses environmental issues more effectively, while the social cognition paradigm addresses cognitive processing in depth; they complement each other. The missing component is how the structural location of individuals influences cognitive processing of information. In addition, how do cognitive processes vary among individuals and groups? A gendered perspective will help to address these issues, and when synthesized with these other two paradigms, will provide a comprehensive framework to investigate the issues of this research.

CHAPTER 4: WHY GENDER MATTERS

4.1 Introduction

A feminist perspective is added to the existing theoretical unpinning of this research to provide a clearer interpretation of how gender influences sociocultural structures and cognitive processing. In the previous chapter, social structure is referred to as being essential and relevant to activities, experiences, and interaction. But what does this imply about the positioning of individuals within the existing structures? How does one's positionality influence activities, experiences, and interaction? What about norms, values, traditions, rules, roles, and expectancies. Do these vary by one's structural location? If so, what does that mean or say about our versions of reality? If the physical-sociocultural-environment provides opportunities and constraints to human functioning (i.e., cognitive processing, apprehension, evaluation, and adaptation), how does this relate to positionality? In order to facilitate a meaningful synthesis of the three paradigms, this chapter must address these questions and provide an alternative way of conceptualizing the importance of structure and cognitive processes in relation to positionality and gender.

In order to address these questions, this chapter is organized into the following sections: (1) The social construction of gender; (2) a gendered social structure; and (3) gendered cognitive processes. The intent here is to establish a multifaceted approach. An assumption is that individuals construe neighborhood in ways that are consistent with their social

characteristics, positions, and roles within a sociocultural context when engaged in cognitive processing about such places (i.e., cognitive levels of response). In order to understand this process, we must identify the underlying gendered structural and cognitive processes.

4.2 Social Construction of Gender

The social construction of gender is performed by individuals "doing gender" (West and Zimmerman, 1987). In other words, we actively participant in the construction of our sense of reality. Our culture actively structures our norms, rules, roles, tradition, values, and expectations to provide us with a sense of reality (see Beall, 1993). Obviously, this implies that there are many "realities," because there are many cultures and subcultures globally. However, the point is that how we come to understand our world is because of our active participation and assimilation into a specific culture.

The social construction of gender is influenced by historical patterns, negotiation, and the evolution of gender roles, identities and belief systems, all within a specific cultural context. In addition, the construction of gender roles, identities and beliefs may vary according to one's intersections (i.e., age, class, race/ethnicity, and sexuality). It is assumed that gender, as a social construction, will vary within cultures and subcultures. It also has the ability to change over time. However, the extent of this variation is debatable. Most would agree that although roles and beliefs change, a

dichotomy (i.e., feminine and masculine) remains; and our sense of reality is directly influenced and related to this dichotomy.

The term gender refers to the socially constructed differences between women and men. Brannon (2005) refers to gender as a cultural label, which contains the ascribed roles (i.e., rights, responsibilities, expectations, and relationships) for both women and men and, in addition, those characteristics that individual assign to themselves. We are active participants in the process. The construction of gender is a sociocultural process through which social life is organized at the individual, family and societal levels (see Connell, 1993).

Gender as a social category is dichotomous (feminine or masculine), and it overlaps and influences all other social categories within our society. The intention of categorization is to create and emphasize differences in gender attributes. As Hess states "gender is created by suppressing similarities [and] maintained by a deep ideological commitment to differences between women and men" (1990, p. 84). Significantly, categorization signifies attributes, expectations, roles, and appropriate behavior for women and men, as well as defines relationships (i.e., rights, resources, access, privilege, status), that affect daily interaction, and influence the construction of one's sense of reality (i.e., perceptions, identities, and roles) (see Risman, 2004; Vannoy, 2001; Howard & Hollander, 1997; Hess, 1990; West & Zimmerman, 1987). Gender is constructed and accomplished by daily interactions, via "doing gender" (West & Zimmerman,

1987). And the cumulative process creates a dynamic stratified social system structured by a gender hierarchy (see McDowell, 1999; and Howard & Hollander, 1997).

4.2.1 Performance of Gender

West and Zimmerman (1987) argue that "doing gender" means behaving so that whatever the situation, with whomever, one's behavior is seen in context as gender appropriate. By performing gender, men and women face different expectations and constraints, and therefore make different choices (see Vannoy, 2001; and West & Zimmerman, 1987). It is through performing gender on a daily basis that men and women make gender a self-fulfilling prophecy. Therefore, gender is a social construction that prescribes and proscribes behaviors, places, and our power as men and women (Abbassi & Lutjens, 2002). It is through "doing gender" that societal arrangements are seen as normal and legitimate ways of organizing social life (see Howard & Hollander, 1997; Ridgeway, 1997; West & Zimmerman, 1987). Gender is maintained by individuals' daily interactions within everyday environments. In addition, "doing gender" results in different structural locations and has different implications in social interaction, in a manner that produces a distinct advantage for men. West and Zimmerman (1987) summarize this advantage as:

> Thus if, in doing gender, men are also doing dominance and women are doing deference, the resultant social order, which supposedly reflects "natural differences," is a powerful reinforce and legitimator of hierarchical arrangements (p. 146).

The net effect of the cumulative performances of "doing gender" is the creation of gendered institutions and structures throughout society. Status and power are allocated based on one's positionality in the institutions and structures.

Status refers to social practices that position women and men differentially within a hierarchy, where men have a direct advantage (i.e., power and privilege). Risman (2004) argues that status is "thought to recreate inequality in new settings…[there] is no other reason why male privilege would continually be reproduced" (p. 437). Status expectations create bias, because status is defined by one's culture, and both women and men conceptualize status in a similar manner: Men's traits (e.g., competitiveness, independent, individualist, and component) are associated with status and women's traits (e.g., communal, caregiver, and emotional) are valued less.

Power refers to the relationship between women and men, where men have an historical and organized pattern of dominance and women of subordination (see Howard, 2000; Deaux & LaFrance, 1998; Howard & Hollander, 1997; Connell, 1987). Power results in an unequal distribution of wealth, resources, status, and prestige in men's favor, which perpetuates gender inequality.

4.3 Gendered Sociocultural Structures

How are societies and structures organized by gender? Gender becomes part of the social structure as a "system of social practices for

constituting people as two significantly different categories, men and women, and organizing social relations of inequality on the basis of that difference" (Ridgeway & Correll, 2004, p. 510). Hence, the characteristics of the social structure are based on a gendered hierarchy, where masculine traits are valued more than feminine traits. Implied here is a dualism or systematic devaluation of feminine traits that results in an unequal relationship. Hess (1990) states that a gender hierarchy is where a "superstructure of social, political, and economic differences has been superimposed on the biological" (p. 84). An assumption of a gender hierarchy is that there is a superior group and a subordinate group, with the "superior defining the qualities…against which others can be differentiated as inferior and less worthy of social rewards" (Hess, 1990, p. 84). Therefore, a gender hierarchy refers to status, power, and prestige, or more precisely, a system of structured inequality (see Ridgeway, 1997; Hess, 1990).

Risman (2004) argues that context matters—gendered constraints and opportunities vary across settings. Hollander and Howard (2000) make a similar argument when they state "studies have demonstrated that individuals' behavior can change significantly from one situation to the next" (p. 340). For instance, at home "doing gender" the constraints will be at a minimum, while at work they may be strong. Therefore, context matters. It matters because situational factors influence the salience of gender (i.e., roles, identities, beliefs, expectations, goals, and motives). Such factors may include settings that dictate or invoke specific gender scripts, settings that

may invoke gender stereotypes, and settings that target a specific gendered population, thus skewing one's perceptions, attitudes, motives, goals, and ultimately one's behavior. This may have a profound effect on women's construal of neighborhood, because it may directly relate to perceived opportunities to interact and influence activities and experiences in a different way than in a more structured environment.

4.4 Gendered Cognitive Processing

4.4.1 Socialization

Cognitive researchers have debated for years how the mind operates, and specifically how much of what we know is innate and how much is learned. There is no clear-cut answer, we simply do not know. The position of this dissertation is that our cognitive abilities and processes are shaped by innate abilities and by social learning. Socialization involves the norms, rules, customs, and tradition of the culture we are born into, reinforced and modified by our experiences. Through social learning we learn how to function within society.

Gender enters into cognitive processing via socialization, and results in a powerful manipulation of one's sense of reality. It becomes part of one's identity through the process. Socialization begins in early childhood and continues throughout a lifetime, occurring at a number of scales (e.g., home, neighborhood, school, clubs, community, state, and nation), and through interactions with others (e.g., parents, siblings, peers, teachers, coaches, media, and the internet) (see Marini, 1990). The intent of gender roles is to

learn prescribed and proscribed behaviors, and to internalize these rules, expectations, values, beliefs, and attitudes into mental representations (i.e., gender schemata). These mental representations are based on ascribed gender characteristics, with perceived differences between women and men.

4.4.2 Gendered Influences on the Cognitive Levels of Response

In the previous chapter, the five overlapping interrelated levels of response were identified as: Affective, orientation, categorization, evaluation, and adaptation. Each of these levels of response and corresponding dimensions was discussed in depth. The intent here is to examine how gender influences these cognitive levels of response. If it seems plausible that gendered individuals with different social positions, roles, experiences, and locations within a stratified social system, may develop systematically different schema. Then, reexamining the cognitive levels of response and the corresponding dimensions is warranted.

4.4.2.1 Affective Cognitive Level of Response

Women are socialized into appropriate gender roles, which restrict their movement in public places, based on cultural rules, norms, tradition, and potential sanctions. Significantly, women associate fear of public places with one's sense of self (i.e., rules, norms, expectations). Connell (1987) discusses gender in relation to safety when he refers to the power relationship between women, men and sidewalks. He argues that sidewalks are a site where men exercise power through intimidation of other men and in particular women. Through this exercise of power, women develop a fear

of walking alone or walking after dark. Therefore, men use intimidation as a social mechanism to control and restrict women's movements (see Kern, 2005; Franck, 2002; Listerborn, 2002; Pain, 2001 & 1991; Mehta & Bondi, 1999; Kelly, 1997; Valentine, 1989; Connell, 1987). The implication is that there should be a difference in the primacy effect for women when referring to issues of security. An assumption of this research, following the line of reasoning presented here, is that women will conceptualize security as personal, while men will relate security to material issues.

Privacy is a social regulatory mechanism that controls one's interactions with others. It is associated with issues of power and status, because privacy is one's ability to control others and situations in the immediate setting. The attributes connected to privacy are self-definition, self-identity, competitiveness, and independence. Privacy is created and structured by one's positionality, because it directly relates to the differences in power relationships within everyday environments.

A potential influence on the affective dimensions belonging and place attachment may be reflected in women's traditional roles in the home. Women have an historical pattern of being structural located, or tied to the home. This pattern remains relatively consistent today, even though women's roles and spatial patterns have been modified to include working outside of the home. For many women, home is internalized as being a significant attribute to their concept of self-worth and tied to their self-identity. Because of this, women may be more inclined to emphasize place

attachment and a sense of belonging in the conceptualization of neighborhood.

Social exclusiveness is conceptually linked to interacting with people similar to yourself. Similarity may take the form of same age, ethnicity, income, values, lifestyle, religion, and so on. In relation to neighborhood, social exclusiveness may well be positively linked to masculine and feminine traits and values. However, many women are associated with heterogeneous neighborhoods. Heterogeneous neighborhoods may include the central city or transitional neighborhoods. Accordingly, heterogeneous neighborhoods may provoke opportunities for a coping mechanism for women. For example, women may form alliances or networks with other women in the neighborhood as a support system. A heterogeneous neighborhood could provoke a defensive strategy, where women are acutely aware and cautious of their surroundings and others. They may even withdraw from the setting or avoid certain areas of the neighborhood to reduce stress. Typically, with diverse populations, ethnic enclaves or groupings are formed to reinforce cohesion, stability, bonding, and attachment to others within the community.

In the affective dimension, a primacy affect should be present for women, based on the theoretical underpinnings of this research. It is conceivable that men's responses will also demonstrate this effect. However, it should be mediated by different cognitive dimensions and have different implications. For instance, both women and men may have a high incidence

of conceptualizing the importance of security to their neighborhood. However, this may be two completely different types of security concerns; one based on personal safety and the other based on material concerns (e.g., property crime, property values, vehicle traffic, and so on).

4.4.2.2 Orientation Cognitive Level of Response

Orientation is related to situational attributions, which reflect gendered differences based on ascribed cultural roles, rules and values. These differences are reflected in the orientation dimensions of communal, controlled, and autonomous. Communal orientation refers to an individual who is concerned for the welfare of others, a person who forms attachments, bonds, and connections with others and place, as an essential component of self-identity. A communal orientation is directly associated with attributes of femininity, such as: Friendly, nurturing, encouraging, responsive, caring, thoughtful, involved and sensitive to others, forming connections to others and place, and concerned for the welfare of others (Brannon, 2005; Markus & Oysterman, 2004; Unger, 2004; Harper & Schoeman, 2003; Hosoda & Stone, 2000; McCall, et al., 2000; Diekman & Eagly, 1999; Deaux & LaFrance, 1998; Howard & Hollander, 1997; Skitka & Mablach, 1996 Cross & Markus, 1993). As an example, in the neighborhood, women may be caregivers to elderly neighbors, or involved in insuring that children are safe while they are at play. For some women taking care of others is an important attribute of their self-identity and a measure of self-worth.

An autonomous orientation refers to masculine attributes that are characterized as "self-expression and independence are highly valued" (Moskowitz, 2005, p. 303). This type of orientaiton is associated with power, status, and prestige, because it is conceptually linked to self-determination, self well-being, independence, and self-containment (Brannon, 2005; Markus & Oysterman, 2004; Unger, 2004; Harper & Schoeman, 2003; Hosoda & Stone, 2000; McCall, et al., 2000; Diekman & Eagly, 1999; Deaux & LaFrance, 1998; Howard & Hollander, 1997; Skitka & Mablach, 1996 Cross & Markus, 1993). Within the neighborhood context, an autonomous orienation should be associated with male participants.

Controlled orientation refers to an individual who conforms or acts in accordance with social rules for fear of social sanctions (see Wong, 2000). For instance, in a neighborhood this is someone who feels that they have no control over the situation or events. These individuals retreat into the home or onto their own property. They feel disenfranchised, powerless, lack resources, and have low self-esteem. In the neighborhood context, this type of orientation should frequently be associated with women or the elderly.

4.4.2.3 *Categorization Cognitive Level of Response*

Socialization represents one's ability to categorize others, things, and objects in relation to cultural expectations, norms, customs, traditions, beliefs and values. Gender categorization is considered a primary category, one of the first to develop, and is thought to permeate all other categories

(i.e., schemata). The influence of gender on categorization is linked to four dimensions: Other-schema, self-schema, role-schema, and stereotypes.

Other-schema are defined as mental images about other individuals, based on socially defined attributes (i.e., based skin color, stature, facial features, and other personal attributes), within a specific context and situation. They are used to infer or to produce expectations about the behavior of others (see Howard & Hollander, 1997). There are a number of ways that others are encoded in these schema. However, there are two primary categories: Gender (encode as female or male) and race, due to socialization processes and past experience. Although race is not a scientific fact, it is real because people think it exists. Schematizing race and gender reinforces cultural biases and is a reflection of class, status and power based on that classification (see Howard & Hollander, 1997). A component of what is encoded into this type of schema is societal prejudices (see Howard & Hollander, 1997).

Self-schema is defined as how we relate information about others, events, situations, or objects based on their importance to self-image or our well-being. Self-schema are initially encoded with one's gender category (see Howard & Hollander, 1997; Cross & Markus, 1993), related to attributes, preferences, goals, and values, and in opposition to the opposing gender (reinforcing gender differences). Cross and Markus (1993) argue that women develop a sense of self by defining "who they are," in relation to others; while men develop a sense of self by defining "who they are," in

relation to oneself. This implies that one's sense of reality is directly influenced by gender beliefs, attributes, values, and roles. In the neighborhood, women may define themselves as a mother, wife, or homemaker.

Role-schemata are the mental schemata of others that are based on some form of achieved (i.e., status) or ascribed (i.e., stereotypes) social role (see Howard & Hollander, 1997). This type of schema are based on one's social position, role, occupation, or standing in the community. Howard and Hollander (1997) add to this discussion by arguing that role schema reinforce normative power relationships within society.

A stereotype consists of a set mental images that are generalization about the characteristics and traits of others that may be negative or positive (see Moskowitz, 2005; Operario & Fiske, 2004; Schneider, 2004; Howard & Hollander, 1997). In some cases, they may be prescriptive (see Howard & Hollander, 1997), meaning that reflect social rules as to how people or things should act, perform, work or behave. Gender is primary descriptors of stereotypes. Historical patterns and sociopolitical context are important influences on images and intersections in the formulation of traits, characteristics, roles, behavior, occupations, beliefs and values of groups and individuals in stereotyping.

4.4.2.4 Evaluation Cognitive Level of Response

Evaluation is the process of assessing the value of an object, person, or event and selecting the best alternative based on prior knowledge and

experience. Situational context influences the availability of opportunities and constraints in formulating evaluations. In addition, social location determines the range of alternatives that are possible. Privileged groups (i.e., individuals with status, power, and prestige) will have an array of options and alternatives. Conversely, subordinate groups, such as women, will have significantly fewer options and alternatives at their disposal.

Attitudes refer to an individuals' disposition to others, objects, situations, or events. They are judgments based on one's intention. An assumption is that gendered attitudes are based on your socialization and expectations, which in turn guide your behavior and allow you to evaluative the options and potential consequences. In this manner, your behavior is a consequence of your intentions, but it is dictated by gendered belief system. Attitudes are the expression of our feelings, beliefs, values, or position in relation to other objects, persons, situations, or events. Ultimately, it is how we evaluate ourselves.

Preferences refer to one's ability to make choices based on the best alternative or a calculated advantage. They are based on previous knowledge and experience, as constrained by social location and a gendered belief system. Preferences may be conceptualized as having a hierarchical ordering of alternatives, based on one's values, motives, and goals. Since, women and men are socialized to have different ascribe roles, power, and status, it seems plausible that our preferences will reflect a gendered variation and these variations may be associated with specific patterns.

Appraisals refer to an individuals' ability to evaluate, judge and access the value of other objects, person, situations, or events, in relation to their well-being. However, they are influenced by gender and positionality. Those who are in subordinate roles anticipate and appraise the situation much differently than those in dominant positions.

4.4.2.5 Adaptation Cognitive Level of Response

Adaptation can be defined as a change in cognitive structure, function, or form that produces adjustments of one's sense of reality. Adaptation dimensions of neighborhood may be represented by the following components: Coping or defense strategies.

A coping strategy refers to an individuals' ability to deal with changing conditions within the neighborhood. The objective of this strategy is to reduce stress and improve one's psychological well-being. Examples of this type of strategy are community networking or participating in a neighborhood Block Watch. Coping strategies are directly related to gender, in that coping mechanism are relational to one's sense of self. As such, the strategy implement would need to be consistent with one's values, motivations, goals, attitudes, preferences, and emotional state.

A defensive strategy refers to an individual who responds to others, a situation, event, with a tactic of self-protection. By implication, women and men would have distinctively different defensive strategies based on their gender beliefs, cultural expectations, and appropriate behavioral responses, as dictated by societal rules. For example, many women avoid walking alone

at night or avoid certain situations, settings, or environments, because of perceived fear for their personal safety.

A feminist perspective provides a mechanism for conceptualizing women and men as social beings. The intent is to demonstrate that socialization and a gendered social structure provide opportunities and constraints to human functioning (i.e., cognitive processing). Because men and women occupy different structural positions within a stratified society, they have different experiences and interaction, which results in a different sense of reality. The implication for this dissertation is that women and men will conceptualize and articulate the meaning of neighborhood in ways that are consistent with these social processes.

4.5 Criticism of a Feminist Perspective

A feminist perspective can be criticized for being over "socialized," meaning that social forces permeate all aspects of our being—natural and biological forces are undervalued or ignored. Second, the primacy affect of gender is not well documented. The implication is that although theory predicts differences in the cognitive processing of men and women, empirical findings are currently undeveloped. Third, knowledge is constructed socially and situated in a particular historical context, and with time societies evolve and change. By implication, it would be inappropriate to use this method for a longitudinal study. Finally, socialization processes are problematic, in that they seem unchangeable, and difficult to gauge how much is social learning

and how much is innate. All paradigms have conceptual issues, which is why a multidisciplinary approach is implemented in this research.

4.6 Theoretical Underpinnings Expectations

A feminist perspective combined with PEB constructivism and social cognition provides a clearer picture of how and why individuals construe neighborhood. In addition, this approach will conceptually permit a multifaceted analysis of "how one construes neighborhood," and provide a meaningful interpretation of similarities and differences based on sociocultural context and one's position, experience, and roles within the spatial dimension of interest.

CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH PROTOCOL

5.1 Introduction

A research protocol establishes a coherent plan for getting from conceptualization of an idea, through collection of data, analysis and interpretation, to formulating an explanation of observed phenomenon, with the ultimate goal of furthering theory. It articulates the rules to be followed and promotes the avenue for establishing inferences about the causal relations among the variables, providing the mechanism for anticipating complexity of interactions within the context.

The research protocol is comprised of seven components: (1) Statement of intent and research questions; (2) research objectives; (3) defining cognitive levels of response; (4) survey instrument (i.e., questionnaire); (5) case selection; (6) mixed methods approach[i]; and (7) contribution to theory. A carefully formulated research protocol provides the procedures and rules, via its design structure and implementation guidelines, to effectively complete a research project on human-environment relations.

5.2 Statement of Intent and Research Objectives

The intent of this research is to develop experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood. Specially, this research focuses on the multitude of ways individuals interpret, define, and attach meaning to their neighborhood. Research objectives inherent in this endeavor relate to potential similarities and differences among neighborhood renditions.

Four interrelated objectives were developed to investigate the myriad ways that individuals envision and/or construct meaning of what constitutes a neighborhood:

1. Develop experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood.
2. Investigate whether they differ according to demographic characteristics, social indicators, and levels of cognitive response.
3. Evaluate conceptualizations for distinct ways of construing this construct.
4. Discuss why distinct conceptualizations can be viewed as versions (i.e., schematizing) of neighborhood.

5.3 Research Objectives

The intent of this research is to determine how neighborhood is construed by people living in one, the concept categories they used to characterize one, and whether, among people living in one, there exists a single or multiple version of this environmental construct. These issues are examined because they provide the information for analyzing a central interest of this dissertation: Namely to find whether conceptualizations of neighborhood among its residents exhibit clear gendered biases.

Five objects have been formulated with the intention of investigating this phenomenon. The first objective is to derive an experiential conceptualization of neighborhood for individuals in the sample. Residents view their neighborhood as part of their everyday living environment, the arena where they interact with others. Through interactions, mediated or

structured by the socio-physical context, individuals develop cognitive structures (i.e., schemas). These schemas shape the way people apprehend and/or think about others, things, and relationships, primarily because they are encoded with cultural norms and rules that exert their influences on our experiences and behavior. Therefore, an assumption of this research is that individuals are likely to construe neighborhood in ways consistent with their social characteristics and contexts when engaged in cognitive processing about such places.

Second, evaluate modal conceptualization implied by commonality underlying any group of individuals who exhibit similarity in the way this construct is thought about. Neighborhood rendition similarities, or correlations among neighborhood renditions, will be examined in order to investigate this potential commonality. Sources of commonalities, by definition, are distinctive and, therefore, suggest potential versions of neighborhood.

Third, derive meaning-dimensions implied by conceptualizations of neighborhood. An R-mode factor analysis is used to estimate dimensions of meaning among categories (i.e., affective, orientation, categorization, evaluative, adaptive). In fact, the subsets of highly inter-correlated categories reflect sources of common variance among categories, and these sources suggest meaning-dimensions among the categories. Such concept categories can be made relatively evident by R-mode perspective (see Chapter 6 for a more detailed explanation). The implication is that meaning-

dimensions underlie the way residents think about the construct neighborhood, and the character of these dimensions can be inferred from the ways the categories relate to these factors (i.e., correlate with or load on them).

Fourth, determine if individuals or groups differ according to cognitive levels of response. The objective is to identify the relative importance of concept categories. Importantly, the goal is to identify the combination(s) of cognitive dimensions and demographic variables (i.e., social roles and context) that are unique to the individual or group. Factor analysis is used to extract information about clustering or groupings of residents and categories. It is through exaction that I can find meaning dimensions, differences in cognitive levels of response based on group conceptualization, social roles and contexts, and demographic characteristics. Collectively, if groups exhibit a distinctive type of similarity among these members' profiles relative to other types of similarities it suggests one version of the neighborhood concept.

Finally, decide whether it plausible to assume distinct versions of neighborhood in a nontraditional population. Two sources of information play a major role in conceptualizing a version of neighborhood: (1) Information about distinct sets of rendition similarities found in groups of neighborhood profiles (R-Mode); and (2) information about concept categories of meaning found in subsets of interrelated categories (Q-Mode). Linking the information obtained in R and Q mode analysis, via construction and comparison of

matrices, reflects potential neighborhood versions based on primary definers (those residents that load the highest) and the categories frequently associated with this definition of neighborhood rendition. In order to distinguish among versions of neighborhood, identifying the combinations of cognitive dimensions embedded in the categories of an R-Factor(s) provides the meaning for a particular version of neighborhood. Taken in association with gender, social roles, and other demographic variables they may reflect distinctive version or versions of the construct neighborhood.

An assumption of this research is that there are gender differences in ways neighborhoods are construed, and by exploring whether these differences are reflective of gendered response levels (e.g., affective, evaluative, integrative, and so on) will guide researchers and policy-makers to new ways of examining how neighborhood is conceptualized and how better to serve their clientele.

5.4 Operationalizing Cognitive Levels of Response

Each of the cognitive levels of response is generalized in order to provide a standardized definition and a means of identification. How these constructs are defined is in relation to the context neighborhood. The definitions provided in this section are those that are used in association with the open-ended questions, scales, or in discussions with residents. Hence, they are generalized for ordinary meaning (everyday vernacular). The cognitive levels of response are generalized to provide a common vernacular

to promote collaboration and communication between the participants and myself.

Then the question becomes, how do I measure these conceptual indicators? In order to measure each construct, it is essential to operationalize each cognitive level of response. Operationalization, simply stated, means to specify each variable (defining all the components) so that it can be measured. Therefore, each cognitive level of response will be generalized and in the process, each construct is operationalized, meaning that all the components are identified, and thereby each construct can be measured for analytic purposes. The order in which the cognitive levels of response and their subsequent components (i.e., concept categories) are operationalized below is in no particular sequence (no intended significance is implied by the ordering).

5.4.1 Affective

An affective level of response refers to emotions, moods and feelings that are thought to influence our experiences and behavior, via cognitive evaluative processes (see Fiske & Taylor, 1991; Mandler, 1985). Cognitive researchers believe that an affective response is the first level or dominant level of response to stimuli, events, situations, and environments (see Mandler, 1985; Ittelson, 1973). In the context of neighborhood, an affective response refers to external and internal information processing, which is reflected in the individuals' mental image (i.e., schema) of what constitutes a

"neighborhood," or in other words, the emotional connections, relationship, or experience that they share with this environment.

The concept categories of an affective response, in the context neighborhood, are operationalized as: Security, privacy, belonging, social exclusiveness, crowding, and place attachment. Table 5.1 provides the generalized definition for each of the affective concept categories.

In this research, security is operationalized as: (1) "Personal" security issues that are related to the self-concept; and (2) "property" as related to security issues. This sub-categorization is potentially useful in identifying a gendered difference in how security is conceptualized.

Table 5.1: Affective Level of Response

Concept Category	Generalized Definition
Security	Refers to a state of being secured, or freedom from danger and anxiety.
Privacy	Refers to the freedom of individuals to seclude themselves from the observations of other, in their home, or on their property.
Belonging	Refers to a sense belonging, in a neighborhood, by emphasizing their relationship to their home, neighborhood, or community, as a significant component of their life.
Social Exclusiveness	Refers to one's conscious choice to interact with people similar to themselves, whether in a homogenous or heterogeneous neighborhood.
Crowding	Refers to living in close proximity to others, objects, and things within the neighborhood. Typically related to high-density areas.
Place Attachment	Refers to one's neighborhood as being distinctive and promotes self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Privacy is operationalized to represent private, personal, intimate, solitude, retreat, unwanted access, seclusion, isolation, freedom from observation of others, ability to self-govern, and the ability to withdraw from the milieu. Privacy is directly influenced by the environment and the individuals' goals, motives, needs, and desires.

Belonging refers to relationships between oneself and neighbors and/or the neighborhood. This is associated with a sense of community, a state or feeling of being essential, integral, attached, connected, or loyal to others or to place. Individuals may relate these affective ties as a sense of rootedness, a place where they develop deep associations, a setting where they have compelling experiences and where they form social bonds. Belonging invokes complex cognitive structures that are characterized by a variety of attitudes, beliefs, preferences, values, meanings, and behavior (see Proshansky, et al., 1983).

Social exclusiveness is linked to neighborhoods where residents have shared similar values, interests, lifestyles, and level of community involvement, where social interaction is with others of similar status, characteristics, and values.

Crowding is defined as neighborhoods where people, homes, or objects are located within close proximity to each other. Circumstances may be perceived as intense, uncontrollable, and unpredictable; or conversely, familiar, secure, or affording a sense of community. Associated with crowding is high population density, masses, stress, compactness, discomfort, group

membership, and disorder (see Woldoff, 2002; Saegert, 1981; Moore, 1979; Schmidt, et al., 1979; MacKintosh, et al., 1975; Ittelson, et al., 1974).

Place attachment is associated with promoting a lifestyle, being distinct from others and other neighborhoods or communities, unwillingness to relocate, place history is link to self-concept, place reflects personal values, manageability, place facilitates positive self-expression and self worth, sense of pride in neighborhood, desirability, status attachment, and a sense of achievement.

5.4.2 Orientation

Orientation as a cognitive level of response, within the context of neighborhood, refers to an individual's awareness, disposition, connection, and/or association to stimuli, others, objects, events, and situation. In essence, orientation refers to one's awareness of their environment, as to time, space, others, and objects, and their ability to make adjustments. Orientation is operationalized and three concept categories are identified: Communal, autonomous, and controlled (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Orientation Level of Response

Concept Category	Generalized Definition
Communal	A person who is concerned for the well-being of others. A person with this type of orientation will form attachments, bonds, and connections with others and/or the neighborhood, because it is an essential to their self-identity.
Autonomous	An independent, self-determined individual who places value on being self-sufficient and detached from others and/or the neighborhood.
Controlled	Someone who conforms or acts in accordance with standards, customs, traditions, or other social rules for fear of social sanctions.

Communal orientation refers to individuals that value being friendly, nurturing, encouraging, responsive, caring, thoughtful, involved, and sensitive to others. These individuals may stress the importance of community well-being, or personal relationships with others in their community.

An autonomous orientation is associated with individuals and can be described as independent, competitive, self-sufficient, self-motivated, objective, detached, and assertive (see Moskowitz, 2005; Wong, 2000). In the neighborhood, these individuals may stress the importance of maintaining property values and privacy.

Controlled orientation is associated with individuals who can be described as obedient, compliant, withdrawn, submissive, docile, passive, subservient, unassuming, apprehensive, and hesitant (see Wong, 2000). Individuals with a controlled orientation may withdraw because they feel powerless to change the socio-physical conditions of the neighborhood.

5.4.3 Categorization

Categorization as a cognitive level of response refers to the conceptual processes of developing categories or taxonomies for grouping or classifying others, objects, events, or situations in a manner to produce meaning. Categories are based upon previous knowledge, experiences (past and current), in association goals, which allow us to make assumptions and establish expectations, produce alternatives and predict outcomes (see

Moskowitz, 2005; Ashcraft, 2002; Higgins, 2000; Augoustinos & Walker, 1995; Fiske & Taylor, 1991).

In other words, we use categories to store and organize information about others, objects, events, or situations. When this information is retrieved from long-term-memory it provides us with a means of identification, and informs us with general knowledge about the characteristics, expectations, while giving us the guidelines to react and to gage the appropriate or fitting behavior within the setting. Categorization is operationalized into four concept categories: Other-schema, self-schema, role-schema, and stereotypes (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Categorization Level of Response

Concept Category	Generalized Definition
Other-Schema	Refers to schemas about other individual(s) (the general traits and characteristics) with a neighborhood context; used to infer or to produce expectations about the behavior of others.
Self-Schema	Refers to as the general knowledge of oneself, derived from experiences that help to organize and guide our processing about self-relevant information.
Role-Schema	Refers to a set of mental representations of others based on their particular position, role or occupation, within the community, thereby allowing us to evaluate and predict their behavior.
Stereotype	Refers to schema of others, objects, and events (set of shared beliefs) in sociocultural context, that organize and predict individual or group behavior.

Other-schema are our mental images of others. These include general attributes (i.e., skills, competencies, values) and characteristics (i.e., age, gender, ethnicity, and so on), as well as containing a set of expectations

utilized to predict the behavior and actions of others. In the neighborhood, other-schema provides us with information about our neighbors and outsiders, as distinguishable from ourselves. We categorize each in association with our likes and dislikes, our preferences, attitudes, and emotions.

Self-schema are defined as a self-concept or perception of oneself in terms of traits, competencies, beliefs, and values. In the neighborhood, individuals may relate information about others, events, situations, and so on, as being significant, relevant to their own sense of well-being, and pertinent to their own value system.

Role-schema are the mental images of others that contain sets of role expectations, how we expect others to behave based on one's position or role within the community. An essential component of this type of schema is a set of expectations of what a role or function that each person holds in the neighborhood. For instance, and individual may develop a role schema for a neighborhood police officer, thereby allowing them to evaluate and predict the forthcoming behavior. Therefore, these schemas establish the expectations of others based on their roles within the community.

A stereotype are a set mental images of others, objects, and events in social relations that organize our thoughts and behavior. Stereotypes consist of a set of beliefs and values that are at best basic or general group characteristics (negative and positive) about things significantly influence by context. In some cases, they may be prescriptive, meaning that they reflect

social rules, such as how people or things should act, perform, work or behave. For instance, a participant may refer to people by gender, age, or ethnicity, with the expectation that we will understand what the reference means. In other words, stereotypes are generalization about the cultural traits and characteristics ascribe to individuals and groups.

5.4.4 Evaluation

Evaluation as a cognitive level of response, within the context of neighborhood, refers to one's preferences, appraisals, and attitudes based on experiences (i.e., knowledge structured-schema), which guide our decision-making process, providing alternatives and possible outcomes. Evaluation refers to a systematic determination of worth or significance of others, objects, events, or situation, based on a set of standards. These standards are culturally derived and are based on the individuals' past and present experiences, as well as their goals, desires, and expectations. Evaluation is closely associated with the affective level of response. Essentially, how one evaluates others, things, objects, or situations is influenced or structured by our emotions. Evaluation is operationalized into three concept categories: Attitude, preference, and appraisals.

Table 5.4: Evaluation Level of Response

Concept Category	Generalized Definition
Preference	Refers to an the cognitive ability to make choices based on the best alternative or calculated advantage; typically based in previous experiences with a familiar setting.
Appraisals	Refers to the process of evaluating salient dimensions of a situation or event in order to facilitate adjustments (i.e., cognitive or physical).

Attitudes	Refers to the degree to which we like or dislike others, things, objects, or situations. Closely link to emotions.

Attitude is operationalized to indicate an individual's disposition based on beliefs, feelings, posture, or position in relation to other object, person, situation, or event within the neighborhood.

A preference is an individual's ability or right to choose or act in a manner that they perceive as more desirable than another. In the neighborhood, this may be reflected as a right to participant in the decision-making process within the community, and having their preferences being verbalized and preferred above all others. However, the act of verbalizing may be sufficient.

Appraisals are how we feel about others, objects, or situations. They assist the individual to judge and access quality or value of other objects, person, situations, or events. In addition, appraisals are closely associated with coping strategies, because they function as an evaluative mechanism that interprets a potential threat, the predictability or controllability of a situation. Appraisals guide the individual to create or facilitate an adjustment.

5.4.5 Adaptation

Adaptation as a cognitive level of response, within the context of neighborhood, refers to the cognitive restructuring or adjustments that individuals undertake to function within their environment. Adaptation is

operationalized into two concept categories: Coping and defensive strategies.

Table 5.5: Adaptation Level of Response

Concept Category	Generalized Definition
Coping Strategy	Refers to processes individuals use to adapt to adverse aspects of their environment, with the intent of minimizing their stress.
Defensive Strategy	Refers to an individual who responds to others, a situation, event, with a tactic of self-protection.

A coping strategy is an effort to recognize or distinguish, modify, or eliminate the influences of a cognitive stressor. Individuals within a neighborhood implementing this type of adaptation may be characterized as: (1) Involved in community networks; (2) forming attachment to their neighborhood; (3) place identity—as component of self-identity; and (4) relying on neighborhood resources for daily activities (i.e., schools, daycare, parks, shops, and so on).

A defensive strategy is a mode of protection or a tactic to gain advantage over someone or something else. In the neighborhood, it may be associated with territoriality, privacy, security, fear, isolation, self-preservation, anxiety, protection, resistance, restriction, and fortification.

5.5 Survey Instrument—Questionnaire

The survey instrument is composed of three main sections (for a detailed discussion refer to 6.4.1). In Section 1, open-ended questions (see Appendix A) are utilized with the intention of examining how residents interpret environmental cues, and how they conceptualize their neighborhood. It is anticipated that residents will differ in their cognitive

levels of responses based on social demographic characteristics, social roles, and their unique social positions within the neighborhood.

In order to develop an experiential conceptualization of the construct "neighborhood" several research questions were formulated. First, I began with an opening statement with the intention of facilitating each participant to begin conceptualizing what neighborhood meant to him or her, by way of accessing his or her cognitive schemata. After the opening statement, a series of open-ended questions were asked of each participant. There are 10 questions with corresponding neutral probes attached (see Appendix A).

In Section 2, scales are utilized to provide additional information about the individual's conceptualization along concept categories (see Appendix A). The scales represent the cognitive levels of response, specifically the 18 concept categories.

Section 3 of the interview booklet contains structured inquires about demographics, social context and roles, and potentially provides additional variables to improve the profile of residents (see Appendix A). The demographic and contextual variables included are: Gender, age, ethnicity, family status, highest level of education, occupation, length of time in neighborhood, average daily time spent in neighborhood, property type and ownership, type of community work performed, and personal income.

A content analysis is a specific methodology that facilitates classification of participant responses. It establishes criteria for making inferences through systematically and objectively identifying concept

categories in the participant responses. My assumption is that there will be evidence of individualistic and group differences in the ways that the construct neighborhood is construed, which suggest potential versions of neighborhood.

5.6 Case Selection

5.6.1 Sample

The sample population is comprised of individuals residing in the City of Phoenix, Arizona. The City of Phoenix is located in Maricopa County, with a total land area of 517.4395 square miles (Community Trends And Profiles, 2008). In 2007, the estimated population of the City was 1,5513,777 (U.S. Census, 2010), with an estimated density of 2,944.5 persons per square mile. Phoenix is the largest city in Arizona, and the fifth largest city in the United States.

Sampling occurred in summer of 2007, comprised of residents primarily from City Council District 3 (North Mountain and Paradise Valley Villages); however, residents from City Council Districts 1 (Deer Valley Village) and 4 (Encanto Village) were also included. City Council District 3 is the primary sampling source to insure diversity in housing types, age groups, ethnicity, level of education, and occupation. Located in Northeast Phoenix, bordered by

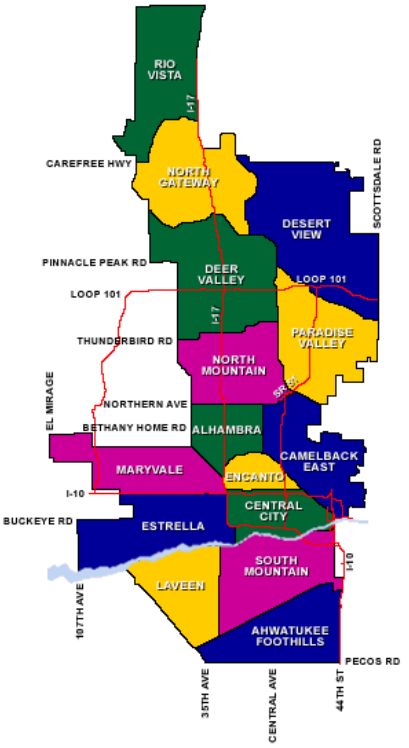

Figure 5.1: City of Phoenix Council Districts, 2008
Source: Map of Council Districts, 2008.

Interstate 17 (West), Deer Valley and Desert View Villages (North), City of Scottsdale (East), and Alhambra and Camelback East Villages (South) (refer to Figure 5.1). Within this particular district, there are a variety of residential areas, from the lower-income Sunny Slope area to the upper-income developments of Paradise Valley Village, Moon Valley, and Sunburst Farms East. The purpose here is to select as large a sample of residents as possible, insuring diversity in demographic characteristics, social roles and context.

Ninety-two residents participated in this study. The sampling frame is the list of residents that participated in Council District 3, either through neighborhood groups, monthly breakfast meetings with Councilwoman Bilsten, or through some other mode of community activism. The list was obtained from Councilwoman Bilsten's office. Residents were invited to participate in the study either by District 3 Newsletter, phone, or by letter.

The initial sampling frame consisted of approximately 500 residents living within this district. Other participants were selected through snowballing process, such as being contacts of residents in District 3, or via willingness to participate after learning about the project. In Table 5.6, you can see a basic demographic comparison: The sample group is older, with proportionately more females, than the City of Phoenix and the three council districts. Comparing percent of population by ethnicity, the sample, as compared to the Council Districts and City, has a higher percent of the population reporting as Hispanic or Latino (with the exception of the City and

District 4), Black or African American, and Others, with proportionately fewer Non-Hispanic White (with the exception of the City and District 4), Two or More, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian.

Table 5.6: Basic Demographic Indicators 2007 and 2000

Demographic Indicator	City of Phoenix	District 1 (2000)	District 3 (2000)	District 4 (2000)	Sample
Total Population	1,513,777	187,099	172,047	165,553	92
Total Land Area (square miles)	514.1	108.5	46.7	21.5	N/A
Density	2,944.5	1,724.41	3,684.09	7,700.14	N/A
Gender (By Percent)					
Male	51.36	50.4[1]	49.7	52.1	44.6
Female	48.6	49.6[1]	50.3	47.9	55.4
Median Age by Age Cohorts	31.4	25-34	35-44	25-34	51-65
Ethnicity/Race (By Percent)					
Non-Hispanic White	45.5	79.6	76.6	30.0	68.5
Black/African American	5.4	2.7	1.7	4.4	6.5
Hispanic/Latino	42.7	13.0	16.4	58.2	22.8
Asian	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9	0.9	1.3	3.3	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2
Two or More	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	0

Source: United States Census Bureau Data-Phoenix City Council District's 1, 3, 4 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Factfinder, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States—Phoenix, AZ, 2010.

5.6.2 Limitations

A limitation of this research is due to the fact it is a case study, which means the number of individuals sampled (92) is significantly less than would be needed to generalize the results to the entire City of Phoenix population. Therefore, the sample is not a representative of the entire City of Phoenix population. Since the sample population is significantly older than the City and the Council Districts the data are truncated or potentially biased toward their conceptualization of what constitutes a neighborhood. Another

potential bias of this sample is that the majority of the individuals who participated are active in their communities, meaning that they are potentially more aware of community issues, concerns, problems, events, and so on, as compared to the general population.

5.7 Data Collection

Data collection began in May 2007 and continued through August 2007. Interviews took place at the participants' homes, at a mutually agreed upon date and time. I realized that in order to access individuals, consideration of their schedule was critical, so I made special arrangements to meet with each of these individuals at a time when they were less constrained by daily activities and events (in general these were evenings or weekends).

In order to prepare for these interviews several general rules were established. To begin, my appearance was similar to that of the individuals that I was interviewing, so that I was neither overdressed nor underdressed for the interview, putting the participant at ease. Second, regardless of the situation my demeanor was pleasant and reassuring. Fundamentally, at all times remembering that these participants took time out of their busy schedules to allow me to come into their home and discuss personal issues, they deserve respect and admiration. Third, familiarity with the survey instrument and preparation is fundamental to having a seamless flow of information—at least in theory. Importantly, asking the questions as worded is essential to obtaining consistent answers. For instance, if the wording of

any question is changed, even in a slight manner, the participant may interpret that question and answer it in a completely different manner than was intended (e.g., instead of providing an explanation, the participant gives a simple yes or no response). Finally, I realized before the interviewing process began that neutral probing for responses may be fruitful; as such I anticipated and built them into the questionnaire.

5.7.1 Advantage and Disadvantage of Interviewing Instrument

In-person interviews have several advantages: (1) A decrease in the number of "I don't know" or "no" responds by the participant; (2) if the participants' answer is brief or incomplete a neutral probe can be used to obtain additional information; (3) if the participant is confused about a question or portion of the interview booklet, I am available to help clarify any misconceptions or miscommunication from the survey instrument; (4) there is also the advantage of observing the participant and their surroundings, which may provide additional information; and (5) there is a clear advantage in observing the reflection, tone, emphasis, and body language of the participants response. In many instances this may be more important than what is actually being recorded.

Several disadvantages occur as well, such as: (1) Participants may answer questions in a manner that is actually different from what they really think or believe; (2) participants perceive the interview as direct personal contact with the councilwoman, even though it is explicitly stated that I have no association with her office; and (3) participant may perceive a power

relationship (i.e., positionality; insider versus outsider). Knowing the advantages and disadvantages provided me invaluable information for the preparation and completion of in-person interviews.

5.7.2 Audiotaping Interviews

Interview duration ranged from 45 minutes to an 1.5 hours, depending upon the participants' schedule and enthusiasm. Audiotaped interviews provided a mechanism for obtaining a more accurate rendition of the interview, as compared to taking notes by hand. Taping participants provides the advantage of being able to listen and give full attention to the participant throughout the entire process. However, I realized that it was possible that some individuals may not be comfortable being audiotaped, for whatever reason, so I was prepared to take notes by hand if necessary. In all but one instance, the interviews were audiotaped.

5.7.3 Transcription of Audiotyped Interviews

Initially, I developed a plan for transcription, so that I could optimize time in the field and maintain security. Each interview was transcribed within 24 hours and the original taped interview were erased and recorded over. Transcription consisted of entering the word-by-word interview into a Word document, thus establishing a database secured in my home. In summary, the chain of evidence, from data collection to data entry, was secured by myself, in a secure location, and password protected in my personal computer. In addition all consent forms, the only records of participants name are secured in the Anthropology Office, in Oldfather 810. In

accordance to IRB guidelines a systematic chain of evidence was systematically preserved to protect participants and myself from unauthorized access to the research data.

5.8 Mixed Methods Approach

In order to facilitate this research, a mixed method approach (i.e., quantitative and qualitative methods) was utilized (refer to Chapter 6 for a full discussion of mixed methods approaches). Recognition of the implementation of a mixed method approach is fundamental to understanding the design methodology. The qualitative methods structuring this research are a case study format in association with open-ended interviewing techniques. Quantitative methods were utilized to identify variables (i.e., concept categories) via content analysis, determine standards of validity and reliability, and statistical inference techniques (i.e., correlation analysis, factor analysis, and so on). A mixed methods approach permits diversification in techniques, providing depth to the overall protocol.

5.9 Contribution To Person-Environment-Behavior Theory

The complexity of defining neighborhood is well documented throughout the literature. Less is known about how individuals conceptualize and define this particular environment. The intent here is to increase comprehension about the construct neighborhood in theorizing about person-environment-behavior relationships. A clear contribution of this research is that an experiential conceptualization of the construct neighborhood establishes the potential for multiple versions of what constitutes a

"neighborhood," based on meaning concept categories (i.e., cognitive levels of response) that vary according to socio-demographic indicators. Explicitly, this research will answer the question—Does gender matter?

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[i] Description of the mixed methods approach are found in Chapter 6; therefore, it is only briefly mentioned here.

CHAPTER 6: MIXED METHODS APPROACH

6.1 Introduction to Mixed Methods Approach

I began thinking about, taking on, and operationalizing person-environment research, with the assumption that the construct neighborhood and an individual's perception of, would take on a complexity that would be methodologically challenging. In this research, there is an empirical component (i.e., open-ended interviewing process concerning participants' perception of what constitutes a neighborhood), as well as a theoretical components (i.e., PEB, social cognition, and a feminist perspective). The objective is to link the theoretical component to the empirical, in order to facilitate greater understanding of what constitutes "social reality" for each individual. To facilitate and organize this research, a mixed methods approach is implemented to structure the methods and techniques that are appropriate for this project.

The methods incorporated in this dissertation reflect the techniques and procedures appropriate for exploring experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood. The dichotomy of qualitative and quantitative methods is clear in the literature, placing significantly more value (i.e., prestige) on quantitative methods, even while the use of case studies and other qualitative methods continues to increase in academia. Increasingly, mixed methods approaches are utilized throughout the social sciences. The thinking here is that the shortcomings of each method can be avoided or circumvented by relying on the strengths of the other.

Recognition of the implementation of a mixed methods approach is fundamental to understanding the design methodology of this research. The qualitative methods structuring this research are a case study format in association with open-ended interviewing techniques. Quantitative methods are then utilized to classify variables (i.e., cognitive levels of response, social indicator and demographic factors) via content analysis and determine standards of validity and reliability, and statistical inference techniques (i.e., correlation analysis, factor analysis, and so on). A mixed methods approach permits diversification in techniques (i.e., triangulation of measurement), providing depth to the overall protocol.

6.2 Epistemology of Mixed Methods Approach

Epistemologically, both qualitative and quantitative approaches attempt to develop logically consistent theories. They derive observable implications from these theories, and then test these theoretical implications against empirical observations, using the results to infer the most logical modification to existing theories (see George & Bennett, 2005). Qualitative and quantitative approaches have different philosophical assumptions, differences in how "we know what we know." Because each approach has a different epistemology, or theory of knowledge, each involves different research strategies and methods. Methodologically, these two approaches have vastly different reasoning regarding fundamental issues of design and implementation and the use of inductive and deductive logic. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches have different strategies of inquiry.

Used in combination, a multifaceted framework produces methods that link knowledge to strategies of inquiry, to provide a holistic understanding of the phenomenon under consideration. In a mixed method approach, focusing on individual perceptions (qualitative method) and statistical analyses (quantitative method) create a comprehensive protocol for developing person-environment-behavior theory.

6.3 Researcher Bias Considerations

To acknowledge and to control researcher bias is a central component to this research. Researcher bias can permeate the process in a number of ways. Therefore, controls must be implemented from the initial conceptualization of the project through the analysis and conclusion. It can be argued that no research is truly objective, and that the best we can strive for is intersubjectivity. Intersubjectivity is a standard or measure of validity, in which social scientists agree upon a truth or reality (see Babbie, 1995). Therefore, intersubjectivity is the socially agreed upon knowledge and facts that structure our inquiry and acquisition of knowledge. In this research, intersubjectivity is the measuring apparatus that will structure the research protocol. In order to control for researcher bias a number of methods and techniques are implemented, such as an *a priori* research protocol and measures of reliability and validity, all of which will be discussed in detail throughout this chapter.

6.4 Qualitative Methods

Qualitative method refers to the "nonnumerical examination and interpretation of observations, for the purpose of discovering underlying meanings and patterns of relationships" (Babbie, 1995, p. G6). In qualitative research, four objectives are commonly referred to in the literature. First, the research intention is to seek depth of understanding of a smaller sample rather than breadth of entire population. Intrinsically, this would imply a smaller scale or a significantly more localized group of individuals as a sample population.

The aim here is to acquire in-depth and intimate information about a smaller group of people, acknowledging that by selecting this sample, generalization to the entire population is impractical. Typically, this method is best suited for field research or a case study. A case study is defined as "an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident" (Yin, 2003, p. 13). Hence, a case study is an empirical examination of a real-world phenomenon within its context, without manipulating either the phenomenon or the context. Since the intent of this research is to develop an experiential conceptualization of the construct neighborhood, concentrating on ordinary people who are likely to experience a neighborhood, as residents, this method is particularly appealing.

Second, qualitative methods aim to "learn about how and why people behave, think, and make meaning as they do rather than focusing on what

people do or believe on a large scale" (Ambert & Alder, 1995, p. 880). Implicit here is that this method promotes learning about individuals intimately, allowing the researcher to access information about such things as how individuals perceive their social environment and how in turn that environment structures the individuals' behavior.

Third, qualitative methods can be located at a number of different scales. The relevancy of this objective is clear: The essential component of how individuals construe neighborhood, via cognitive levels of response, is best investigated at a local or neighborhood scale (i.e., social located), where the emphasis is on how people cognize. It would be impractical to carry out this type of research with a large population, which would require significant resources and time considerations that are unrealistic.

Qualitative research is well suited for explanatory research. Identification of new information, variables, ways of thinking, and discovery of new processes, frequently are the contributions of this type of method. Since, the intent is to satisfy my central curiosity (does gender matter?), to seek better understanding of an experientially defined "neighborhood," and to elaborate on existing PEB theory, through real-world application and discovery, a qualitative component is justified. It is one thing to conceptualize and formulate a theory in academia, and a completely different thing to investigate it empirically for reliability and validity.

Two types of qualitative methods are utilized in this research: Case study format in association with an open-ended questionnaire. The case

study format is discussed above, and a detailed discussion of the open-ended questionnaire is warranted.

6.4.1 Survey Instrument

The survey instrument (interview booklet) was administered to 92 individuals, in their homes, for a duration of 45 minutes to an 1.5 hours, in a face-to-face interview. The interviews were recorded (with their permission) and later transcribed. The interview booklet is designed to have a number of features to effectively generate conversations of interest to this study, and to collect pertinent information on the social roles, context, and demographics of each participant. The interview booklet is my guide to initiate and stimulate the interview in an effective manner.

6.4.1.1 Open-Ended Questions

In Section 1, open-ended questions (as seen below) relating to individual perceptions of, and relations to, neighborhood are utilized. The intention in this section is to examine how residents interpret environmental cues, and how they conceptualize their neighborhood. An advantage of this method is that it permits reflective responses by the participants. Each person can think about the question and then have a free response, which will allow each person to provide unique insight and to fully state his or her argument. It is anticipated that residents will differ in their cognitive levels of responses based on social demographic characteristics, social roles, and their unique social position within the neighborhood.

In order to develop an experiential conceptualization of the construct neighborhood several research questions were formulated. First, I began with an opening statement

> Hi! It is good to meet with you, and I am pleased that you are willing to help me in my research on neighborhoods. I am Cynthia Williams and I am doing my work at the University of Nebraska. Before we begin, I want you to take a moment and mentally reflect on what you personally think a neighborhood is for you. In other words, I am interested in your own profile, not what others believe about neighborhood. By telling me what a neighborhood is for you at this point in your life, you help me collect a variety of opinions. Is this ok with you?

The purpose of this statement is to have participants begin to conceptualize what neighborhood means, by way of accessing their cognitive schemata. After the opening statement a series of open-ended questions were asked of each participant.

> Suppose you begin by thinking about or reflecting on the idea of neighborhood. Not any particular place but neighborhoods in general. Describe what you mean when you think about this thing called neighborhood?

1. Which features of a neighborhood would you say would be especially important to the way you currently lead your life?

> I would like you to expand in more detail on why these features are especially important to you. Let's start with the first one you mentioned.

2. So . . . I see what you mean by the concept neighborhood. Now tell me about the kinds of people you would like living in your idea of neighborhood.
3. You mentioned different kinds of people; tell me why would you want these types of people to be living in your neighborhood?
4. Are they the kind of people you have as neighbors now? (Prompt: Really? How do you feel about that?)
5. How often do you interact with your neighbors now?
6. What would you say are the prominent issues in your current neighborhood? Please describe these issues for me the best you can. (Prompt: O.K. now try

to tell me how you feel about each of these issues; that is, tell me about how you think about them, what your beliefs are about these issues, and so on)

7. What would you say is most important thing about your current neighborhood? (Prompt: Why is that the most important?)
8. Tell me the ways you would change things in your current neighborhood if you could?

The expectation is that individuals are likely to formulate and present their responses about neighborhood through some broader conceptual lens of direct personal relevance to them. Essentially, this would be a framing of their response to emphasize and exemplify broader values over details. In cases where there is a deliberate intention to relate additional nuances to a response, this emphasis may matter more than the meaning of the content details alone, simply because of implications it may have for the interpretation of the response itself. In a number of instances and for a variety of research purposes, it is possible to ascertain what topical information is contained in a verbal response to some stimulus (see, for example, Ericsson & Simon, 1984).

It is also known, however, that a response, itself, may be qualified in some ways by an individual in a manner to exemplify or stress a broader emphasis beyond the subject content of the specific response. So, for example, some profiles of neighborhood may be affective in their orientation, others may be essentially adaptive in nature, and still others may be combinations of these more global emphases. It is expected, for this study, that the broader levels of the overall response in expression of neighborhood will differ, depending on what respondents are disposed to stress or

emphasize. Profiles of neighborhood may differ among groups of individuals not only based on their content but also on these broader emphases or predisposition. Since they appear to be based mainly on the broader cognitive orientation or overall response emphasis, such differences may be detectable. This, then, is what is meant here by cognitive level of response; it is a broader emphasis or stress employed in an individual's conceptualization to intentionally qualify the direct details about content in their response.

6.4.1.2 Scales

In Section 2 of the interview booklet, scales are utilized to provide additional information about the individual's conceptualization along dimensions (see Appendix A: Actual scales utilized). The scales represent the cognitive levels of response, specially the 18 dimensions. The cognitive levels of response and corresponding dimensions are shown below (no intended significance to order of cognitive levels or dimensions).

1. Level of Response: Affective (scored from "extremely important" to "not important whatsoever").
    a) Dimension 1: Security
    b) Dimension 2: Privacy
    c) Dimension 3: Belonging
    d) Dimension 4: Social Exclusiveness (generalized as "interacting with people similar to yourself").
    e) Dimension 5: Crowding (generalized as "neighborhoods where persons, homes, or other objects are within close proximity to each other").
    f) Dimension 6: Place Attachment (generalized as "forming attachment with your home, neighbors, and neighborhood").

2. Level of Response: Orientation (scored from "extremely important" to "not important whatsoever").
    a. Dimension 7: Communal (generalized as "community").
    b. Dimension 8: Autonomous (generalized as "to be mainly independent, objective, and self-sufficient").
    c. Dimension 9: Control (generalized as "to conform—to act in accordance with customs, traditions, or social rules).
3. Level of Response: Categorization (scored from "totally agree" to "totally disagree").
    a. Dimension 10: Other-schema (generalized as "I have a set mental picture of others, objects, and events in social relationships which I always use to organize my thoughts and behavior").
    b. Dimension 11: Self-schema (generalized as "How I judge others is always based on their importance, significance, and values to myself and my well-being").
    c. Dimension 12: Role-Schema (generalized as "Also, in order to judge their expected behavior, I also use a set mental pictures of others based on their particular position within the community").
    d. Dimension 13: Stereotypes (generalized as "I have set mental pictures of others, objects, and events in social relationships which I always use to organize my thoughts and behavior").
4. Level of Response: Evaluation (scored from "totally agree" to "totally disagree").
    a. Dimension 14: Attitude (generalized as "My attitudes and beliefs are very important in how I judge others, objects, and events").
    b. Dimension 15: Preference (generalized as "My preferences are very important in how I judge others, objects, and events").
    c. Dimension 16: Appraisals (generalized as "I also judge and understand the importance of others, objects, and events based on the meaning of the situation").
5. Level of Response: Adaptation (scored from "totally agree" to "totally disagree").

a. Dimension 17: Coping Strategies (generalized as "My plans are always based on my ability to deal with changing conditions in my social and/or physical environment").
b. Dimension 18: Defensive Strategies (generalized as "Also, my plans are always based on self-protection when I'm faced or confronted with changing conditions in my social and/or physical environment").

Scales are defined as "composite measures of variables" (Babbie, 1995), meaning that the scales theoretically represent the cognitive levels of response (via dimensions). A Likert scaling technique is incorporated based on the use of standardized response categories ("extremely important" to "not important whatsoever," or "totally agree" to "totally disagree"). This type of scaling provides a relative strength of agreement for each dimension. Since the individual places an "X" on the line, they are in fact indicating a level of intensity or scaling along different dimensions. Each line can be divided into seven equal components (e.g., extremely important, important, somewhat important, neutral, somewhat not important, not important, not important whatsoever). The seven components were then given weights from one to seven (seven being assigned or the weight given to extremely important and one being assigned or weight given to not important whatsoever). The weight or score that an individual indicates (by placing an "X" on the line) provides an indication of his or her inclination "toward" or in "opposition" to a specific cognitive level of response, or more accurately a dimension. A pattern of response reflects individual preference along some dimension and weaker association among others. I expect to find such

variation in individuals' patterns of response, according to gender, social roles, and other demographic factors (i.e., age, ethnicity, family status, and so on). The purpose is to compare how individuals perceive each dimension (as presented to them in the scales), and to facilitate a comparison with the frequencies mentioned in the open-ended interview.

6.4.1.3 Demographic Questions

In Section 3 of the interview booklet, demographic indicators provide additional variables to improve the profile of residents (see Appendix A). The demographic variables are: Gender, age, ethnicity, family status, highest level of education, occupation, length of time in neighborhood, average daily time spent in neighborhood, property type and ownership, type of community work performed, and personal income.

A content analysis is used to classify each participant's responses to these questions. My assumption is that there will be evidence of individualistic differences in the ways that the construct neighborhood is construed, as well as differences based on demographic characteristics and contexts, which will be reflected in cognitive levels of responses to enable them to be treated as distinct versions of neighborhood.

6.5 Quantitative Methods

If qualitative methods are the nonnumerical representation of observations, then quantitative methods are the "numerical representation and manipulation of observations for the purpose of describing and explaining the phenomena that those observations reflect" (Babbie, 1995,

G6). The quantitative techniques employed in this research are content analysis, scaling, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and factor analysis (R-Mode and Q-Mode).

6.5.1 Content Analysis

Content analysis is referred to as a technique that utilizes a set of procedures to make conjecture from text (i.e., transcription of participant responses into concept categories). In order to utilize this method, it is necessary to develop a structure of data-reduction—classification of units of communication (i.e., words, phrases or sentences) into fewer content categories—that is consistent and reliable.

In Table 6.1, the strengths and weaknesses of this technique are identified, discussed and addressed. Obviously, the strengths and weaknesses were addressed prior to undertaking this research, and I believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Each weakness is relevant to this research—many of these issues can be assessed and controlled for, while others are considerably more problematic and are beyond the scope of this research.

In Appendix B, the essential elements of a content analysis are shown. The first three components (theoretical perspective, conceptualization, and operationalization) have been discussed previously; therefore, they will not be discussed here. Initially, a coding scheme is developed which is multifaceted and requires definition of units to be recorded (e.g., units are words, phrases, or sentences) and categorized (i.e., cognitive levels of

Table 6.1: Strengths and Weaknesses of Content Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Weaknesses Addressed
1. Resource and time friendly: Meaning that in terms of time and money content analysis is economical.	1. All variables or concept categories identified *a priori*—if not, then validity of measures will be in question.	Research protocol addresses through specification of *a priori* design structure.
2. Insignificant risk that the act of measuring (coding) will confound the data.	2. Measurement, the assigning of numbers to some aspect of text. As an example, counting an occurrence of words that represent a concept category tells us little about how or to what extent they represent that concept.	Problematic; revisiting the individual interview booklets is a necessary component of the analysis, to dredge out the extent and meaning of participant responses to concept categories. For instances, what security means to one person may not be the same to another, so what are the actual differences? The only way to know the answer to this question is to revisit the actual interview booklet and see what each person actual stated.
3. Unobtrusive, little or no affect on the participant.	3. Indication, the issue of whether a latent concept can completely measured. In this research, I do not have the ability to directly observe the mental states of the participants, so it is questionable at some level to how well I can infer or assume that I have capture the essence of the construct.	Problematic; addressed through extensive review of the literature and through careful consideration during the operationalization of all levels of response and dimensions.
4. Well suited for mixed methods approaches; allow the researcher to explore narratives, as well as statistical inference about the data.	4. Representation, the lack of capturing the richness of language in the response. Not all nuances (syntactic or semantic features) of meaning are captured during coding. The issue is what details are left out of the study, because they are ignored—not coded as being relevant.	Problematic; this is addressed by revisiting individual interview booklets during the analysis phase and searching for meaning in concept categories. However, admittedly over time the nuance can be lost (e.g., remembering the tone or body language of a participant).
5. A procedure that permits analysis of direct communication, which is a central component of social interaction.	5. Limited to recorded communication, meaning that some form of recording of the interview must occur, followed by transcribing—time consuming.	Addressed in research protocol; inherently time consuming, but was dealt with during the interviewing phase.
6. Reliability issues are minimal, assuming that all coders understanding concept categories. Training and retraining of coder's permits recoding until reliability is increased to an expectable level.	6. Interpretation, theoretical framework structures the interpretations, so it matters what perspective the researcher is coming from on how they interpret the results. Therefore, theory matters.	Problematic; this addressed by using a theoretical framework based on PEB, Social Cognition, and Feminist theory to develop the most comprehensive framework possible.

Sources: Babbie, 1995; Weber, 1990.

response and demographic variables). The unit of analysis, in this research, is phrases, each of which "denote[s] a complete ideal and has a referent" (Amedeo, 2000, p. 5). The practical implication of using phrases is that it is especially useful in assessing how well individuals conceptualize the construct neighborhood, implied by the details provided in responses. The intent here is to record the frequency of phrases as they are identified as concept categories. In Chapter 5, a summary of the operationalized of levels of response and corresponding dimensions (i.e., dimensions) is provided.

A coding scheme is composed of a set of interrelated concept categories as in the following:

Table 6.2: Concept Categories

C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	C_{11}	C_{12}	C_{13}	C_{14}	.	.	.	C_n

In Table 6.2, concept categories, C's, are used as guides to distill information from the neighborhood conceptualization and to record indicators. Concept categories are intended to reflect: (1) Dimensions of the cognitive levels of responses as mentioned by participants; (2) indicators of demographics variables (e.g., gender, age, family status, occupation, etc.); and (3) context indicators (e.g., dwelling unit type and length of time in neighborhood). Concept categories reflecting dimensions are entered by frequency of occurrence. All demographic variables are entered as "dummy" variables. An illustration of a hypothetical content analysis is shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Graphic Illustration of Content Analysis

	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	.	.	.	C_n
$Subject_1$	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.	.	.	2
$Subject_2$	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	2	.	.	.	0
$Subject_3$	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
$Subject_n$	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	.	.	.	0

Note: Numbers refer to frequency of mention of concept categories in participant's responses to inquiries.

In Table 6.3, the concept categories are represented in the columns, and participants (i.e., subjects) are represented in the rows. The numbers refer to how often a resident mentioned a concept in the open-ended interview. All rows in the content analysis are neighborhood profiles. In Table 6.3, notice the highlighted row, this would be the neighborhood profile for Subject 1. Therefore, each participant's profile can be compared with another for similarities and differences.

6.5.1.1 Data Manipulation

A linear transformation is performed by adding .1 to each of the frequencies, in order to transform all variables and to remove any zeros within the sample. The purpose of performing a linear transformation is to remove any zeros, so that statistical analysis, via SPSS (V. 17.0), can occur. Adding 0.1 to each cell preserves the data along with the original integrity of the data (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Graphic Illustration of Linear Transformation of Frequencies of Response

	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	.	.	.	C_n
$Subject_1$	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	4.1	.	.	.	2.1
$Subject_2$	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	4.1	2.1	.	.	.	0.1
$Subject_3$	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	3.1	.	.	.	2.1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
$Subject_n$	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	.	.	.	0.1

Note: Numbers refer to frequency of mention of concept categories in participant's responses to inquiries.

6.5.1.2 Coding Reliability

Reliability is measured, in this research, by comparing the results of two coders, measuring the consistency of classifying responses into concept categories. The intercoder reliability, level of agreement or internal-consistency, is calculated by using the Pearson correlation "*r*", the formula is shown:

$$r = \frac{Z_\chi Z_\Upsilon}{\eta - 1}$$

Equation 6.1: Pearson Coefficient correlations, r
Source: Cohen, et al., 2003, p. 28.

Using SPSS (V. 17.0), a Pearson's coefficient correlation was computed to assess intercoder reliability of the coded responses of 35 randomly selected interview booklets. There was a reliability estimate of .907. This indicates that there is good reliability in the intercoding of data, and I proceeded to encode the remainder of the interview booklets.

6.5.1.3 Validity of Concept Categories

Validity of concept categories (i.e., levels of response and dimensions) is determined by how well concept categories measured what I was interested in. In other words, do they represent and correspond to the response of individual participants?

This is a particularly interesting issue in this research, and in person-environment-behavior research as a whole. How do I know if my concept categories are measuring what I intended them to measure? Amedeo, et al. (2009) discuss the issue of using latent variables (i.e., no empirical counterpart), and the lack of indirect observation (i.e., cognitive process), as

an inability of knowing whether your units of measurement are capturing the structural characteristics and relationships that you intended. The authors suggest operationalizing definitions to specify the concepts and corresponding dimensions, in order to facilitate a classification system that is exhaustive and mutually exclusive (see Chapter 5). Operationalization provides internal validity, because it specifies exactly how the variable is to be defined and measured.

6.5.2 Scaling

An additional component to this research is the use of scaling, to analyze individual differences in evaluating the construct neighborhood. The dimensions of the level of response are operationalized into scales (see Appendix A) and each participant is asked to response (i.e., placing an "X" on the line), assigning a level of importance. To assess the extent and disposition of weights assigned to evaluate dimensions, two tasks must be accomplished. First, evaluative dimensions must be derived from ordinal data. Scales reflect a continuum, which comprise seven components or categories. Second, the participant response is then given a weight (1-7), based on their response (the placing of an "X" along this continuum). Third, the weight is recorded into a database. Comparisons of weighted dimensions among participants can then transpire. Fourth, weighted dimensions are multiplied by the frequency of mention in the open-ended responses. This yields a new variable for comparison. Of interest is comparing the participants' weights on each dimension, as well as examining the scale

weights to the frequency of mentions in open-ended responses, which will provide additional ancillary information.

6.5.3 Descriptive Statistics

In the initial application of content analysis, several descriptive statistics can be derived, such as frequencies of concept categories (i.e., dimensions), mean ($\chi = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$ equation 6.2), and proportions. Descriptive statistics can be informative and provide some base information about the number (frequencies and proportions) of mentions (i.e., of concept category) in comparison to overall number of phrases encoded. However, it should be noted that most of the variables are "dummies," which means that descriptive statistics may not have practical application.

6.5.4 Coefficient Correlation Analysis

The initial step in correlation analysis is to develop a matrix in which all concept categories are represented as columns and all subjects (i.e., participants) are rows. This is accomplished with a data base file in SPSS (V. 17.0). In the initial matrix, the order is defined as 92 by 92 (e.g., subjects by subjects). The 92 by 92 matrix is comprised of 8,464 cells. I mention the cells, as a reference to the size of the matrix, because size is a critical issue for displaying or reporting the matrix in the analysis section. It is possible that some matrices will be too large to display.

Following the creation of the database, calculating a coefficient correlations analysis is useful. In 1895, Karl Pearson invented the product movement coefficient correlations, "r" (Cohen, et al., 2003, p. 28). The

"Pearson product moment is the covariance between standarized variables (with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1)" (Kim & Mueller, 1978, p. 16). A coefficient correlations provides a statistical measure of strength in the linear relationship between two variables (i.e., relationship among variables as displayed in rows and columns). The value of this linear relationship can be represented from -1 to 1, with +1 representing an absolute positive relationship, 0 representing no linear relationship, and -1 representing an absolute negative relationship. Kim and Muller (1978) argue that the "notion of covariation is independent of the underlying causal structure; two variables can covary either because one variable is a cause of the other or both variables share at least one common cause or both" (p. 16). With SPSS (V. 17.0), a bivariate correlation matrix, using Pearson coefficient correlation is elementary.

In a multivariate data matrix, a coefficient correlation is calculated for every possible pairing of variables. For example, a coefficient correlation between variables x_1 and x_2, and x_1 and x_3, x_1 and x_4, $x_1 \ldots x_{92}$ is calculated. A correlation matrix is produced, and an hypothetical example for this research is shown above in Table 6.5. A coefficient correlation matrix is comprised of several key components: (1) The matrix is rectangular in form; (2) each row heading indicates a variable; (3) each cell is occupied by a coefficient correlation; (4) coefficient correlation in the diagonal (i.e., see highlighted cells above) cells from the top left to the bottom right are 1.0 and represent absolute correlation with the variable to itself; and (5) the

correlation matrix is symmetrical—the portion above the diagonal is a mirror-image of the portion below the diagonal.

Table 6.5: Hypothetical Example of a Coefficient Correlation Matrix, 92 Subjects

Variables	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	.	.	.	X_{92}
X_1	1.0	0.25	0.45	-0.11	0.36	0.87	0.19	-0.46	-0.66	0.67	.	.	.	0.56
X_2	0.25	1.0	0.77	0.35	-0.43	0.21	0.69	0.77	0.41	-0.52	.	.	.	0.14
X_3	0.45	0.77	1.0	-0.36	-0.51	0.29	0.54	0.78	0.64	0.39	.	.	.	0.65
X_4	-0.11	0.35	-0.36	1.0	0.22	0.68	0.32	0.10	0.49	0.31	.	.	.	0.91
X_5	0.36	-0.43	-0.51	0.22	1.0	0.09	0.81	0.61	-0.21	-0.76	.	.	.	0.12
X_6	0.87	0.21	0.29	0.68	0.09	1.0	0.20	0.47	0.39	0.17	.	.	.	0.69
X_7	0.19	0.69	0.54	0.32	0.81	0.20	1.0	0.13	0.75	0.65	.	.	.	-0.75
X_8	-0.46	0.77	0.78	0.10	0.61	0.47	0.13	1.0	0.33	-0.49	.	.	.	0.66
X_9	-0.66	0.41	0.64	0.49	-0.21	0.39	0.75	0.33	1.0	0.55	.	.	.	0.73
X_{10}	0.67	-0.52	0.39	0.31	-0.76	0.17	0.65	-0.49	0.55	1.0	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X_{92}	0.56	0.14	0.65	0.91	0.12	0.69	-0.75	0.66	0.73	.	.	.	.	1.0

The coefficient correlation matrix is useful because it is a visual representation of the correlations or linear relationships of variables. An advantage of this matrix is that highly correlated, or clusters of highly correlated variables, can be identified quickly. However, for this research the advantage is not so obvious. Since the matrix contains 8,464 cells, it is not an easy task to visually inspect the correlation among variables. Another disadvantage of a coefficient correlation matrix is that joint effects (correlations among groups of variables) cannot be identified, which is why other analytical techniques are incorporated into the data analysis.

6.5.5 Factor Analysis

The purpose of factor analysis is to deduce relationships among measured variables, so that a smaller number of constructs can be

summarized. In fact, factor analysis is concerned with defining the patterns of common variation among a set of variables. Factor analysis is useful in investigating and "exploring content area, structure, unknown concepts, screening or transforming data, defining relationships, making inference, or illuminating causal connections" (Rummel, 1967, p. 448). I am interested in the pattern of factors, as delineated by distinct clusting of interrelated variables. For instance, do these distinct clusters represent independent dimensions? Is there a discernable pattern or structure to the data?

The essence of factor analysis is shown in Figure 6.1, where nine variables v_1, v_2, v_3 …v_9, are clustered into three separate groupings. Notice that variables v_1, v_4, v_8, and v_7, are clustered together, indicating that these variables are highly correlated with one another and represent a common underlying variable (i.e., Factor 1). Similarly, variables v_3, v_6, and v_5 define Factor 2, and variables v_9 and v_2 define Factor 3. The function of factor analysis is to reduce the number of variables into fewer factors (i.e., groupings of highly correlated variables).

This data reduction technique is not quite as clear-cut as my example. In practice, there is considerable overlap between factors. The original variables that define each factor also correlated with other variables, even though they are shown to be independent or two-dimensional. Although this may be the case, it is certainly true that those variables that comprise Factor 1 (v_1, v_4, v_8, and v_7) are more highly correlated with one another than they are with any other variables, such as those in Factors 2 and 3.

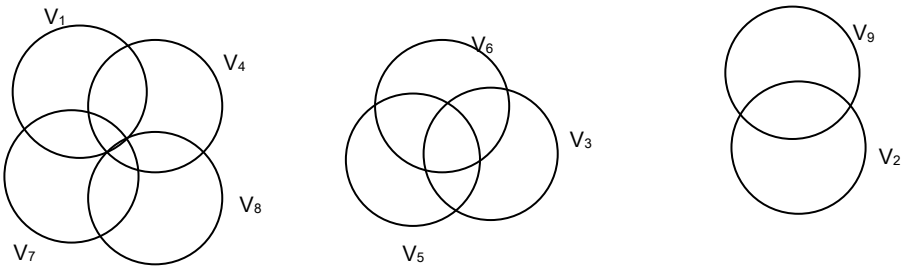

Figure 6.1: Nine Variables Reduced to Three Factors

In summary, factor analysis is implemented to identify underlying factors through data reduction.

6.5.5.1 Vector Representation

A vector is the cosine of the angle of two variable unit lengths, which symbolize the coefficient correlation geometrically. The equation of a vector is shown below.

$$r_{12} = V_1 V_2 \cos\phi_{12}$$

Equation 6.3: Cosine of the Angle Respresented by a Vector
Source: Fruchter, 1954, p. 31.

In Table 6.5, an example of a vector is 0.25 (the cell that contains the coefficient correlation for variable X_1 and X_2), which can be graphically represented as:

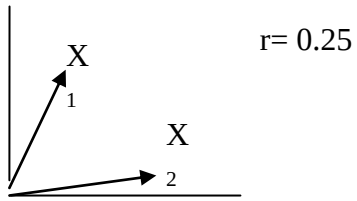

Figure 6.2 Three Dimensional Representations of Dimensions Drawn as Vectors.

The angle between the vectors measures the relationship between the two dimensions (or other variables). A high correlation is reflected by an angle close to 0^0 (absolute correlation), and a low correlation is represented as an angle that is closer to 90^0 (i.e., no correlation). In this example, the interpretation of the vectors is that there is a weak relationship between the vectors (i.e., variables).

Each vector can be plotted on a graph, representing a series or configuration of interrelationship (i.e., intercorrelations) among all variables. An expectation is that all highly related variables will be clustered together (i.e., angles closer to 0^0 than to 90^0). Viewing these distinctive clusters allows the researcher to discern patterns, which may be indicators of unique factors. Factor analysis plots these vectors for us, and the clustering of variables and cases are defined in terms of factors. Each variable within a factor has a loading (i.e., the points plotted on the axes), and the strength of the loading is an indication of the pattern of relationships and the association of each variable with the geometric pattern (see Rummel, 1967).

Factor analyses consist of three key stages: (1) A data matrix; (2) the correlation matrix; and (3) the factor matrix (see Table 6.6). The data matrix and correlation matrix have already been discussed in detail. The factor matrix consists of columns that represent factors (e.g., $F_{1,}$ F_2… F_n), and rows that represent original input variables (e.g., $variable_{1…n}$). The cell value is referred to as the factor loading, which varies in value from -1.0 to +1.0, dependent upon the degree to which each of the variables correlates with each of the factors. Factor loadings are "coefficient correlations between the variables and the newly derived factors, these are weighted combination of variables which best explains the variance" (Kline, 2002, p. 36). The variables with the highest loadings on a factor are the definers (e.g., F_1, the definer is $Variable_3$)—the one's that provide the meaning and interpretation of the factor. Factors are considered independent of one another, no association is assumed between them.

Table 6.6: Hypothetical Factor Matrix, Unrotated

	Factors			
	F_1	F_2	…	f_n
$Variable_1$	0.544	0.219	.	0.889
$Variable_2$	-0.457	0.769	.	0.108
$Variable_3$	0.789	0.287	.	0.136
$Variable_4$	0.231	0.314	.	0.779
$Variable_5$	-0.189	-0.367	.	-0.181
.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
$Variable_n$	0.189	0.758	.	0.329

6.5.5.2 Variation

Three sources of variation are assumed to exist within each model:

1. Common Variance: Is the portion of the total variance that correlates with other variables in the model.
2. Specific Variance: Is the portion of the total variance that fails to correlate with any other variable in the model.

3. Error Variance: Is the portion of the total variance that is due to chance, errors in sampling or measurement, or other conditions not captured within the model. (Fruchter, 1954, p. 45)

The common and specific variance can be measured by implementing a test of reliability. While error variance is unrelated to measures of reliability, the test will not be able to capture this form of variance. The standardized equation for calculating variance is:

$$1.0 = \underbrace{a_{j1^2} + a_{j2^2} + \ldots + a_{jn^2}}_{CommonVariance} + \underbrace{s_{j^2}}_{SpecificVariance} + \underbrace{e_{j^2}}_{ErrorVariance}$$

Equation 6.4: Variance
Source: Fruchter, 1954, p. 46.

Each of the three types of variance is represented in Equation 6.3, and in combination comprises or expresses the total variance of a variable. A factor loading is the value of the square root of the common variance, which represents the amount of correlation with each factor (Fruchter, 1954). Therefore, the total variance is the sum of common variation among all variables (e.g., $a_{j1^2} + a_{j2^2} + \ldots + a_{jn^2}$). The specific variance is of little concern since it is not related to any other variable; in fact, it is only related to itself. As an example, in Table 6.6, the common variance or factor loading of X_1 and X_5 is ($.36^2$) or 12.96 percent ($.36^2$ = .1296 * 100 = 12.96 percent), which is interpreted as 12.96 percent of the total variation is explained by this coefficient correlation.

6.5.5.3 Communality

Communality (h^2) is "the common variance of an observed variable accounted for by the factor; in an orthogonal factor model, it is equivalent to the sum of the squared factor loadings" (Kim & Mueller, 1978, p. 83). Simply stated communality is the square of the factor loadings for that variable. The h^2 value for a variable indicates how much of the variance in a variable the factors as a set can reproduce. For example, if the variable had a communality close to 100 percent, this would indicate that this variable is being represented within the factor, and inversely, if the communality coefficient is close to 0 then the variable is not represented within the factor.

6.5.5.4 Varimax Rotation

A factor rotation "involves moving the factor axes measuring the locations of the variable in the factor space so that the nature of the underlying constructs becomes more obvious to the researcher" (Thompson, 2004, p. 38). A Varimax rotation is an orthogonal (i.e., factors will be set at right angles of each other), which maximizes the variance of the squared loadings for each factor, and simplifies each column of the factor matrix, thus providing a clearer separation of the factors. The purpose of rotation is to explain underlying factors, and to provide a simple structure (i.e., rotated data matrix) for data analysis.

6.5.5.5 Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis is a common variation of factor analysis, and is utilized in this research. This technique is based on correlations and

attempts to reproduce the variance in the data. The number of variables extracted is equal to the number of variables entered. For example, in this research, the number of variables initially entered is 18, so the number of factors extracted is also 18 (refer to Table 6.7). Notice that the first factor explains the largest share of the total variance (17.024). Each succeeding factor accounts for less of the total variance. In this example, the first factor accounts for 17.024 percent of the total variance, and the second factor adds an addition 11.517 percent to account for 28.541 percent. On average, each factor accounts for 5.56 of the total variation—100 percent divided by 18 factors equals 5.56 percent per factor. In this example, at Factor 8 (5.214 percent), contributes less than the average, and is not adding significantly to the cumulative variance explained.

Table 6.7: Principal Component Factor Analysis

Factors Extracted	Eigenvalues Total	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Variance
1	3.064	17.024	17.024
2	2.073	11.517	28.541
3	1.670	9.276	37.817
4	1.431	7.949	45.767
5	1.228	6.820	52.586
6	1.070	5.943	58.529
7	1.038	5.769	64.298
8	.938	5.214	69.511
9	.855	4.749	74.261
10	.754	4.189	78.449
11	.688	3.825	82.274
12	.659	3.661	85.935
13	.572	3.179	89.115
14	.478	2.658	91.772
15	.428	2.379	94.151
16	.418	2.321	96.472
17	.355	1.970	98.441
18	.281	1.559	100.000

The eigenvalues are "associated with each derived factor and correspond to the equivalent number of variables which the factor represents" (Kachigan, 1991, p. 246). Eigenvalues of each factor reflect the amount of variance that the factor explains. For example an eigenvalue of 3.064 accounts for as much variance as 3.064 variables on average. The

eigenvalue of any factor divided by the number of variables indicates the proportion of variance it accounts for; so, for example, 3.064 multiplied by 5.56 equals 17.03 percent total variance. The significance of an eigenvalue rests on the decision as to how many factors should be retained for the analyses. Retaining all 18 factors would not make much sense, and would certainly not result in a reduction of the data. A rule of thumb is to retain all factors to the point where an additional factor would account for less variance than a typical variable, meaning any eigenvalue of less than one will not provide significant explanation of the variance. In Table 6.7, seven factors have an eigenvalue of greater than one, indicating that the first seven factors should be retained.

Because the eigenvalue criterion (retaining factors of greater than one) is only a guideline, I use scree plot analysis as a supplement to determine how many factors should be retained. A scree plot graphically reflects the scree curve and shows the point at which the curve fattens out or becomes "horizontal." At this point additional factors are not helpful in explaining variance. In Figure 6.3, after the fifth factor the curve begins to flatten, therefore the scree plot suggests retaining five factors. Reviewing both the eigenvalues and the scree plot, in this hypothetical example, five factors would be retained, explaining 52.59 percent of the total variance.

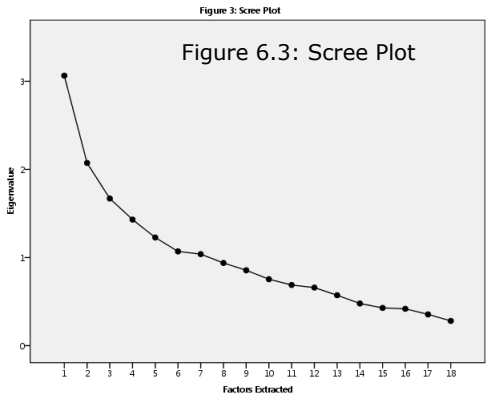

Figure 6.3: Scree Plot

In summary, to perform factor analysis, three basic steps must be followed: (1) "The preparation of an appropriate covariance matrix; (2) extraction of initial (orthogonal) factors; and (3) rotation to a terminal solution" (Kim & Mueller, 1978, p. 10). The extraction technique used in this research is a principal component analysis, with a Varimax rotation.

6.5.5.6 R-Mode Analysis

In R-Mode analysis, subjects are defined by rows, and columns represent the concept categories (refer to Table 6.3). The intent here is to delineate patterns of variation in the characteristics of subjects. The format or structure for this analysis is the same as in the original database and the tables (i.e., Tables 6.3, 6.4, 6.5).

In R-Mode analyses, three phrases are required: (1) The original data matrix; (2) the coefficient correlation matrix (refer to Table 6.5); and (3) the factor matrix (see Table 6.6). In this research, I am interested in the correlation of neighborhood profiles (refer to Table 6.4). In Table 6.8, several comments about the correlations can be made: (1) Correlations are treated as standardized co-variances between two profiles (i.e., relationships are viewed as interdependent); (2) if two subjects are highly correlated, their profiles are quite similar; (3) a group of subjects intercorrelating highly among themselves indicates a source of commonality or common variance; and (4) sources of commonalities, by definition, are distinctive and, therefore, suggest potential versions of neighborhood (Williams & Amedeo, 2006).

Table 6.8: Hypothetical Example of a Correlation Among Neighborhood Profiles

	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4	S_5	S_6	S_7	S_8	S_9	S_{10}	.	.	.	S_{92}
$Subject_1$						$r_{6,1}$								
$Subject_2$			$r_{3,2}$					$r_{8,2}$						
$Subject_3$		$r_{2,3}$						$r_{8,3}$						
$Subject_4$														$r_{92,4}$
$Subject_5$							$r_{7,5}$			$r_{10,5}$				
$Subject_6$	$r_{1,6}$													
$Subject_7$		$r_{2,7}$			$r_{5,7}$				$r_{9,7}$					$r_{92,7}$
$Subject_8$		$r_{2,8}$	$r_{3,8}$											
$Subject_9$							$r_{7,9}$							$r_{92,9}$
$Subject_0$					$r_{5,10}$									
.														
.														
.														
$Subject_{92}$				$r_{4,92}$			$r_{7,92}$		$r_{9,92}$					

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

Factor loadings are "correlation of the variables with the factor, the weighted combination of variables which best explains the variance" (Kline, 2002, p. 36). The subjects with the high loadings on a factor are the definers (e.g., see Table 6.9: F_2 the definers are $Subject_2$ and $Subject_n$)—the one's that provide the meaning and interpretation for that particular factor. Factors are considered independent of one another; no association is assumed between them. Principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation would follow, using all of the guidelines as described previously.

Table 6.9: Hypothetical R-Mode Matrix, Unrotated

	Factors			
	F_1	F_2	…	F_n
$Subject_1$	0.544	0.219	.	0.889
$Subject_2$	-0.457	0.769	.	0.108
$Subject_3$	0.789	0.287	.	0.136
$Subject_4$	0.231	0.314	.	0.779
$Subject_5$	-0.189	-0.367	.	-0.181
.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
$Subject_n$	0.189	0.758	.	0.329

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

6.5.5.7 Q-Mode Analysis

In a Q-Mode analysis, the concept categories are the rows, and columns are used to represent subjects—analysis is on subjects rather than on concept categories. In Q-Mode analysis, three phrases are required: (1) A transpose of the original data matrix to create a new data matrix; (2) the coefficient correlation matrix (derived from the new data matrix); and (3) the factor matrix. Q-Mode analysis is used to search for distinctive groups of neighborhood profiles. A grouping refers to a subset of subjects who have highly similar neighborhood profiles. In Table 6.10, the matrix graphically illustrates Q factors with subjects, loading (*) on factors. A Q-factor reflects a source of common variance among the correlations between subject neighborhood profiles. As an example, Factor 1 reflects the presence of similarity type, which encompasses neighborhood profiles of Subjects 1, 4, and n. Collectively, this group exhibits a distinctive type of similarity among its members' profiles relative to other types of similarities. It suggests one version of the neighborhood concept.

Table 6.10: Q-Mode Factor Analysis of Table 6.5 Correlation Matrix

	Factors						
	F_1	F_2	F_3	.	.	.	F_n
$Subject_1$	*						
$Subject_2$		*					
$Subject_3$		*					
$Subject_4$	*						
$Subject_5$			*				
$Subject_6$			*				
.							
.							
.							
$Subject_n$	*						

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

The next step is to focus on potential relationships among categories, C's, or columns. The intent here is to search for those relationships by calculating standardized covariance assessments between all pairs of categories in columns. Table 6.11 graphically illustrates these correlations. Subsets of highly inter-correlated categories reflect sources of common variance among categories. These sources suggest meaning dimensions among the categories.

Table 6.11: Inter-Correlations Between the Categories of Table 6.4.

Variables	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	.	.	.	C_{28}
C_1		$r_{2,1}$												
C_2														
C_3														
C_4	$r_{1,4}$				$r_{5,4}$									
C_5														
C_6								$r_{8,6}$						
C_7														
C_8			$r_{3,8}$											
C_9														
C_{10}														
.														
.														
.														
C_{28}										$R_{10,28}$				

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

Meaning dimensions can be made relatively evident by factoring Coefficient Correlation Matrix 6.10, via an R-Mode perspective. Table 6.12 graphically illustrates estimated dimensions of meaning. Five sources of common variance (i.e., R-factors) are illustrated as having been extracted from the inter-correlations among categories in Table 6.11. This implies that there are potentially five dimensions of meaning underlying the way subjects (participants) think about the construct neighborhood. The character of these dimensions can be inferred from the ways the categories, C, relate to these factors (i.e., correlate with or load on them).

Table 6.12: An R-Mode Factor Analysis of Table 6.11 Correlation Matrix

	Factors						
	F_1	F_2	F_3	.	.	.	F_n
Concept Category$_1$		*					
Concept Category$_2$	*						
Concept Category$_3$		*					
Concept Category$_4$							
Concept Category$_5$			*				
Concept Category$_6$			*				
.							
.							
.							
Concept Category$_{28}$	*						

Note: Asterisk refers to a high loading
Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

Two sources of information, then, play a major role in conceptualizing a version of neighborhood: (1) Information about distinct sets of profile similarities found in groupings of neighborhood profiles; and (2) information about dimensions of meaning found in subsets of interrelated categories (Williams & Amedeo, 2006). Taken from the tables showing their extraction, these sources are now displayed together:

Table 6.13: Q-Mode Factor Analysis of Table 6.8 Correlation Matrix

Q Factor 1 …	
	F_1
Subject$_1$	*
Subject$_n$	*
Subject$_4$	*

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

Table 6.14 R-Mode Factor Analysis of Table 6.11 Correlation Matrix

R Factor 1 …	
	F_1
Concept Category$_2$	*
Concept Category$_{28}$	*

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

Q-mode Factor 1 suggests one possible version of neighborhood; it reflects the similarities among the neighborhood profiles expressed by Subjects 1, 4, and n. These subjects collectively constitute a distinctive grouping because their interpretations of neighborhood are both highly similar and significantly different from other similarity types. Though all three are important, Subjects 1 and n are the primary definers of version 1

because they are correlated highest with the Q-factor reflecting their group's commonality (Williams & Amedeo, 2006).

In R-Mode, Factor 1, is associated with categories C_2 and C_{28}, which are highly correlated and thus suggestive of its nature. These are the categories that are frequently cited in the neighborhood profiles of Subjects 1, 4, and n. This R-factor or dimension of meaning, then, can be used to formulate a conceptualization of neighborhood for Version 1.

Table 6.15: Version 1 of The Neighborhood Construct

		Categories Defining R-Factor 1	
		C_2	C_{28}
Subjects	Value of Loadings on Q-Factor 1	Frequency Mentioned	
$Subject_1$	Highest	f	f
$Subject_n$	Higher	f	f
$Subject_4$	High	0	f

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

To summarize, neighborhood Version 1 is composed of Subjects 1, 4, and n. Of those Subjects 1 and n are the primary definers of this version. R-Factor 1 is most relevant to the conceptualization of this version because the categories reflecting it were cited more frequently than any others in the individual neighborhood profiles of this version. Subjects 1 and n have frequent mentions of both categories defining R-Factor 1, while Subject 4 has frequent mentions of one of the categories. Thus, the dimension of meaning implied by R-factor 1 plays a major role in the definition of this version.

6.6 Pilot Study

A pilot study occurred in March 2007 in the City of Phoenix. The sample consisted of 20 individuals residing in Council District 3. The intent of this initial sampling was to test the survey instrument. The pilot study

presents a myriad of issues that I had not previously conceptualized or anticipated. The original survey instrument (see Appendix C) is substantially different, as compared to the final survey instrument, primarily due to what I learned during the pilot study. Originally, the interview began with asking the participant to sketch their neighborhood, the intent here was never to use the mental maps produced, but to have the individual begin to cognize about what neighborhood meant to them. It became apparent that these sketches were ineffective for a number of reasons: (1) Individuals were confused on what I was asking them to produce; (2) it was time consuming; (3) the end-product is not useful or fruitful to project; and (4) this exercise impeded the flow of the interview and started the process off poorly. Consequently, the sketch was removed from the final version, and replaced with a statement of intent to facilitate individual's conceptualization of what neighborhood means to them.

In Appendix C, notice that the questions are substantially shorter than the final version (see Appendix A). A significant concern of the initial questions—without neutral probes—were the numerous "yes" and "no" answers. Obviously, this impeded content analysis, simply because there was little to nothing to code. Accordingly, questions were reworded and new ones added, along with neutral probes to increase the flow of information. Absent in the original survey instrument is the section of scales. Scales were added to augment the data collected. In addition, the demographic section

did not originally contain personal income data, which were subsequently added in the final version.

The pilot case study was immensely informative, and instrumental in improving the clarity of the interview questions. Without the pilot study, the flow of the interviews and clarity of participant responses would have been impeded.

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

The intent here is to complete an in-depth analysis of the data collected in 2007, in order to investigate and determine if distinct versions of the construct neighborhood are evident. To facilitate the endeavor, seven analytical components are implemented to provide a comprehensive structure: (1) Performance of content analysis on the transcribed interviews[2] (participant phrases); (2) scaling technique (i.e., weighting); (3) the demographic analysis of the sample; (4) analysis of Model 1 (i.e., baseline); (5) analysis of Model 2 (i.e., all unweighted variables); (6) analysis of Model 3 (i.e., all weighted variables); and (7) summary of the findings.

7.2 Content Analysis

A content analysis was performed on 92 open-ended interviews, containing 1,725 phrases, with the intent of identifying and classifying the participant responses into concept categories. A concept category refers to one of the 18 dimensions (i.e., the subcategories of the five cognitive levels of response; see Appendix D for a complete listing). In the initial extraction, the frequencies of mention were recorded for each phrase provided by the participant (see Appendix E). In Table 7.1, a sample of response frequencies is shown, as an example of the initial extraction process. Notice that participant responses are listed by row, and concept categories are represented as columns. Therefore, each row is considered a participant's

[2] Note: The interview booklets begin with the number 21 and ended with 112. The first 20 booklets were used in the pilot study and were not part of this study.

profile of neighborhood. In addition, notice that within the sample there are numerous zeros recorded, as seen in the rows and columns. This becomes a significant issue in the application of SPSS (V. 17), or in general for most statistical applications, because these models will not function effectively with zeros as input data. Therefore, in order to perform statistical analysis on the data a linear transformation is needed.

Table 7.1: Sample of Initial Content Analysis

	Concept Categories																	
Subject	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2
21	3	0	3	0	2	1	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	3
22	4	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
23	6	0	6	0	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0
23	7	1	3	4	4	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
24	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
112	4	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

*Note: See Appendix E for complete listing of initial extraction for all participants; and see Appendix D for listing of concept categories by abbreviation.

7.2.1 Data Manipulation

A linear transformation was performed by adding .1 to each of the frequencies (see Appendix F). This allows for statistical inference with minimal manipulation to the original data set.

Table 7.2: Sample of Data Transformation (Addition of .1 to all Frequencies)

	Concept Categories																	
Subject	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2
21	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	5.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1
22	4.1	0.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
23	6.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
23	7.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
24	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
112	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1

*Note: See Appendix F for complete listing of initial extraction for all participants; and Appendix D for listing of concept categories.

7.2.2 Descriptive Statistics of Unweighted Dimensions

In Table 7.3, the number of mentions by each cognitive level of response is shown. A finding is that "affective" is the most mentioned level of response, with 707 incidents, or 40.99 percent of all mentions. In the initial stages, the cognitive levels of response were operationalized into concept category (i.e., subcategories), as reflected in Table 7.4. Security is mentioned 270, or 15.65 percent. The significance of this is that security should be an identifier category in versions of neighborhood. After further review of the initial data, the security concept category was further divided into material and personal security, which will be used in association with each model.

Table 7.3: Cognitive Levels of Response by Unweighted Mentions

Cognitive Level of Response	Mentions	% Of Total
Affective	707	40.99%
Orientation	258	14.96%
Categorization	247	14.32%
Evaluation	353	20.46%
Adaptation	160	9.28%
Total	1,728	100%

Table 7.4: Concept Category Frequencies

Level	Concept Category	Mentions	Percent
Affective	Security	270	15.65%
	Privacy	38	2.20%
	Belonging	151	8.75%
	Social Excl.	55	3.19%
	Crowding	48	2.78%
	Place Attachment	145	8.41%
Orientation	Communal	213	12.35%
	Autonomous	31	1.80%
	Controlled	14	0.81%
Categorization	Other-Schema	74	4.28%
	Self-Schema	88	5.10%
	Role-Schema	24	1.39%
	Stereotype	61	3.54%
Evaluation	Attitude	128	7.42%
	Preference	120	6.94%
	Appraisal	105	6.09%
Adaptation	Coping	88	5.10%
	Defensive	72	4.17%
	Total	1,728	100%

In the concept category of security, there is a gender difference in the number of mentions and as a percent of the total. Men mentioned security in 91, or 12.26 percent of all their responses. Of those, 35.16

percent were associated with personal security issues and 64.84 percent were associated with material security. Conversely, women mentioned security in 179, or 18.21 percent of all their responses. Of those, 75.4 percent are associated with personal security issues and 24.6 percent are associated with material security issues. Obviously, security is an important issue to the participants, but there is a substantial difference in the type of security mentioned by gender. What other concept categories reflect a gendered predisposition?

In Table 7.5, there are several initial differences between men and women. Notice that women proportionately mentioned issues of security more often (the majority referred to personal security). A second gender difference is reflected in the mentions of a sense of belonging. Women referred to a sense of belonging in 9.66 percent of their total responses. A sense of belonging is referred to a total of 151 times; of those mentions women were the majority at 62.91 percent. Another gender difference is reflected in the frequency of mentions in the category of place attachment. Of the 145 mentions, 62.07 percent were from women. Women mentioned place attachment in 9.16 percent of all their responses. In addition, women mentioned social exclusivenesses in 3.97 percent of their responses. Of the 55 total mentions, 31 or 70.91 percent, were by women.

In comparison, men mentioned security (the majority referred to material security), and expressed their attitudes (65 mentions out of 128 total mentions, or 50.78%) and preferences (59 mentions out of 120 total

mentions, or 49.17%), were twice as likely to refer to issues of privacy (23 mentions out of 38 total mentions, 60.53% of total mentions), and use a autonomous orientation (28 mentions out of 31 total mentions, 90.32%). These initial differences may be an indicator that men and women will conceptualize the construct neighborhood in a different manner.

Table 7.5: Concept Categories by Mentions and Gender

	Percent of Men's Responses		Percent of Women's Responses		Concepts Category by Total of All		
					Total	Men	Women
Concept Category	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Security	91	12.26%	179	18.21%	270	33.70%	66.30%
Privacy	23	3.10%	15	1.53%	38	60.53%	39.47%
Belonging	56	7.55%	95	9.66%	151	37.09%	62.91%
Social Exclusiveness	16	2.16%	39	3.97%	55	29.09%	70.91%
Crowding	22	2.96%	26	2.64%	48	45.83%	54.17%
Place Attach	55	7.41%	90	9.16%	145	37.93%	62.07%
Communal	91	12.26%	122	12.41%	213	42.72%	57.28%
Autonomous	28	3.77%	3	0.31%	31	90.32%	9.68%
Controlled	6	0.81%	8	0.81%	14	42.86%	57.14%
Other-Schema	32	4.31%	42	4.27%	74	43.24%	56.76%
Self-Schema	41	5.53%	47	4.78%	88	46.59%	53.41%
Role-Schema	10	1.35%	14	1.42%	24	41.67%	58.33%
Stereotype	29	3.91%	32	3.26%	61	47.54%	52.46%
Attitude	65	8.76%	63	6.41%	128	50.78%	49.22%
Preference	59	7.95%	61	6.21%	120	49.17%	50.83%
Appraisal	43	5.80%	62	6.31%	105	40.95%	59.05%
Coping	44	5.93%	44	4.48%	88	50.00%	50.00%
Defensive	31	4.18%	41	4.17%	72	43.06%	56.94%
Total	742	100.00%	983	100.00%	1,725		

7.3 Scaling Technique

Subsequent to the initial transformation of the data, the application of scale weights generates an additional set of variables for the purpose of comparison. Scales were located in Section 2 of the interview booklet. A series of statements (generalized concept categories) are listed in association to a corresponding scale. Each participant responded by placing an "x" on a line, indicating their predisposition. The placement signifies the level of importance or their level of agreement.

The next procedure is to multiply the original frequency by the scale weight (see Appendix G). For instance, in Booklet 21, security has a frequency of 3.1, which is multiplied by the weight of six, establishing a weighted concept category of 18.6 (see Table 7.6). The intent of scaling is to emphasize the significance, or lack thereof, for each concept category via weighting as a unit of comparison. Weighting of concept categories provides a measure of intensity to compare and contrast among subjects and concept categories.

Table 7.6: Sample of Data With Scale Weights

	Concept Category																	
Subject	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2
21	18.6	0.7	9.3	0.7	2.1	6.6	20.4	7.7	6.6	0.7	7.7	14.7	7.7	28.7	21.7	18.6	10.5	18.6
22	28.7	0.7	35.7	2.2	0.7	7.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	28.7	0.7	7.7	0.7	0.2
23	42.7	0.6	36.6	0.5	21.7	14.7	35.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	16.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.3
23	42.6	7.7	18.6	24.6	24.6	12.6	18.6	0.6	7.7	14.7	18.6	0.7	7.7	14.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	7.7
24	18.6	0.7	9.3	0.7	2.1	6.6	20.4	7.7	6.6	0.7	7.7	14.7	7.7	28.7	21.7	18.6	10.5	18.6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
112	24.6	4.4	4.4	0.4	0.4	6.3	12.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	4.4	5.5	0.6

*Note: See Appendix G for complete listing of initial extraction for all participants.

In Table 7.7, the average scale weight by concept category is calculated. Any concept category with an average of four indicates a neutral response. An average of five or above indicates that the concept category is somewhat to extremely important. Conversely, an average of three or below indicates a lack of importance. Security (A1) reflects the highest overall mean, at 6.36, which indicates that this is an important concept category, which is consistent with the unweighted findings.

Table 7.7: Average Weighted Response by Concept Category

	Concept Categories																	
	Security	Privacy	Belonging	Social Exclusiveness	Crowding	Place Attachment	Communal	Autonomous	Controlled	Other-Schema	Self-Schema	Role-Schema	Stereotype	Attitude	Preference	Appraisal	Coping	Defensive
Average	6.36	5.96	5.30	5.23	3.87	5.54	5.85	5.96	5.00	4.97	4.47	4.20	5.00	5.85	5.29	5.54	4.92	5.35

Several consistencies are demonstrated (unweighted proportions compared to weighted proportions). For instance, place attachment (A6) (5.54), belonging (A3) (5.3), communal orientation (O1) (5.85), attitude evaluation (E1) (5.85), preference evaluation (E2) (5.29), and appraisal evaluation (E3) (5.54) signify concept categories of high importance, while crowding (A5) (3.87), and role-schema (C3) (4.2) are consistently thought of as less important.

However, there are several differences in the perception of importance, as signified by the actual weight assessment in the scales, versus the number of actual mentions during the interview. Privacy (A2) is only mentioned in 2.2 percent of the verbal responses, but reflects a scale weight average of 5.96 (very important); social exclusiveness (A4) is mentioned in 3.15 percent of all verbal responses, but has an average scale weight of 5.23 (somewhat important); autonomous orientation (O2) is mentioned in 1.79 percent of the verbal responses, but has an average scale weight of 5.96 (very important); stereotypes (C4) are mentioned in 3.59 percent of all verbal responses, but has an average scale weight of five (somewhat important); and coping strategy (AD1) is mentioned in five

percent of all verbal responses, but has an average of 5.35 (somewhat important).

In Table 7.8, the number of mentions multiplied by weights for each cognitive level of response is shown. By weighting the frequency of mentions, the affective (+.99%) and orientation (+1.37%) levels of response reflect an increase, which would signify an increase in importance. A negative effect is shown on categorization (-1.69%) and adaptation (-.63%) levels of response, while evaluation remained constant. The redistribution of importance indicates that participants have conflicting statements on the importance of concept categories. An example of this is shown in Booklet 21, where the participant fails to mention security in his or her response, but rates the issue as important on the scale. Conversely, the reverse could also be possible where someone mentions a concept category throughout the interview, but rates that, or those, concept categories as neutral or not very important.

Table: 7.8 Cognitive Levels of Response by Weighted Mentions

	Mention*W	Percent
Affective	4435.8	41.9%
Orientation	1729.6	16.3%
Categorization	1336.4	12.6%
Evaluation	2154.5	20.3%
Adaptation	936.5	8.8%
Total	10592.8	100%

Therefore, the results are mixed, in that the individual may have weighted a concept category as being important, but failed to express that importance when discussing his or her conceptualization of neighborhood. The significance of this finding is that scale weights may result in inconsistencies in the formulation of versions of neighborhoods, and may overestimate or skew results.

7.3.1 Gender by Scale Weight

In Table 7.9, scale weights transform the original data, and there is a shifting of importance by gender. Notice that with the addition of weights there is a change in the level of importance. The most significant changes are autonomous orientation (9.21%), role schema (5.59%), and defensive strategy (5.48%). In all three, women proportionality increased, indicating an increase of importance. Notice that the concept categories remain gendered even with the addition of weights. For example, women placed greater emphasis on issues of security, communal orientation, belonging, place attachment, social exclusiveness, attitude and appraisals evaluations. In comparison, men's responses continue to emphasis the importance of security, attitude evaluations, and communal orientation, but at lower proportions. In addition, men continue to the represent the majority in the concept categories of privacy and an autonomous orientation.

Table 7.9: Gender by Weighted Concept Categories

Concept Category	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	% Change*
Security	1817.5	595.1	1222.4	32.74%	67.26%	0.96%
Privacy	288.8	165.4	123.4	57.27%	42.73%	3.26%
Belonging	879.8	296.8	583.0	33.73%	66.27%	3.36%
Social Exclusiveness	342.1	110.0	232.1	32.15%	67.85%	3.06%
Crowding	242.6	115.5	127.1	47.61%	52.39%	1.78%
Place Attachment	865.0	307.6	557.4	35.56%	64.44%	2.37%
Communal	1352.8	551.4	801.4	40.76%	59.24%	1.96%
Autonomous	256.8	208.3	48.5	81.11%	18.89%	9.21%
Controlled	120.0	50.3	69.7	41.92%	58.08%	0.94%
Other-Schema	405.7	181.1	224.6	44.64%	55.36%	1.40%
Self-Schema	417.1	203.2	213.9	48.72%	51.28%	2.13%
Role-Schema	161.6	58.3	103.3	36.08%	63.92%	5.59%
Stereotype	352.0	153.2	198.8	43.52%	56.48%	4.02%
Attitude	820.8	385.2	435.6	46.93%	53.07%	3.85%
Preference	680.7	337.7	343.0	49.61%	50.39%	0.44%
Appraisal	653.0	263.7	389.3	40.38%	59.62%	0.57%
Coping	484.3	225.1	259.2	46.48%	53.52%	3.52%
Defensive	452.2	180.2	272.0	39.85%	60.15%	5.48%

*Note: Percent change is in comparison with Table 7.5 Unweighted Concept categories.

Overall, the weighting of concept categories seems to shift the level importance of the original data set. Only four of the weighted concept categories remained relatively similar (under 1% change). The issue of overestimation of individual responses remains a valid concern.

7.4 Demographic and Social Context Analysis Of The Sample

7.4.1 Demographic Analysis of the Sample

In Section 3 of the interview book, six demographic questions were elicited from participants: Gender, age, ethnicity, family status, education level, and occupation (see Table 7.10).

The sample is comprised of 92 participants. Of those, 50 or 55.4 percent are females, and 42 or 44.6 percent are males. The age of the participants is skewed towards an older population (the majority of the sample is 36 plus years of age), which was anticipated by selecting individuals who have participated in city events (i.e., city council monthly breakfasts, block watch groups, planning committees, or other boards and commissions). In general, the tendency is that older resident's participant at a higher rate.

In Table 7.10, another noteworthy demographic factor is the ethnic composition of the sample. In the sample, the majority of women (76.5%) and men (59.52%) are Non-Hispanic White, followed by Hispanic or Latino women (13.7%) and men (33.33%), and Black or African American women (5.9%) and men (7.14%). The sample reflects a fairly similar pattern to that of the City of Phoenix. However, overall, the City is more ethnically diverse.

Occupations are skewed towards public servants, retired, administration and professionals, and retail. The occupations held vary by gender. Fifty percent of the men were occupied in one of three categories (retail (23.81%), retired (19.03%), and construction (11.9%)), and over 70 percent of women were in one of four occupations (administrative (25.5%), retired (21.6%), public servant (19.6%), and education (9.8%)). Notice that both men and women have a high incidence of "retired" listed as an occupation, which is related to the sample's age composition.

Table 7.10: All Demographic Variables by Gender

		Women		Men	
Demographic Descriptor		N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender		50	55.4%	42	44.6%
Age	19-25 Years	3	5.9%	6	14.29%
	26-35 Years	4	7.8%	9	21.43%
	36-50 Years	14	27.5%	4	9.52%
	51-65 Years	21	41.2%	15	35.71%
	Over 66	8	15.7%	8	19.05%
Ethnicity	Black or African Americans	3	5.9%	3	7.14%
	Hispanic or Latino	7	13.7%	14	33.33%
	Non-Hispanic White	38	74.5%	25	59.52%
	Two or More	2	3.9%	0	N/A
Family Status	Married, No Dependents	14	27.5%	13	30.95%
	Married, With Dependents	11	21.6%	9	21.43%
	Separated, No Dependents	1	2.0%	2	4.76%
	Separated, With Dependents	1	2.0%	1	2.38%
	Single, No Dependents	17	33.3%	15	35.71%
	Single, With Dependents	6	11.8%	2	4.76%
Education Level	Graduate or Professional Degree	7	13.7%	6	14.29%
	Bachelor's	11	21.6%	14	33.33%
	Associates	2	3.9%	0	N/A
	Some College	23	45.1%	8	19.05%
	GED or High School	7	13.7%	12	28.57%
	Less High School	0	N/A	1	2.38%
Occupation	Student	2	3.9%	0	N/A
	Construction	0	N/A	5	11.90%
	Wholesale	1	2.0%	0	N/A
	Retail	4	7.8%	10	23.81%
	Information	1	2.0%	0	N/A
	F.I.R.E.	1	2.0%	4	9.52%
	Professional, Administrative, Science	13	25.5%	4	9.52%
	Education	5	9.8%	3	7.14%
	Public Servant	10	19.6%	3	7.14%
	Health Care or Social Worker	2	3.9%	3	7.14%
	Home Care Giver	0	N/A	1	2.38%
	Retired	11	21.6%	8	19.05%
	Other	0	N/A	1	2.38%
Personal Income	Below $12K	2	3.9%	3	7.14%
	$12, 001 to $18,000	7	13.7%	4	9.52%
	$18,001 to $24, 000	1	2.0%	4	9.52%
	$24, 001 to $35,000	11	21.6%	7	16.67%
	$35, 001 to $50,000	7	13.7%	9	21.43%
	$50,001 to $75,000	15	29.4%	9	21.43%
	$75,001 to $125,000	7	13.7%	3	7.14%
	$125,001 to $175,000	0	N/A	1	2.38%
	More than $175,000	0	N/A	2	4.76%

In 2007, the reported median personal income for individual's living in the City of Phoenix was $28,019 (Census, 2010). Within the sample, the median income is $24,001 to $35,000. Table 7.10 reveals the gender income distribution of the sample. Notice that within the sample there are no women in the two highest income categories. In this research, women were more likely to report an income of $50,001 to $75,000 (29.4% of all women), while the majority of men reported personal income between $35,000 to $50,000 (21.43%) and $50,001 to $75,000 (21.43%).

A gender comparison of family status reflects a relatively even distribution. Women and men are comparable in most of the categories. The largest variation is in the "single with dependents," where women have a higher percentage, which is similar to the societal pattern in the United States.

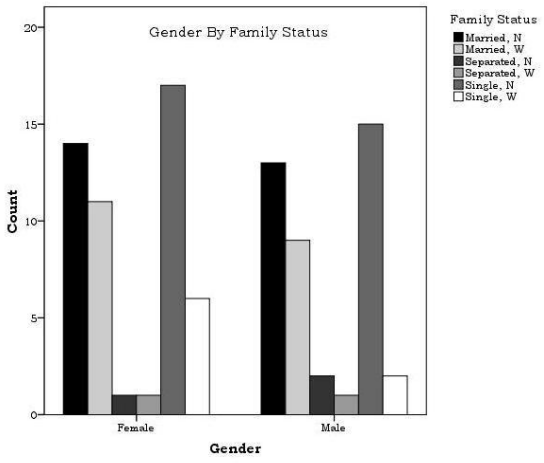

Figure 7.1: Gender by Family Status

In education, the most significant finding is that more women, (46%) have some college, as compared to men (19.05%). Another interesting finding is that within the sample twelve men (28.57%) reported having a

GED or high school degree, and one reported having less than a high school degree. Overall, the educational attainment of the sample is relatively similar between men and women, with a small educational advantage to women.

7.4.2 Social Context Analysis of the Sample

In Section 3 of the interview book, four questions pertained to social context: Length of time in neighborhood, hours spent daily in neighborhood, property ownership type, and type of community work. Context variables provide additional information on the type of neighborhood that each participants interacts within.

Social context variables indicate the potential and duration of interaction with the participant and their environment. Significantly, contextual influences are directly influenced, or a result of, other demographic variables (i.e., gender, age, family status, income, and so on). Therefore, associations and correlations among demographic and context variables are expected during factor analysis.

Within the sample, the majority of participants lived in their neighborhoods for less than ten years (56.5%). The majority of participants reported spending a half-day or less (84.8%) at home. The type of home most frequently reported was single-family dwelling unit (62%), and the home was owned by the resident (53.66%). Sixty-two percent of the sample reported being involved within their community.

7.4.2.1 Gender Comparison of Social Context Variables

A gender comparison demonstrates the similarities and difference between men and women within the sample. The intent here is to show if contextual variables vary by gender. If these variables vary by gender, it may be an indication that women and men will conceptualize their neighborhoods via different concept categories. It would seem plausible that if one gender is invested in their surroundings more than the other, than there should be a variation in how neighborhood is conceptualized.

Length of time in neighborhood is an indicator of familiarity, stability, and availability for building social relationships and networks. The majority of women (50.98%) indicated that they had lived in their neighborhoods for more than ten years. Conversely, women were twice as likely to live in a neighborhood for less than one year. In comparison, the majority of men (65.86%) resided within their neighborhoods for ten years or less. Overall, this would seem to indicate that women have a greater potential for building relationships with others within the neighborhood.

Hours spent daily within the neighborhood is an indication of how much availability one has to interact with others and their environment on a daily basis. The majority of women (80.39%) and men (90.24%) reported spending a half-day or less in their neighborhood. However, women were twice as likely to spend the entire day within the neighborhood. Findings suggest that women spend more hours daily in their neighborhood.

Table 7.11: Social Context Variables by Gender

		Women		Men	
		N	Percent	N	Percent
Length of Time in Neighborhood	Less than 1 year	8	15.69%	3	7.32%
	1-5 Years	8	15.69%	15	36.59%
	6-10 Years	9	17.65%	9	21.95%
	11-15 Years	10	19.61%	6	14.63%
	16-20 Years	2	3.92%	2	4.88%
	Over 20 Years	14	27.45%	5	12.20%
	All My Life	0	N/A	1	2.44%
Hours Spent Daily in Neighborhood	Several Hours	15	29.41%	19	46.34%
	Half-Day	26	50.98%	18	43.90%
	Entire Day	8	15.69%	3	7.32%
	Other	2	3.92%	1	2.44%
Property Ownership Type	SF/Owner	35	68.63%	22	53.66%
	SF/Renter	3	5.88%	7	17.07%
	TH/Owner	5	9.80%	3	7.32%
	Duplex/Owner	1	1.96%	0	N/A
	Retirement Community/Owner	0	N/A	2	4.88%
	Apartment	5	9.80%	6	14.63%
	Rural/Owner	2	3.92%	1	2.44%
Community Work	Volunteer	10	19.61%	3	7.32%
	Church Volunteer	5	9.80%	2	4.88%
	School Volunteer	2	3.92%	0	N/A
	Police or Fire Volunteer	0	N/A	1	2.44%
	Block Watch	2	3.92%	1	2.44%
	H.O.A.	3	5.88%	2	4.88%
	Youth Organization	2	3.92%	2	4.88%
	Multiple	9	17.65%	7	17.07%
	Other	2	3.92%	4	9.76%
	None	16	31.37%	19	46.34%

The property type ownership of the sample is skewed towards owning one's dwelling unit. In fact, both women (68.63%) and men (53.66%) frequently reported owning a single-family dwelling unit. However, men were three times as likely to rent single-family dwelling units.

There is a gender difference in community activities, as measured by community work, although the majority of women (68.63%) and men (53.66%) reported participating in some form of community work. Findings indicate that women have a higher potential for personal investment within the neighborhood, whether that investment is through ownership or time spent within the context. The indication is that there are gender differences,

and these differences may influence how individuals attach meaning to and conceptualize their neighborhood.

The fact that the majority of the sample owns a single-family dwelling unit should be an indicator of vested interest in their neighborhoods. It seems plausible to assume vested interest, since participants were selected from a list of community volunteers and activists. The importance here is that this may skew the results. The demographic and the social context variables of the sample will be significant components in Model 2 and 3. It will be interesting to see what, if any, influence these variables have on the groupings of neighborhood profiles.

7.5 Analysis of Model 1: 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

In Model 1, an R and Q-mode factor analysis, using a principal component analysis (extraction method) with a Varimax rotation will provides a framework to identify distinctive clusters of potential versions of neighborhood. Initially, an R and Q-mode factor analysis, is utilized using SPSS (V. 17.0). The factor loadings are extracted (i.e., correlation matrix, factor extraction, eigenvalues, scree plot analysis, rotated factor matrix, variance explained, and communality) for this model and will be analyzed and interpreted. In addition, a review of the actual interview statements will confirm if these clusters are actually distinctive.

7.5.1 R-Mode: Model 1, 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

In an R-mode analysis, the focus is on obtaining groupings of distinct versions of neighborhood, if they exist, via extracted factors. The factoring

process will produce indicators that reflect the presence of commonalities among neighborhood profiles for groups of individuals. Factors are by definition distinct and will reflect similarities that exist between the concept categories. In these distinct versions, subsets of highly inter-correlated categories reflect sources of common variance among cognitive concept categories, and suggest meaning dimensions.

7.5.1.1 Coefficient Correlation Matrix

A bivariate technique utilized in this study is a coefficient correlation matrix, which demonstrates the linear interrelationships between two variables. In the analysis of the coefficient correlation matrix, only those variables that have moderate (>.300) to high correlations are considered. In Table 7.12, notice that there are nine moderate correlations, which means that there is a linear association between those variables. In addition, notice that communal and autonomous reflect an inverse linear relationship (-.321). The importance of the correlation matrix is that relatively moderate to high correlations indicate that two concept categories have a linear association, which is an indication that they may be grouped together during factor analysis.

Table 7.12: Model 1, Unweighted Concept Categories, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	Security	Privacy	Belonging	Social Excl.	Crowding	Place Attach.	Communal	Autonomous	Controlled	Other-Schema	Self-Schema	Role-Schema	Stereotype	Attitude	Preference	Appraisal	Coping	Defensive
Security	1.000	-0.100	0.247*	-0.002	0.278**	0.228*	0.248*	-0.115	0.196	0.238*	0.083	-0.019	-0.085	-0.023	0.065	0.142	0.161	0.158
Privacy	-0.100	1.000	-0.123	-0.009	0.003	-0.179	-0.208*	.216*	0.005	-0.070	-0.079	-0.167	-0.026	-0.183	-0.070	-0.109	-0.161	0.000
Belonging	0.247*	-0.123	1.000	0.032	0.081	-0.086	0.536**	-.258*	-0.013	-0.032	-.219*	0.160	0.012	0.079	0.140	0.204	0.018	0.065
Social Excl.	-0.002	-0.009	0.032	1.000	0.114	0.097	0.011	-0.007	0.193	0.133	0.058	-0.132	0.056	0.094	-0.051	0.196	0.026	0.062
Crowding	0.278**	0.003	0.081	0.114	1.000	0.174	0.119	0.062	0.324**	0.142	0.161	0.102	0.170	0.099	0.089	0.107	0.001	0.154
Place Attach.	0.228*	-0.179	-0.086	0.097	0.174	1.000	0.038	-0.091	0.011	0.079	0.435**	0.050	-0.019	0.001	-0.115	0.008	-0.058	0.060
Communal	0.248*	-.208*	0.536**	0.011	0.119	0.038	1.000	-.321**	0.047	0.133	-0.045	0.312**	0.098	0.078	0.141	0.430**	0.352**	0.226*
Autonomous	-0.115	0.216*	-.258*	-0.007	0.062	-0.091	-.321**	1.000	0.034	-0.083	0.148	-0.065	0.209*	0.237*	-0.005	-0.157	0.034	0.050
Controlled	0.196	0.005	-0.013	0.193	0.324**	0.011	0.047	0.034	1.000	0.446**	0.167	-0.050	0.092	0.087	0.013	0.239*	0.204	0.265*
Other-Schema	0.238*	-0.070	-0.032	0.133	0.142	0.079	0.133	-0.083	0.446**	1.000	0.251*	0.050	0.167	0.205*	-0.020	0.272**	0.269**	0.154
Self-Schema	0.083	-0.079	-.0219*	0.058	0.161	0.435**	-0.045	0.148	0.167	0.251*	1.000	0.001	0.059	0.209*	-0.138	-0.042	0.017	-0.015
Role-Schema	-0.019	-0.167	0.160	-0.132	0.102	0.050	0.312**	-0.065	-0.050	0.050	0.001	1.000	0.264*	0.181	0.200	0.142	0.068	0.283**
Stereotype	-0.085	-0.026	0.012	0.056	0.170	-0.019	0.098	.209*	0.092	0.167	0.059	0.264*	1.000	0.161	0.048	0.176	-0.015	0.151
Attitude	-0.023	-0.183	0.079	0.094	0.099	0.001	0.078	.237*	0.087	0.205*	0.209*	0.181	0.161	1.000	0.254*	0.159	0.143	0.100
Preference	0.065	-0.070	0.140	-0.051	0.089	-0.115	0.141	-0.005	0.013	-0.020	-0.138	0.200	0.048	0.254*	1.000	0.252*	0.021	0.202
Appraisal	0.142	-0.109	0.204	0.196	0.107	0.008	0.430**	-0.157	0.239*	0.272**	-0.042	0.142	0.176	0.159	0.252*	1.000	0.286**	0.313**
Coping	0.161	-0.161	0.018	0.026	0.001	-0.058	0.352**	0.034	0.204	0.269**	0.017	0.068	-0.015	0.143	0.021	0.286**	1.000	0.153
Defensive	0.158	0.000	0.065	0.062	0.154	0.060	0.226*	0.050	0.265*	0.154	-0.015	0.283**	0.151	0.100	0.202	0.313**	0.153	1.000

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

7.5.1.2 Principal Component Analysis

The next step in R-Mode analysis is to find the number of factors that can adequately explain the observed correlations among the concept categories. Principal components analysis with a Varimax rotation is used to assess the underlying meaning structure for the 18 concept categories. In this data reduction method, a rotated factor matrix, communality, variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis will be discussed. In principal components analysis "each factor or component is viewed as a weighted combination of the input variables, with as many components derived as there are variables" (Kachigan, 1991, p. 245). Because there are 18 concept categories there will be 18 factors extracted. The intent here is to determine how many factors should be retained, and if any distinct versions of neighborhood are apparent.

7.5.1.2.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

A rotated factor matrix reflects the percent of variance that each concept category explains in the factor. Table 7.13 displays the concept categories and loadings for the rotated factors. Notice that the concept categories with high loading are highlighted to improve clarity. The rotated matrix reflects the sorting of the 18 concept categories into seven overlapping groups. The concept categories are sorted along a continuum from highest to lowest, based on loading values. Notice that every concept category has some loading on each factor. Loading resulting from an orthogonal rotation (i.e., Varimax) are coefficient correlations of each

concept category with the factor, so they range from -1.00 to 1.00. A negative loading indicates an inverse relationship among variables.

Table 7.13: Model 1, Rotated Matrix of 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

Concept Category	Factor						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Communal	0.742	0.274	-0.005	0.081	0.232	0.083	-0.080
Belonging	0.703	-0.120	-0.178	0.191	0.015	0.179	0.066
Autonomous	-0.701	0.012	-0.071	0.086	0.142	0.325	-0.050
Coping Strategy	0.140	0.770	-0.039	-0.130	-0.054	0.133	-0.188
Other-Schema	-0.014	0.688	0.210	0.152	0.098	-0.028	0.171
Controlled	-0.125	0.569	-0.005	0.458	0.042	-0.050	0.269
Appraisal	0.405	0.449	-0.135	0.099	0.266	0.170	0.277
Place Attachment	0.097	-0.093	0.781	0.213	0.020	-0.125	0.023
Self-Schema	-0.273	0.166	0.745	0.102	0.036	0.057	0.041
Privacy	-0.415	-0.117	-0.453	0.283	0.019	-0.289	0.036
Crowding	-0.003	-0.020	0.180	0.721	0.169	0.100	0.140
Security	0.310	0.219	0.190	0.630	-0.265	0.020	-0.184
Stereotype	-0.111	0.036	0.029	0.011	0.769	0.044	0.191
Role-Schema	0.272	-0.024	0.114	-0.020	0.688	0.169	-0.317
Defensive Strategy	0.086	0.294	-0.127	0.378	0.458	0.061	-0.102
Attitude	-0.098	0.177	0.198	-0.070	0.126	0.799	0.133
Preference	0.163	-0.069	-0.256	0.220	0.074	0.672	-0.099
Social Exclusiveness	0.067	0.074	0.056	0.041	-0.019	0.032	0.868

Note: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis, with a rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Figure 7.2 is a three dimensional image of Model 1. The intent is to provide a visual representation of how the rotation maximizes the variance of the squared loadings of a factor (columns in Table 7.13) on all the variables (rows in Table 7.13) in a factor matrix. The net effect is to identify each variable with a single factor.

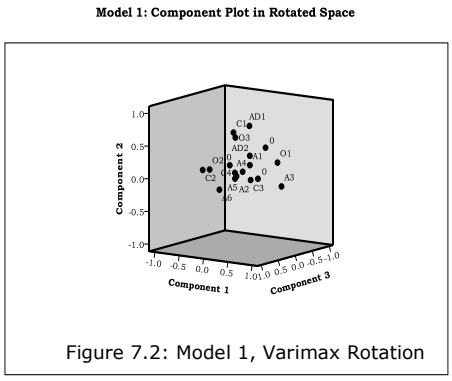

Figure 7.2: Model 1, Varimax Rotation

The first factor, which indexes "Connections to Others", reflects high loadings on the first three concept categories, communal orientation (.742), belonging (.703), and autonomous orientation (-.701). The correlation between communal orientation and belonging indicates a relationship, or bond, between oneself and others. In context, this indicates an interconnection between neighbors and the community. Notice that

autonomous is negatively correlated, which is interpreted as having an inverse relationship to communal orientation and belonging, which makes sense.

The second factor, which indexes "Conformity," with high loadings on the next four concept categories, coping strategy (.770), other-schema (.668), controlled orientation (.569), and a moderate loading on appraisal evaluation (.449). Within a neighborhood, this factor reflects a participant's desire to anticipate and control for others and potentially stressful events or situations.

The third factor, which indexes "Connection to Place," loaded highly on the next two concept categories, place attachment (.781) and self-schema (.745), with a moderate inverse loading on privacy (-.453). In context, the implication is that individual's value self-image and place attachment more than privacy.

The fourth factor, which indexes "Anxiety," is reflected by the high loadings on the next two concept categories, crowding (.721) and security (.630). The indication here is that a lack of social control over one's environment can cause stress or a lack of personal or material security. Potentially, this group believes that high density (i.e., crowding) leads to crime and perhaps fear of the environment.

The fifth factor, which indexes "Social Fear," loads high on the next three concept categories, stereotypes (.769), role-schema (.688), with a moderate loading on defensive strategy (.458). The indication is that the

mental images of other groups (or outsiders) provoke a sense of fear that leads to invoking some sort of defensive strategy for protection of the self, family, and/or property. It may also mean that those with who have an official role or capacity within the neighborhood are not helpful in alleviating the problem. Therefore, individuals perceive that they are on their own in dealing with neighborhood issues, thus invoking a defensive strategy as a control mechanism.

The sixth factor, which indexes "Evaluation" loading highly on the next two concept categories, attitude (.799) and preference (.672). The implication is that participants' decision-making process is guided by their ability to calculate an advantage based on their disposition, position, beliefs, or emotions in relation to others.

The seventh factor, which indexes "Social Exclusiveness," loading highly on that concept category (.868). Implied is that participants preferred to live in neighborhoods with people similar to themselves. Similarity may be based on income, ethnicity, sexuality, age, or something else.

In Model 1, the concept categories are loading onto factors in such a sequence that they appear to be conceptually viable, meaning that the factors are correlating in a consistent and coherent fashion.

7.5.1.2.2 Communality

Communality represents the relationship between a single concept category and all other concept categories (i.e., R^2 value). Communality is a measure of how well the model explains the variance of the concept categories. So for instance, Model 1 explains 68.2 percent of the variance in security. In Table 7.14, the communalities of the 18 concept categories are shown. Notice that several concept categories have high communality, and there are no concept categories that have low communality (i.e., <.400), which would have suggested removing them from the analysis.

Table 7.14: Model 1, Communalities

	Communalities	
	Initial	Extraction
Security	1	0.682
Privacy	1	0.557
Belonging	1	0.614
Social Exclusiveness	1	0.770
Crowding	1	0.611
Place Attachment	1	0.690
Communal	1	0.699
Autonomous	1	0.633
Controlled	1	0.626
Other-Schema	1	0.581
Self-Schema	1	0.674
Role-Schema	1	0.691
Stereotype	1	0.645
Attitude	1	0.757
Preference	1	0.613
Appraisal	1	0.570
Coping	1	0.687
Defensive	1	0.477

Note: Principal Component Analysis extraction method, with a Varimax Rotation.

7.5.1.2.3 Variance Explained

The next step is to determine the number of factors that explain the maximum amount of variance with a reduction in data. The techniques utilized for data reduction are the examination of eigenvalues, scree plot analysis, and percent of cumulative variance explained. Eigenvalues "correspond to the equivalent number of variable which the factor represents" (Kachigan, 1991, p. 16).

Indicating that in Model 1, Factor 1 eigenvalue of 3.064 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 3.064 variables on average.

In Model 1, each factor on average accounts for 5.56 percent of the total variation (100 / 18 = 5.56), and Factor 1, with 3.064 eigenvalue, accounts for 17.034 percent of the total variation. The significance of an eigenvalue rests on the decision as to how many factors should be retained for the analyses. Retaining all 18 concept categories would not make much sense, and would certainly not result in a reduction of the data.

Table 7.15: Model 1 R-Mode, Variance Explained 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

	Initial Eigenvalues		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.064	17.024	17.024
2	2.073	11.517	28.541
3	1.670	9.276	37.817
4	1.431	7.949	45.767
5	1.228	6.820	52.586
6	1.070	5.943	58.529
7	1.038	5.769	64.298
8	0.938	5.214	69.511
9	0.855	4.749	74.261
10	0.754	4.189	78.449
11	0.688	3.825	82.274
12	0.659	3.661	85.935
13	0.572	3.179	89.115
14	0.478	2.658	91.772
15	0.428	2.379	94.151
16	0.418	2.321	96.472
17	0.355	1.970	98.441
18	0.281	1.559	100.00

Note: Principal Component Analysis with Varimax Rotation.

A rule of thumb is to retain all factors to the point where an additional factor would account for less variance than a typical variable, meaning any eigenvalue of less than one will not provide significant explanation of the variance. Notice that with each additional factor the percent of variance explained is less. In Table 7.15, seven factors have an eigenvalue of one or

higher, indicating that the first seven factors should be retained. These seven factors account for 64.3 percent of the total variance.

7.5.1.2.4 Scree Plot Analysis

Because the eigenvalue criterion (retaining factors of greater than one) is only a guideline, I use scree plot analysis to further explore the data. The scree plot graphically reflects the scree curve, and the point at which the curve fattens out or becomes "horizontal" is an indication that retaining additional factors would not be helpful in explaining variance. In Figure 7.3, after the fifth factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore the scree plot suggests retaining the first five factors.

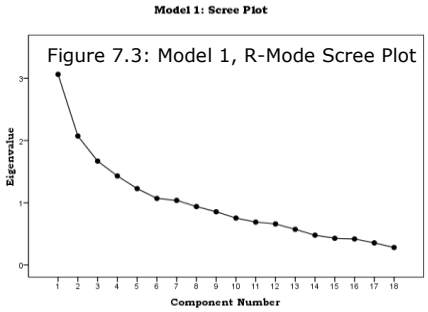

Figure 7.3: Model 1, R-Mode Scree Plot

Eigenvalues and the scree plot suggest retaining different combinations of factors, so which tool is the most appropriate? In Table 7.15, notice that Factors 6 and 7 account for less than six percent of explained variance, not adding significantly to the cumulative percent of variance explained. In addition, both Factors 6 and 7 have low eigenvalues, which is another indication that the scree plot may be the most appropriate tool. Hence, the number of factors retained in Model 1 is five, which explains 52.59 percent of the total variance. In essence, the removal of Factors 6 and 7 effectively removes the cognitive concept categories of attitude, preference and social exclusiveness from the analysis.

7.5.2 Q-Mode: Model 1, 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

In Q-Mode analysis, information about distinct sets of profile similarities found in groupings of neighborhood profiles are analyzed in combination with the information about dimensions of meanings found in subsets of interrelated categories (R-Mode analysis) to determine if there are distinct ways that subjects conceptualize neighborhood.

A Q-Mode analysis, the transpose of R-Mode matrix, indicates how two or more subjects covary. Therefore, the interest here is in the correlations between subjects rather than cognitive concept categories. In a Q-Mode analysis, there should be a clustering of subjects based on similarities in profiles. If a group of subject profiles (two or more) inter-correlate, then these inter-correlations reflect a distinctive source of commonality and a potential version of neighborhood. Correlations are treated as standardized covariance between two profiles (i.e., relationships are viewed as interdependent). If two subjects are highly correlated, their profiles are quite similar. Due to the size of the sample, a correlation matrix among all subjects would create a 92 by 92 (or 8,464 cells) matrix of profiles. This is why this particular correlation matrix is not presented within the report; it is far too large of a matrix. Hence, in the analysis, subject coefficients correlation will be shown in relation to each distinct neighborhood version (i.e., grouping).

An example of a resident's neighborhood profile, as represented in an unweighted matrix, is shown in Table 7.16. In Table 7.16, six actual

resident profiles are compared with all moderate to high correlations between subjects; they are reported, or symbolized, with "r" in the matrix. The interpretation is that several similarities exist among the six subject profiles. Implied here is that a group of subjects inter-correlating highly among themselves indicate a source of commonality or common variance. Sources of commonalities, by definition, are distinctive and, therefore, suggest potential versions of neighborhood.

The intent is to determine underlying groupings through data reduction methods. The data reduction method used in Q-Mode analysis is principal component analysis (extraction method) with a Varimax rotation method.

Table 7.16: Example of Neighborhood Profile Similarities

	21	22	23	24	25	.	.	.	112
21			$r_{1,3}$		$r_{1,5}$				$r_{1,12}$
22			$r_{2,3}$	$r_{2,4}$					
23	$r_{1,3}$	$r_{2,3}$		$r_{3,4}$	$r_{3,5}$				$r_{3,12}$
24		$r_{2,4}$	$r_{3,4}$						$r_{4,12}$
25	$r_{1,5}$		$r_{3,5}$						$r_{5,12}$
.									
.									
.									
112	$r_{1,12}$								

Source: Williams & Amedeo, 2006.

7.5.2.1 *Principal Component Analysis*

In this data reduction method 92 factors, as many as subjects in the model, are extracted. The next step is to determine the number of factors that explain the maximum amount of variance with a reduction in data. In this section, factor loadings (i.e., coefficients correlation, rotated factor matrix, variance explained, eigenvalues, scree plot analysis, variance explained, and communality) for the model will be analyzed and interpreted.

7.5.2.1.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In the initial analysis of the 92 extracted factors, 16 viable factors were identified. In Table 7.17, there are 16 potential factors extracted in this matrix, each reflecting similarities among profiles, as expressed by participants. Collectively they constitute a distinctive grouping because their interpretations of neighborhood are both highly similar and significantly different from other types. The subjects that have the highest loadings on the factor are the primary definers. For instances, on Factor 1, although all twenty-seven are important, subject's 110, 41, 39, 30 and 28 are the primary definers of Version 1, because they are correlated highest with the Q-factor reflecting their group's commonality (see Table 7.17).

Obviously, not all of these sixteen extracted factors are practical, or should be retained. Therefore, other techniques, such as variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis need to be utilized.

Table 7.17:Model 1, Q-Mode Factor Analysis, 18 Unweighted Concept Categories

Subjects	Factor Loadings 1	Subjects	Factor Loadings 2	Subjects	Factor Loadings 3	Subjects	Factor Loadings 4	Subjects	Factor Loadings 5	Subjects	Factor Loadings 6	Subjects	Factor Loadings 7	Subjects	Factor Loadings 8
110	0.903	43	0.919	98	0.955	79	0.811	109	0.920	52	0.784	45	0.840	78	0.865
41	0.879	29	0.890	65	0.929	103	0.794	64	0.791	94	0.737	58	0.671		
39	0.835	96	0.872	54	0.687	71	0.776	76	0.573	48	0.735	87	0.543		
30	0.823	63	0.863	62	0.680	85	0.740	101	0.522	46	0.645				
28	0.813	38	0.857	73	0.662	80	0.636								
74	0.797	66	0.851	67	0.624	91	0.632								
32	0.796	70	0.847	92	0.620										
40	0.782	25	0.822	97	0.606										
42	0.782	102	0.821	53	0.596										
82	0.770	77	0.807	57	0.596										
112	0.762	33	0.804	88	0.569										
100	0.728	21	0.799												
99	0.723	105	0.731												
108	0.708	72	0.718												
31	0.704	23	0.681												
86	0.681	34	0.660												
61	0.668	60	0.642												
84	0.668	106	0.641												
24	0.663	69	0.603												
36	0.662	55	0.559												
51	0.635	26	0.530												
59	0.627	68	0.509												
47	0.615	35	0.502												
111	0.577														
89	0.562														
50	0.541														
44	0.512														

Subjects	Factor Loadings 9	Subjects	Factor Loadings 10	Subjects	Factor Loadings 11	Subjects	Factor Loadings 12	Subjects	Factor Loadings 13	Subjects	Factor Loadings 14	Subjects	Factor Loadings 15	Subjects	Factor Loadings 16
49	0.828	90	0.951	104	0.873	56	0.827	83	0.848	27	-0.450	95	-0.867	93	0.826
22	0.658	75	0.500	107	0.716										

Note: Rotation Method: Varimax With Kaiser Normalization

7.5.2.1.2 Variance Explained

In Model 1, 16 factors accounted for 99.28 percent of cumulative variance, and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. Factor 1 has an eigenvalue of 32.139, which accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 32.139 variables on average. In Table 7.18, all unweighted concept categories account on average for (100 / 92 = 1.087) 1.087 percent of the total variation, and therefore, a factor with 32.139 eigenvalue would account for 34.93 percent of the total variation in the data. In Table 7.18, 16 factors have an eigenvalue of one, indicating that the first 16 factors should be retained.

Table 7.18: Model 1, Q-Mode, Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	32.139	34.934	34.934
2	10.751	11.686	46.620
3	7.913	8.601	55.222
4	6.341	6.892	62.114
5	4.720	5.131	67.244
6	4.185	4.549	71.793
7	3.757	4.084	75.877
8	3.533	3.841	79.718
9	3.359	3.651	83.369
10	2.845	3.092	86.461
11	2.790	3.033	89.493
12	2.494	2.711	92.205
13	2.378	2.585	94.789
14	1.744	1.896	96.685
15	1.316	1.430	98.115
16	1.071	1.164	99.280
17	.663	.720	100.000
.			
.			
.			
92	-1.81E-015	-1.97E-015	100.000

Note: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

7.5.2.1.3 Scree Plot Analysis

Figure 7.4 graphically reflects the scree curve, demonstrating that at the 11 factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first 11 factors. This is less than the eigenvalues suggest. However, the rotated

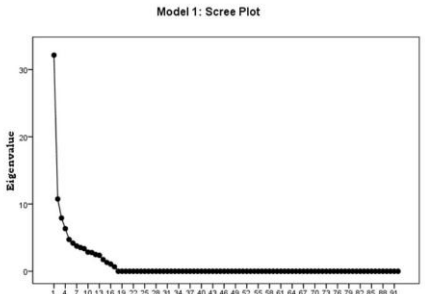

Figure 7.4: Model 1, Q-Mode Scree Plot

component matrix (see Table 7.17) also suggests retaining only the first 11 factors.

After evaluating the variance explained, scree plot, and the Q-Mode Factor matrix it is apparent that retaining the first 11 factors, instead of the first 16, is the most viable solution. The variance explained is reduced to 89.493 percent in the process.

7.5.3 Model 1: Linking R-Mode and Q-Mode Analysis

The Q-mode analysis suggested retaining 11 factors or versions of neighborhoods, and the R-mode analysis suggested five factors or groupings of concept categories that are frequently cited in the neighborhood profiles of subjects. In Appendix H, these two sources of information are combined and yield potential versions of neighborhoods.

In Version 1, there are 27 subjects (29.34% of the sample). Of those, the first five are the primary definers (110, 41, 39, 30, and 28). In Appendix I, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. There are ten correlations below .300, which means that the remaining 719 correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant concept category is security (R-Factor 4-Aniexty). The primary definers have frequent mentions on security (26.75% of all mentions), which suggests that security is an important identifier for this grouping. In Table 7.19, the majority of the grouping is referring to personal security issues (70.87%), which is consistent with the primary definers (71.88%).

In order to validate this grouping, a review of each participant's responses is necessary. Several statements reflected the ways that neighborhoods are affectively represented. Here are a few examples: "Place where I feel safe," "a place where I don't have to worry about things." They referred to crime as "disorder," "wrong type of people," "alarming and uncomfortable," "unsavory characters," "unsupervised children," "crime would invade my space I would feel violated."

In Version 1, there is certainly cohesion in how this group conceptualized security in reference to their neighborhood. They focused primarily on the importance of security, and how it dictates their relationship with others and the environment. Thus, the meaning dimension implied by R-Factor 4: Anxiety (via security) plays a crucial role in the definition of this version.

Table 7.19: Model 1, Version 1, Security

Subject	Security	Personal	Material
110	3	3	0
41	7	4	3
39	6	6	0
30	6	3	3
28	10	7	3
74	5	5	0
32	7	2	5
40	5	4	1
42	7	6	1
82	4	3	1
112	4	2	2
100	5	4	1
99	3	3	0
108	3	2	1
31	7	6	1
86	3	3	0
61	6	6	0
84	4	3	1
24	7	5	2
36	5	4	1
51	4	1	3
9	6	2	4
47	3	2	1
111	3	0	3
89	3	1	2
50	4	4	0
44	5	5	0
Total	103	70.87%	29.13%

In Version 2, there are 23 subjects (25% of sample). Of those, the first six are the primary definers (43, 29, 96, 63, 38, and 66). In Appendix J, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. There are five correlations below .300, which means that the remaining 524 correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Connection to Other (41.23% of all responses). The primary definers mention the concept categories of communal orientation (34.84%, as compared to the group at 22.72%) and a sense of belonging (27.27%, as compared to the group at 18.02%). The primary definers mention these concept categories proportionately more than any other. The implication is that this grouping derives meaning for neighborhoods as a connection to others.

To confirm this grouping a review of each participant's responses is needed. In the responses, participants referred to neighborhoods as a place where "people look out for each other," "hopeful," "friendly," "willing to help each other," "others are looking out for me and my property," "community awareness," "well-being of all the neighbors," and "sense of pride and comfort in this place." When referring to other neighbors several common themes are apparent, such as "a sense of community," "solidarity," "good citizens," "forming bonds with people and your property," "relationships with people," and "I make an effort at talking to everyone and trying to communicate with them." A communal orientation resonates in these statements. They reiterate repeatedly how a sense of belonging to a

community is essential to their self-image and their well-being. Thus, meaning dimension implied by R-Factor 1 plays a crucial role in the definition of this version.

In Version 3, there are 12 subjects (13.04% of sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (98 and 65). In Table 7.20, the correlations are shown, of the 144 correlations, nine are below .300. The significant meaning dimension is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place (37.31% of all responses). The primary definers have frequent mentions of the concept categories place attachment (41.93%, as compared to the group at 26.73%) and self-schema (12.89%, as compared to the group at 10.89%).

Table 7.20: Model 1, Version 3, Coefficient Correlations

	37	53	54	57	62	65	67	73	88	92	97	98
37	1.000	0.107	0.232	-0.170	0.093	0.373	0.138	0.473	0.345	0.182	0.036	0.401
53	0.107	1.000	0.511	0.705	0.574	0.758	0.369	0.533	0.218	0.683	0.509	0.451
54	0.232	0.511	1.000	0.362	0.842	0.765	0.659	0.610	0.520	0.332	0.616	0.556
57	-0.170	0.705	0.362	1.000	0.470	0.620	0.332	0.356	0.242	0.586	0.436	0.483
62	0.093	0.574	0.842	0.470	1.000	0.748	0.641	0.504	0.331	0.548	0.821	0.557
65	0.373	0.758	0.765	0.620	0.748	1.000	0.652	0.773	0.494	0.604	0.729	0.818
67	0.138	0.369	0.659	0.332	0.641	0.652	1.000	0.590	0.397	0.472	0.721	0.616
73	0.473	0.533	0.610	0.356	0.504	0.773	0.590	1.000	0.499	0.469	0.549	0.608
88	0.345	0.218	0.520	0.242	0.331	0.494	0.397	0.499	1.000	0.526	0.369	0.579
92	0.182	0.683	0.332	0.586	0.548	0.604	0.472	0.469	0.526	1.000	0.572	0.611
97	0.036	0.509	0.616	0.436	0.821	0.729	0.721	0.549	0.369	0.572	1.000	0.510
98	0.401	0.451	0.556	0.483	0.557	0.818	0.616	0.608	0.579	0.611	0.510	1.000

In the original statements, the two primary definers discussed their attachment to place as "I prefer to live here," "well established neighborhood," "I want to maintain the area," "protecting the mountain," "I'm very happy with this neighborhood," "quiet and secluded," "I love to watch the sum come up over the mountain top," "I love this area." Similar

statements of attachment can be found in other group members' original statements: "interact and do things together," "neighbors know each other," neighbors work together and maintain properties values and social relationships," "I like the rural setting," "it's a community," "everyone knows me," "peaceful and I feel safe," and "beautify setting that is simply wonderful to come home to." Place attachment and a sense of belonging are well articulated within the statements of this grouping. The concept categories of meaning are referred to in such a manner as to validate this grouping.

In Version 4, there are six subjects (6.52% of the sample). Of those, the first four are the primary definers (79, 103, 71, and 85). In Table 7.21, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high.

Table 7.21: Model 1, Version 4, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	71	79	80	85	91	103
71	1.000	0.588	0.645	0.422	0.519	0.652
79	0.588	1.000	0.481	0.584	0.492	0.579
80	0.645	0.481	1.000	0.503	0.428	0.679
85	0.422	0.584	0.503	1.000	0.662	0.462
91	0.519	0.492	0.428	0.662	1.000	0.606
103	0.652	0.579	0.679	0.462	0.606	1.000

The meaning dimension for this grouping is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place, mentioned in 40.32 percent of the responses. The most relevant concept categories are place attachment and self-schema. The primary definers have frequent mentions on place attachment (25%, as compared to the group at 17.74%), and self-schema (12.5%, as compared to the group at 17.74%). The central theme for this grouping is a connection to place.

Next, a review of the actual responses will aid in clarifying whether this is a valid assumption.

An evaluation of the original statements demonstrates that a connection to place is important to these participants. Several referred to their neighborhoods as being in close proximity to other family members: "close to my family," "we like to get together on the weekends and have parties or family dinners," "we all get together and visit and drink and just party in celebration" and "we watch the game and drink." In regards to place attachment and self-schema there are several useful quotes: " it's located near my work and near the mountains where I run," "our neighborhood is complete," "great place for raising kids," "we are thinking about the future," "neighbors are helpful and friendly," and "it fits both of our lifestyles." R-Factor 3 (Connection to Place) adequately defines the central theme of this groups' responses. The implication of this grouping is that participants place a high value on living in a friendly and inviting place, that is centrally located, and close to family and friends.

In Version 5, there are four subjects (4.3% of sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (109 and 64). In Table 7.22, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. There is one low correlation between 76 and 101, and the remaining correlations are moderate to high.

Table 7.22: Model 1, Version 5, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	64	76	101	S09
64	1.000	0.694	0.419	0.758
76	0.694	1.000	0.264	0.519
101	0.419	0.264	1.000	0.594
109	0.758	0.519	0.594	1.000

The meaning dimension of this grouping is R-Factor 4: Anxiety (35.9% of all responses). The most relevant concept categories are security and crowing (7.69% of all responses). The primary definers have frequent mentions on security (33.33%, as compared to the group at 28.21%). In Table 7.23, security for the grouping is subdivided into personal or material security. Noticeably, there are contrasting views on the types of security issue discussed by the definers (109 and 64). However, personal security is mentioned by three of the four participants.

Table 7.23: Model 1, Version 5, Security

Subject	Security	Personal	Material
109	2	0	2
64	4	4	0
76	4	4	0
101	1	1	0
Total	11	9	2

In the original statements, one of the participants referred to the importance of personal security:

> I would like more lights so that it could promote security and safety. I walk a lot at night and want to feel safe and secure.

An example of a property security issue within the grouping is given by this participant, who discussed having to secure his truck and tools for protection:

> Trust, people that will keep to their own property and leave yours alone…I had my tools stolen from my truck and from the garage that's make me mad as hell when you have to lock everything up.

Several other security issues were discussed in statements like: "I believe in rules and that people should be aware and respect them;" "I would think about my and my family's safety in any size city or town;" "I like having an alarm system;" "safety is number one with me…I want to be comfortable in my surrounding."

In Version 5, personal security is a real concern for the participants. There seems to be an intrinsic need to feel safe. The meaning dimension of Anxiety, via security, is validated in this grouping.

In Version 6, there are four subjects (4.34% of the sample). Of those, the first three are the primary definers (52, 94, and 48). In Table 7.24, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place, as mentioned in 35.9 percent of all responses for this grouping. The primary definers have frequent mentions on the concept categories of privacy (33.33%, as compared to the group at 32.5%) and self-schema (3%, as compared to the group at 2.5%). However, notice that there are no mentions of place attachment. The group derives meaning for neighborhoods as a connection to place, in association with a sense of privacy.

Table 7.24: Model 1, Version 6, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	46	48	52	94
46	1.000	0.857	0.355	0.499
48	0.857	1.000	0.312	0.596
52	0.355	0.312	1.000	0.452
94	0.499	0.596	0.452	1.000

A validation of this grouping is found in the original participant statements. A common theme is privacy, as seen in these statements: "I

want a sense of privacy," "I don't like people interfering with my property or my family," "give us our privacy that's what's important to me," "my neighbors can't look on my property." Thus, the meaning dimension implied by R-Factor 3 (i.e., self-schema and privacy) play a crucial role in the definition of this version.

In Version 7, there are three subjects (3.26% of sample). Of those the first one is the primary definer (45) of this version. In Table 7.25, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate.

Table 7.25: Model 1, Version 7, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	45	58	87
45	1.000	0.467	0.492
58	0.467	1.000	0.315
87	0.492	0.315	1.000

The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 2: Conformity, with 48.21 percent of all mentions. The primary definer has frequent mentions on the concept categories coping strategy (21.43%, as compared to the group at 12.5%), other-schema (21.43%, as compared to the group at 19.64%), and appraisal evaluation (14.29%, as compared to the group at 10.71%). The primary definer fails to mention a controlled orientation, but as a group, it is referred to in 5.36 percent of the responses. The implication is that this group associates meaning in the neighborhood via anticipating and controlling for others, events, and situations. A review of the actual statements is warranted to see if this assumption is valid.

In the original interview statements, the participants discuss the issues in their neighborhood and how they used a conformist tactic to function. In this first example, the participant is discussing an issue that the

neighborhood is having with flooding. He or she would like the City of Phoenix to take over the responsibility of the roads:

> …I don't know how it is going to come out, some people want to keep the roads and some want the city to take over and pay for the up keep.

The participant is discussing the issue, but does not think the residents will actually pursue it. It seems that the City has all the control in this situation.

Another participant discusses an issue at his or her apartment complex and the lack of help from the management: "…complain to the management but they don't do anything."

This participant discusses the fencing around the neighborhood and how it hinders interaction:

> We build fences and stay within our homes so that we don't really interact with each other anymore.

An example of a coping strategy is articulated in this statement:

> …we live in an older neighborhood, in transition, I want to maintain the property values of the homes in the area…I'm going to sell both of our homes and move to another home that we bought a couple miles away.

In this statement, the participant is articulating the use of other-schema in context of neighborhood:

> I don't care what type of person lives in my neighborhood as long as they have the same values as we do…I'm a good Christian, but those people just seem to have a different value system, one which I don't appreciate…

In Version 7, the meaning dimension of R-Factor 2: Conformity is validated by the original participant responses. These individual's seem to refer to other-schema when discussing their neighborhood and the happenings, as well as applying a coping mechanism (such as moving to another neighborhood). Appraisal evaluations reflect the participant's desire

to anticipate and control others in the neighborhood, and in many cases they are unable to do so, which leads to stress and withdrawal from the environment.

In Version 8, there is one subject (1% of sample), which is the primary definer (78) of this version. The meaning dimension is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place (42.86% of all mentions). The only concept category that provides meaning is self-schema, mentioned in 42.86 percent of all responses. The implication is that how this individual defines a connection to place is as part of their self-identity. To validate this assumption a review of the participant response is necessary.

A number of statements demonstrate how the neighborhood relates to his identity: "for me a single males its access," "because I'm single," "access to the things that I do after work that is important," it's very important to me to protect my investment," "I'm happy," and "for me location is important."

In Version 8, a Connection to Place, in reference to self-schema is validated. However, because there is only one individual in this grouping, retaining this factor does not make much sense (i.e., one person is not a group, and only 1 percent of the total sample population).

In Version 9, there are two subjects (2.17% of sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (49) of this version. The coefficient correlation for subject's 49 and 22 is .812. The meaning dimension with the highest proportion of mentions is R-Factor 1: Connection to Others (31% of

all mentions). The most relevant concept categories are communal orientation (3.45%), sense of belonging (27.59%), and autonomous orientation (no mentions). The primary definer (49) has frequent mentions on the concept categories of belonging (23.08%, as compared to the group at 27.59%) and no mentions in autonomous or communal orientation. In addition, this group may derive meaning from R-Factor 4: Anxiety, mentioned in 24.14 percent of the responses. The concept category of security contains all the mentions for this factor. A closer examination of the actual responses is needed to verify which R-Factor is the best descriptor of this group.

In the original statements the definers discusses a sense of belonging by stating:

> …we go to dinner or we say hello when we see each other outside. We have a couple of neighbors that we are very friendly with and we go to dinner once a week, or we have each other over, so that's very nice.

The participant also stated: "I love my home and my house…we feel comfortable living here." In regards to security this person states: "…people that live around you and maybe not party with them but feel safe with them…" Although security is discussed it is secondary to belonging. The dimension of meaning is an R-Factor 1: Connection to Others via a sense of belonging.

In Version 10, there are three subjects (3.26% of sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (90) of this version. In Table 7.26, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. There is one negative correlation between 75 and 81, and all other correlations are moderate. The

implication is that there is an inverse relationship between these two participants, which may indicate that they have opposite appraisals of what constitutes a neighborhood. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Connection to Others (33.33% of all mentions). The significant concept categories are communal orientation and sense of belonging. The primary definer has frequent mentions on the concept categories communal orientation (9.1%, as compared to the group at 12.5%) and belonging (27%, as compared to the group at 16.67%), with no mention of an autonomous orientation. This grouping is suggesting an interconnection between oneself and others within the neighborhood.

Table 7.26: Model 1, Version 10, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	75	81	90
75	1.000	-0.087	0.543
81	-0.087	1.000	0.396
90	0.543	0.396	1.000

After reviewing the original statements, it is evident that there is a connection to the community and to others. For example, in this statement the participant is discussing why living in this subdivision provides a bond:

> I live in a neighborhood that is kid friendly, we have many couples with kids, we have good schools and we live in a neighborhood that allows farm animals. We live in large lot housing and have horses, goats, rabbits, chickens, dogs, cats, snakes. So there are lots of things that my kids have to do and they learn responsibilities that other kids don't have to do at such a early age which I think is great. The kids can ride their bikes to school it's just down the street, they play with the other kids after school. All of us watch out for each other and we have similar values we love kids and animals.

Here is another example of a communal viewpoint:

> Friendly people with good attitudes that want to be good neighbors. In other words, if you need something you can go to a neighbor and they will help you out…

In Version 10, the meaning dimension of R-Factor 1: Connection to Others is a accurate description of this grouping. The participants articulated a connection or bond to their neighbors and neighborhood.

In Version 11, there are two subjects (2.17% of sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (104) of this version. The correlation between subject's 104 and 107 is .472. The meaning dimension of significance is R-Factor 5: Social Fear (34.62% of all mentions). The only relevant concept category is stereotyping (34.62%). The implication is that this grouping uses stereotyping to define others within their neighborhood.

The original interviews reflected several uses of stereotyping in the responses of the participants. The participants discuss others in their neighborhood using profanity and stereotyping, such as "Mexicans…a few colored…noisy and play music until early in the morning…messy" or the "red-neck guys…shit hole," and "a bunch of Mexican's living in the neighborhood don't speak English." They discuss the issue of respect as directly relating to oneself and how it affects the neighborhood and their well-being, as in "It really bugs me…if I had my way they would be gone…I would get rid of the people that don't respect others and don't respect the property," and "I generally get along with white people." R-Factor 5: Social Fear is validated in these statements. Stereotyping is consistently used throughout the

interviews and is an indication of a lack of control or fear of situations, others, and events within their environment.

7.5.4 Model 1: Summary

In summary, Model 1 is a baseline model, which contains 18 unweighted concept categories. The model suggests that there are 11 distinct versions of neighborhood. In Model 1, 84 participants, or 91.3 percent, of the sample population is included. Of the 11 distinct versions, all but one is viable. Version 8 is removed from the model because of the size of the grouping, or lack of a grouping (only one person in this group). It is apparent that there are distinctive versions of what constitutes a neighborhood. In Table 7.27, the distinctiveness is demonstrated in the obvious differences among the versions, as interpreted from the personal statement of each grouping.

The primacy of "affective," as the first level of response to the environment (see Mandler, 1985; Ittelson, 1974), is evident in this model. The affective concept categories of security, belonging, and place attachment are common themes throughout many of these 10 versions, and seem to be conceptually intertwined with self-schema, privacy, and a communal orientation. However, it is apparent that belonging, place attachment, and security are important to most of the participant's, but as a concept categories, which does not necessarily translate to the level of a meaning dimension (R-Factor level). The next models will incorporate demographic and contextual variables (Model 2) and scale weights (Model 3).

Table 7.27: Model 1, Summary and Implications

R-Mode Analysis

Version	Factor 1 Connection to Others: Communal	Factor 1 Connection to Others: Belonging	Factor 1 Connection to Others: Autonomous	Factor 2 Conformity: Coping	Factor 2 Conformity: Other-Schema	Factor 2 Conformity: Controlled	Factor 2 Conformity: Appraisal	Factor 3 Connection to Place: Place Attach	Factor 3 Connection to Place: Self-Schema	Factor 3 Connection to Place: Privacy	Factor 4 Anxiety: Crowding	Factor 4 Anxiety: Security	Factor 5 Social Fear: Stereotype	Factor 5 Social Fear: Role-schema	Factor 5 Social Fear: Defensive
1											•	*			
Implication Version 1	In this version of neighborhood, the majority of participants (70.87%) identified with personal security issues when referring to their neighborhood. Security is mentioned in 26.75% of all responses for this grouping. Personal security is the essential feature that defines this grouping. Within the setting, this implies that security influences their relationships with others and the environment.														
2	*	*													
Implication Version 2	In Version 2, 41.23% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection with Others." Within this grouping, the participants expressed a need and desire to belong to a community. The significance of neighborhood is defined in terms of forming bonds and relationships with others. The essential features are sense of belonging in association with a communal orientation.														
3								*	•						
Implication Version 3	In Version 3, 37.31% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection to Place." In this grouping, the majority of participants lived next to or relatively close to a mountain preserve. The aesthetics features of the neighborhood provides meaning for the residents. Place attachment is an essential feature of this version, because it is an important component to their sense of self and to their well-being.														
4								*	*						
Implication Version 4	In Version 4, 40.32% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection to Place." In this version, a connection to place is forge from the proximity to family and friends, in association with accessibility to others, businesses, schools, parks, and work. The implication is that the home is a core area with everything else radiating out from its location.														
5											•	*			
Implication Version 5	In Version 5, the participants mentioned "Security" in 33.3% of all their responses. The majority of the participants referred to personal security (81.18%). In this grouping, there is an intrinsic need to feel safe, which influences their interactions and relationships with others.														
6									•	*					

Implication Version 6

In Version 6, 40.32% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection to Place." The essential feature that underlies this version is privacy (32.5% of all responses) in relation to self-schema. Privacy dictates the relationships and interactions of grouping. Establishing and maintaining a sense of privacy is essential to their self well-being.

7 | * * • * | | |

Implication Version 7

In Version 7, 48.21% of all participant responses referred to a "Conformity." In this version, the participants referred to coping strategies in reference to dealing with others and undesirable situations. Another important component of this version is the use of other-schema, which provides the basis to guide interactions. The implication is that this group associates meaning in the neighborhood by way of anticipating and controlling for others, situations, and events.

9 • * | | | |

Implication Version 9

In Version 9, 31% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection to Others." The essential feature of this grouping is an intrinsic need to belong to a group. This grouping discussed the importance of developing neighborhood friendships and forging long-term relationships with others in the setting. The implication is that building and maintaining relationships in the neighborhood is important to these individuals.

10 • * | | | |

Implication Version 10

In Version 10, 33.33% of all participant responses referred to a "Connection to Others." The primary feature of this version is a sense of belonging in association with a communal orientation. Participants articulated the importance of connecting and building relationships with neighbors and the neighborhood.

11 | | | | *

Implication Version 11

In Version 11, 34.62% of all participant responses referred to "Social Fear." The essential component in this grouping is stereotyping, and how that affects their interactions with others. In this version, individuals interact sparingly with others, and when they do interact, it is stressful and confrontational.

Note: *Indicates significant meaning concept

7.6 Model 2: 18 Unweighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In Model 2, the 18 unweighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables are combined, and the influences are investigated. The intent here is to distinguish if the demographic variables solidify or modify the groupings.

7.6.1 Model 2: R-Mode, 18 Unweighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

7.6.1.1 Demographic and Contextual Variables Descriptive Analysis

When identifying the meaning of the factor loadings and modeling of distinctive versions of neighborhood it is useful to review the basic descriptive statistics for the variables. Demographic and contextual variables require an interpretation of "dummy" categories. In Table 7.28, the median statistic is interpreted to provide meaning to the concept categories. In the analysis of factor groupings, it is essential to understand how the demographic and contextual variables are categorized, because it directly influences the meaning and interpretation value of these variables.

Table 7.28: Demographic and Contextual Variables Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Min	Max	Mean	SE	SD	Variance	Median	Median Interpreted	Mode
Gender	92	1	2	1	0.05	0.50	0.25	1	Female	1
Age	92	1	5	3	0.13	1.21	1.47	4	51-65	4
Ethnicity	92	2	7	5	0.16	1.51	2.29	6	White	6
Family Status	92	1	6	3	0.20	1.9	3.60	2	Married w/Dependents	5
Education	92	1	7	3	0.16	1.49	2.22	4	Some College	4
Occupation	92	1	18	11	0.46	4.36	19.02	11	Education	17
Tenure	92	1	7	3	0.18	1.72	2.95	3	6-10 Years	2
Daily	92	1	4	2	0.08	0.77	0.59	2	Half-Day	2
Property Type	92	1	10	3	0.31	2.98	8.89	1	SF/Owner	1
Community	92	1	13	9	0.49	4.71	22.22	11	Multiple	13
Income	92	1	9	5	0.19	1.86	3.46	5	$35k-$50K	6

Note: See Appendix A Survey Instrument for subcategories of each dummied variable.

7.6.1.2 Coefficient Correlation Matrix

In Appendix K, there are several moderate to high correlations among concept categories, demographic, and contextual variables. For example, age and occupation (.623), age and length of time in neighborhood (.553),

occupation and hours spent daily in neighborhood (.503), age and hours spent daily in neighborhood (.492), property type ownership and personal income (-.441), occupation and length of time in neighborhood (.406), age and personal income (.397), autonomous orientation (O2) and gender (.392), appraisal evaluation (E3) and age (.372), age and communal orientation (.351), length of time in neighborhood and property ownership type (-.350), age and ethnicity (.348), age and property ownership type (-.340), gender and security (A1) (-.338), occupation and property ownership type (-.326), communal orientation (O1) and ethnicity (.325), education and occupation (-.320), other-schema categorization (C1) and length of time in neighborhood (.311), education and personal income (-.305), length of time in neighborhood and hours spent daily in neighborhood (.303), and family status and personal income (-.301). All remaining coefficients correlation among combination of variables would be considered low (<.300).

Within the coefficient correlation matrix of all unweighted concept categories and demographic variables, there are 21 positive and nine negative linear relationships (as noted above). In interpreting these coefficients correlation, some caution must be used, because all demographic and contextual variables are "dummies" (meaning that they are constructed so that there are numerous categories for each variable; for instance there are nine categories for personal income level).

7.6.1.3 Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation is used to assess the underlying meaning structure for the 18 concept categories and 13 demographic variables. In this data reduction method, a rotated factor matrix, communality, variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis will be discussed. The intent is to determine the appropriate number of factors that should be retained, and if any distinct versions of neighborhood are apparent.

7.6.1.4 Rotated Factor Matrix

Table 7.29 displays the concept categories, demographic, and contextual variables and loadings for the rotated factors. Notice that the concept categories with the highest loadings are highlighted to improve clarity. The rotated matrix reflects the sorting of the 18 concept categories and thirteen demographic variables into ten viable groupings. Again, the highest loadings are listed first and then sorted along a continuum.

Table 7.29: Model 2, R-Mode, Rotated Component Matrix

Concept Category	Factor 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age	0.784	0.203	0.148	0.112	-0.097	0.071	0.000	-0.123	0.081	0.158
Occupation	0.772	0.192	0.095	0.048	0.018	0.149	0.143	-0.118	0.002	-0.027
Daily	0.702	-0.095	0.034	0.136	-0.065	-0.149	0.069	-0.189	0.019	-0.198
Tenure	0.594	0.299	0.088	0.024	-0.126	0.033	0.144	0.245	0.209	-0.009
Ethnicity	0.453	-0.135	0.284	-0.070	-0.253	0.140	-0.086	0.371	-0.191	0.340
Privacy	0.397	0.019	-0.358	-0.227	0.261	-0.332	-0.234	0.191	0.120	-0.008
Property Type	-0.253	-0.696	0.069	0.019	-0.045	0.009	-0.214	0.169	-0.153	0.014
Social Excl.	-0.082	0.640	0.048	0.128	-0.191	0.109	0.046	0.427	0.023	-0.111
Income	0.242	0.637	-0.007	0.081	-0.032	0.048	-0.111	-0.314	-0.015	0.163
Family Status	-0.074	-0.595	-0.282	0.043	-0.157	0.096	0.412	-0.042	0.141	-0.108
Belonging	0.113	0.099	0.741	-0.082	-0.138	-0.199	-0.026	-0.044	0.192	0.108
Communal	0.261	-0.001	0.737	0.263	-0.115	-0.027	0.158	-0.189	0.065	0.075
Coping	-0.055	0.044	0.118	0.777	0.074	-0.067	-0.053	-0.267	-0.041	0.017
Other-Schema	0.245	-0.079	-0.036	0.665	-0.070	0.229	0.097	0.281	0.115	0.043
Controlled	0.136	0.121	-0.080	0.548	0.034	0.019	-0.017	0.241	0.466	-0.035
Appraisal	0.256	0.275	0.319	0.432	-0.088	-0.060	0.246	-0.005	0.039	0.155
Gender	-0.085	-0.077	-0.037	0.082	0.813	-0.091	-0.059	-0.098	-0.063	0.060
Autonomous	-0.066	0.076	-0.357	-0.054	0.672	0.054	0.151	0.071	0.130	0.068
Community	-0.104	-0.318	0.358	-0.271	0.442	0.247	-0.011	0.143	-0.116	-0.348
Self-Schema	0.041	-0.046	-0.180	0.155	0.133	0.775	0.019	0.034	0.085	-0.022
Place Attach	0.063	0.084	-0.007	-0.118	-0.181	0.771	-0.012	-0.104	0.153	-0.065
Stereotype	0.200	0.006	0.019	0.024	0.159	0.028	0.741	0.195	-0.004	-0.016

Role-Schema	0.019	-0.052	0.212	-0.028	-0.054	0.035	0.606	-0.311	0.007	0.260
Defensive	0.100	0.188	-0.113	0.217	-0.098	-0.140	0.437	-0.190	0.401	0.203
Education	-0.190	-0.138	-0.197	0.001	0.033	-0.110	-0.041	0.690	0.060	-0.024
Crowding	0.023	0.049	0.160	-0.013	0.134	0.174	0.121	0.122	0.766	0.013
Security	0.160	-0.121	0.129	0.172	-0.362	0.187	-0.205	-0.193	0.587	0.107
Preference	-0.013	0.018	0.088	-0.021	0.017	-0.163	0.081	-0.084	0.103	0.812
Attitude	-0.113	0.148	0.109	0.248	0.288	0.281	0.201	0.122	-0.070	0.530

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. Rotation converged in 25 iterations.

In Figure 7.5, a three dimensional image of Model 2, using a Varimax rotation is shown. The intent here is to provide a visual representation of the rotation, based on maximizing the variance of squared loadings of each factor.

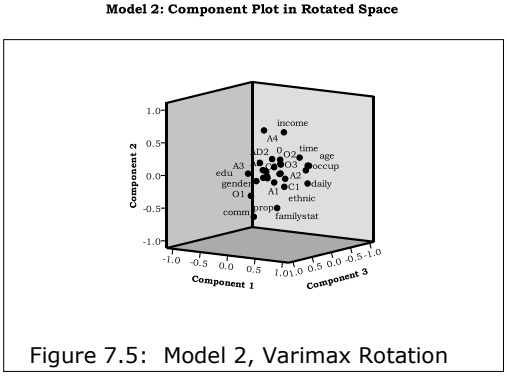

Figure 7.5: Model 2, Varimax Rotation

The first factor, is indexing "Neighborhood Standing," reveals high loadings on the first six concept categories, age (.784), occupation (.772), hours spent daily in neighborhood (.702), time or tenure in neighborhood (.594), ethnicity (.453), and privacy (.397). This indicates that age is associated with one's occupation, which in reference to this sample indicates that the older the participant the more likely they are retired. Age and occupation are directly associated, and refer to the availability of time that one has to spend in their neighborhood on a daily basis. If the individual is retired, they will potentially have significantly more time in the neighborhood. In association with tenure, this would mean that as age

increases, so does the probability that one has lived in their neighborhood for a longer period. Conversely, if the individual is younger and working, there will be significantly less time to spend at home or in the neighborhood, as well as potentially living in that neighborhood for a shorter amount of time. Ethnicity is directly related to the other concept categories, and is interpreted as being a factor in determining which participants will be grouped or associated with neighborhood standing. Privacy is valued in this grouping and it defines their relationship with the neighborhood and others.

Factor 2 is indexing "Status", with high loadings on the property ownership type (-.696), social exclusiveness (.640), personal income (.637), and family status (-.595). Property ownership type has in inverse relationship or association, this is interpreted as individuals who own their property. In the database, property ownership is the lowest numerical number in the set, so an inverse relationship actual means that this grouping should be single-family owners. In addition, they are married (with or without dependents) and have a personal income that is probably below $30,000 per year, but may be above $50,000. Individuals in this grouping would prefer to live in neighborhoods with people similar to themselves. Whether that be others of the same gender, age, income, values, is yet to be determined.

The third factor indexes "Connection to Others," with high loadings on two concept categories, belonging (.741) and communal orientation (.737).

The correlation between communal orientation and belonging means that there is a relationship or connection to others and/or the community.

The fourth factor is indexing "Conformity," with high loadings on coping strategy (.777), other-schema (.665), controlled orientation (.548) and appraisal (.432). In context, this reflects a participant's desire to anticipate and control for others, events, situations, or other happenings that are sources of stress within the neighborhood.

The fifth factor, which indexes "Independence," has high loadings on gender (.813), autonomous orientation (.672) and community work (.442). The indication that this grouping values being self-sufficient and independent. They participant in community organizations that reflect their values and beliefs.

The sixth factor, which indexes "Connection to Place," has high loadings on self-schema (.775) and place attachment (.771). In context, the implication is that self-identity and self-worth is associated with their home and neighborhood.

The seventh factor, which indexes "Social Fear," loads high on stereotypes (.741), role-schema (.606), and defensive strategy (.437). The indication is that the mental images of other groups (or outsiders) provoke a sense of fear that leads to invoking some sort of defensive strategy for protection of the self, family, and/or property. It may also mean that those with who have an official role or capacity within the neighborhood are not helpful in alleviating the problem. Therefore, individuals perceive that they

are on their own in dealing with neighborhood issues, thus invoking a defensive strategy as a control mechanism.

The eighth factor, which indexes "Education," loads high on that demographic variable (.690). In this grouping, educational attainment is relatively stable or consistent among the members.

The ninth factor, which is indexes "Anxiety," loads high on crowding (.766) and security (.587). The indication here is that a lack of social control over one's environment can cause stress, or a lack of personal or material security. Potentially, this group believes that high density (i.e., crowding) leads to crime and perhaps fear of the environment.

The tenth factor, which is indexes "evaluation," loads on preference (.812) and attitude (.530). The implication is that participant's decision-making process is guided by their ability to calculate an advantage based on their disposition, position, beliefs, or emotions in relation to others.

In Model 2, the concept categories and demographic variables are loading onto factors in such a sequence that they seem to support previous expectations, and several factors are consistent with Model 1. Model 2 appears to be conceptually viable, and factors are loading and correlating in a consistent and coherent manner.

7.6.1.5 Communality

In Table 7.30, the communalities of the all variables reflect moderate to high communality. There are no variables that have low communality

(<.400). Therefore, the measurement indicates that the model is working well, and that the majority of the variance of each variable is explained.

Table 7.30: Model 2, Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Security	1	0.687
Privacy	1	0.621
Belonging	1	0.688
Social Exclusiveness	1	0.681
Crowding	1	0.693
Place Attachment	1	0.691
Communal	1	0.765
Autonomous	1	0.645
Controlled	1	0.619
Other-Schema	1	0.671
Self-Schema	1	0.687
Role-Schema	1	0.584
Stereotype	1	0.654
Attitude	1	0.611
Preference	1	0.720
Appraisal	1	0.527
Coping	1	0.708
Defensive	1	0.564
Gender	1	0.710
Age	1	0.753
Ethnicity	1	0.690
Family Status	1	0.678
Education	1	0.589
Occupation	1	0.702
Tenure	1	0.592
Daily	1	0.628
Property Type	1	0.654
Community	1	0.725
Income	1	0.611

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

7.6.1.6 Variance Explained

In Model 2, Factor 1 eigenvalue of 4.660 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 4.660 variables on average. In Model 2, each factor on average accounts for 3.49 percent of the total variation (100 / 29 = 3.49). Factor 1, with an eigenvalue of 4.66 accounts for 16.069 percent of the total variance.

Notice that the initial eigenvalues and the extraction sums of squared loadings values are the same in a principal component analysis. The rotation

sums of squared loadings vary from the initial eigenvalues because of the extraction process, but the total amount of variance explained will be the same. In Table 7.31, ten factors have an eigenvalue of one or greater, indicating that the first ten factors should be retained, with a cumulative variance explained of 66.023.

Table 7.31: Model 2, R-Mode Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotate Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.660	16.069	16.069	4.660	16.069	16.069	2.937	10.126	10.126
2	2.297	7.920	23.989	2.297	7.920	23.989	2.175	7.501	17.627
3	2.052	7.075	31.064	2.052	7.075	31.064	1.999	6.891	24.518
4	2.001	6.902	37.966	2.001	6.902	37.966	1.986	6.847	31.366
5	1.698	5.856	43.821	1.698	5.856	43.821	1.907	6.576	37.942
6	1.511	5.212	49.033	1.511	5.212	49.033	1.776	6.124	44.066
7	1.400	4.828	53.861	1.400	4.828	53.861	1.675	5.777	49.843
8	1.326	4.572	58.433	1.326	4.572	58.433	1.624	5.601	55.444
9	1.141	3.935	62.368	1.141	3.935	62.368	1.596	5.504	60.947
10	1.060	3.654	66.023	1.060	3.654	66.023	1.472	5.075	66.023
.									
.									
.									
29	0.155	0.535	100.000						

7.6.1.7 Scree Plot Analysis

In Figure 7.6, after the tenth factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore, the scree plot also suggests retaining the first ten factors.

Total variance explained, eigenvalues, and the scree plot analysis suggest retaining the first 10 factors, which account for 66.023

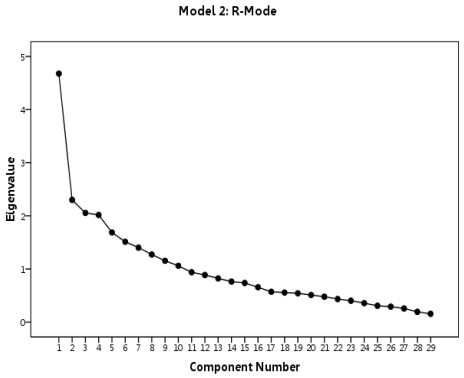

Figure 7.6: Model 2, R-Mode Scree

percent of cumulative variance.

7.6.2 Q-Mode: Model 2, 18 Unweighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

A principal component analysis in association with a Varimax rotation facilitates a reduction in the data along meaning dimensions. In this section, factor loadings will be analyzed and interpreted via coefficient correlations, rotated factor matrix, variance explained (eigenvalues), and scree plot analysis.

7.6.2.1 Principal Component Analysis

7.6.2.1.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 7.32, there are eight potential factors extracted in this matrix, each reflecting similarities among neighborhood profiles, as expressed by participants. Collectively they constitute a distinctive grouping because their interpretations of neighborhood are both highly similar and significantly different from all other types. The subjects that have the highest loadings on the factor are the primary definers. In Table 7.32, notice that the first five extracted factors are viable. Factors 6, 7 and 8 have no subjects with significant loadings; this suggests that these factors should be removed from the analysis. However, an examination of variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis is needed to determine the appropriate number of viable factors.

Table 7.32: Model 2, Q-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factor							
Subject	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	0.920	0.308	0.028	0.031	-0.047	-0.048	-0.004	-0.118
56	0.897	0.258	0.050	0.048	-0.026	-0.042	-0.245	-0.038
72	0.893	0.284	0.079	0.147	0.145	-0.048	-0.085	0.012
75	0.887	0.289	0.072	0.088	0.167	-0.090	-0.075	-0.110
50	0.871	0.156	0.137	0.175	0.136	0.149	-0.036	0.171
38	0.870	0.361	0.122	-0.085	0.179	-0.092	-0.060	0.045
24	0.866	0.256	0.002	-0.177	-0.023	0.158	0.115	-0.150
51	0.863	0.135	0.193	0.210	-0.003	0.063	0.181	0.120
92	0.860	0.381	0.060	0.113	0	-0.108	-0.007	-0.111
74	0.847	0.207	0.100	0.263	0.049	0.097	0.238	0.161
73	0.837	0.333	-0.033	0.026	0.007	-0.167	0.250	0.056
58	0.821	0.217	-0.083	-0.005	0.073	0.067	-0.019	-0.163
64	0.817	0.299	0.091	0.157	0.082	-0.124	0.173	0.087
106	0.812	0.363	0.184	0.011	0.239	-0.021	0.111	0.175
52	0.801	0.425	0.110	0.023	-0.098	-0.099	-0.178	-0.164
102	0.789	0.440	0.341	-0.068	0.017	0.102	-0.153	0.085
69	0.788	0.180	0.032	0.129	0.194	-0.043	-0.244	0.159
32	0.776	0.095	-0.030	0.113	0.054	0.464	0.020	-0.038
84	0.774	0.367	0.368	0.221	-0.024	0.058	0.11	0.058
41	0.763	0.282	0.222	0.091	0.208	0.219	0.247	0.072
76	0.757	0.45	0.225	0.148	-0.079	0.140	0.035	0.201
26	0.756	0.171	0.560	-0.048	-0.073	-0.089	0.041	0.084
39	0.753	-0.027	0.532	-0.159	-0.014	-0.046	0.284	-0.039
60	0.752	0.269	0.033	0.006	-0.027	0.004	-0.035	0.493
28	0.703	0.370	0.280	-0.116	-0.111	0.318	0.132	0.206
55	0.653	0.599	0.318	0	0.025	0.187	-0.110	0.135
100	0.642	0.098	0.324	-0.005	0.363	0.344	0.011	0.019
47	0.630	0.596	0.355	-0.004	-0.167	0.219	-0.087	-0.105
45	0.626	0.516	0.478	-0.025	-0.087	-0.222	-0.012	-0.021
44	0.618	0.577	0.251	-0.032	0.202	0.027	0.311	-0.034
31	0.614	0.597	0.346	-0.067	-0.032	0.3	0.003	0.017
59	0.575	0.470	0.265	0.233	-0.002	0.219	0.256	0.245
95	0.268	0.836	0.348	-0.013	-0.112	-0.064	-0.097	-0.062
85	0.343	0.810	0.346	0.040	-0.075	-0.153	0.014	0.069
83	0.396	0.793	0.371	0.047	-0.05	-0.052	-0.071	0.052
49	0.155	0.757	0.483	0.091	0.237	0.078	0.071	-0.123
91	0.328	0.756	0.455	0.005	0.025	-0.031	0.181	-0.011
98	0.323	0.748	0.402	0.273	-0.031	-0.069	0.130	0.094
37	0.356	0.742	0.470	0.114	0.077	-0.126	0.008	-0.038
27	0.288	0.738	0.386	0.230	0.279	-0.102	0.068	-0.116
94	0.463	0.738	0.376	0.086	-0.070	-0.075	-0.022	0.062
93	0.451	0.738	0.397	0.147	-0.033	0.086	-0.042	0.068
34	0.274	0.737	0.446	0.05	0.214	0.196	-0.016	0.164
77	0.487	0.735	0.366	-0.066	0.024	-0.036	-0.051	0.183
42	0.455	0.731	0.306	-0.144	0.032	0.176	0.211	0.086
103	0.084	0.723	0.605	0.122	-0.019	0.121	-0.068	-0.09
89	0.471	0.722	0.412	0.020	0.132	0.080	-0.003	-0.007
43	0.455	0.719	0.364	-0.018	0.176	0.007	-0.083	0.216
25	0.581	0.713	0.336	-0.060	-0.010	-0.065	-0.065	0.077
88	0.484	0.710	0.353	0.125	0.083	-0.011	0.070	-0.048
101	-0.060	0.708	0.577	0.199	0.168	0.042	-0.133	-0.058
33	0.355	0.705	0.269	-0.039	0.275	0.016	0.073	0.361
90	0.489	0.705	0.353	0.095	0.079	-0.097	-0.083	-0.094
61	0.518	0.697	0.271	0.006	-0.026	0.143	0.200	0.110
71	-0.096	0.695	0.574	0.276	0.007	0.018	0.054	-0.168
36	0.462	0.695	0.375	0.027	0.119	0.188	0.198	-0.163
78	0.348	0.695	0.536	0.107	-0.198	-0.009	-0.073	0.134
23	0.471	0.692	0.354	-0.071	0.226	0.083	0.122	0.068
30	0.453	0.688	0.398	0.039	-0.042	0.292	0.068	0.027
46	0.625	0.686	0.303	-0.045	-0.036	0.004	-0.034	-0.016
79	0.055	0.681	0.568	0.273	-0.131	0.084	-0.135	0
21	0.634	0.678	0.175	-0.063	0.059	-0.127	0.049	0.206
40	0.486	0.670	0.424	0.004	0.027	0.151	0.144	0.234
54	0.524	0.668	0.287	0.070	0.088	0.108	0.311	-0.134
29	0.546	0.668	0.353	-0.189	0.081	0.054	-0.088	0.088
53	0.597	0.661	0.224	-0.087	-0.103	-0.080	0.183	0.111
111	0.385	0.658	0.418	0.425	0.077	0.033	0.084	0
70	0.636	0.651	0.263	-0.201	0.121	-0.007	-0.048	0.062
112	0.217	0.650	0.612	0.141	0.131	0.124	0.163	0.165
82	0.469	0.642	0.466	0.124	-0.065	0.216	0.044	0.153
65	0.561	0.635	0.324	0.018	-0.154	0.140	0.071	-0.068
81	0.040	0.633	0.607	0.393	0.051	0.007	-0.132	-0.042
57	0.585	0.626	0.269	-0.032	-0.213	0.099	-0.036	0.050
48	0.589	0.612	0.458	0.011	-0.041	0.048	-0.074	0.057
107	0.494	0.606	0.373	0.073	-0.306	0.071	-0.073	0.038
99	-0.107	0.289	0.915	0.054	0.161	0.094	0.044	0.076
96	0.145	0.396	0.884	0.062	0.036	-0.054	-0.076	0.054
108	0.139	0.404	0.881	-0.058	0.089	0.022	-0.014	-0.059
110	0.163	0.389	0.878	0.033	-0.012	0.046	0.038	0.094
86	0.124	0.369	0.877	0.094	-0.083	0.103	-0.017	0.072
87	0.074	0.40	0.872	0.097	-0.175	-0.012	-0.059	-0.011
97	-0.146	0.298	0.867	0.202	-0.019	0.060	0.204	-0.025

104	0.157	0.376	0.860	0.126	-0.026	0.007	-0.106	0.057
105	0.221	0.350	0.849	-0.068	0.187	0.012	-0.018	-0.057
22	0.229	0.414	0.746	0.026	0.200	-0.148	0.186	-0.079
62	0.301	0.437	0.729	0.094	-0.196	0.107	0.258	0.033
68	0.521	0.405	0.676	-0.085	-0.087	-0.043	-0.019	0.159
35	0.504	0.533	0.571	-0.093	-0.005	-0.185	0.198	0.085
63	0.437	0.524	0.560	-0.222	0.165	-0.041	-0.016	0.228
80	0.384	0.067	0.335	0.784	0.036	-0.014	0.03	-0.007
109	0.416	0.478	0.408	0.502	0.141	0.107	-0.141	0.028
66	0.464	0.077	0.026	0.074	0.841	0.007	-0.002	0.010

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. a. Rotation converged in 17 iterations.

7.6.2.1.2 Variance Explained

In Model 2, eight factors accounted for 93.390 percent of cumulative variance, and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. Factor 1 eigenvalue of 62.016, which accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 62.016 variables on average. In Table 7.33, all unweighted concept categories account on average for 1.087 percent of the total variation (100 / 92 = 1.087). A factor with an eigenvalue of 62.016 would account for 67.408 percent of the total variation. The first eight factors explain 92.39 percent of cumulative variance and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. After rotation, the first factor accounted for 31.875 percent of the variance, at the eighth factor the cumulative variance explains is 92.39 percent, the same as the unrotated matrix. In Table 7.33, eight factors have an eigenvalue of one, indicating that the first eight factors should be retained.

Table 7.33: Model 2, Q-Mode, Variance Explained

Factor	Initial Eigenvalues Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	62.016	67.408	67.408	62.016	67.408	67.408	29.325	31.875	31.875
2	11.434	12.428	79.836	11.434	12.428	79.836	27.883	30.307	62.182
3	3.272	3.556	83.393	3.272	3.556	83.393	18.615	20.234	82.416
4	2.234	2.428	85.821	2.234	2.428	85.821	2.443	2.655	85.071
5	2.008	2.183	88.004	2.008	2.183	88.004	2.198	2.390	87.461
6	1.619	1.760	89.763	1.619	1.760	89.763	1.567	1.703	89.164
7	1.260	1.370	91.133	1.260	1.370	91.133	1.520	1.652	90.816
8	1.156	1.257	92.390	1.156	1.257	92.390	1.448	1.574	92.390
9	0.864	0.940	93.330						
.									
.									
.									
92	-3.72E-15	-4.04E-15	100						

7.6.2.1.3 Scree Plot Analysis

Figure 7.7 graphically demonstrates that the curve begins to flatten at the fourth factor. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first four factors.

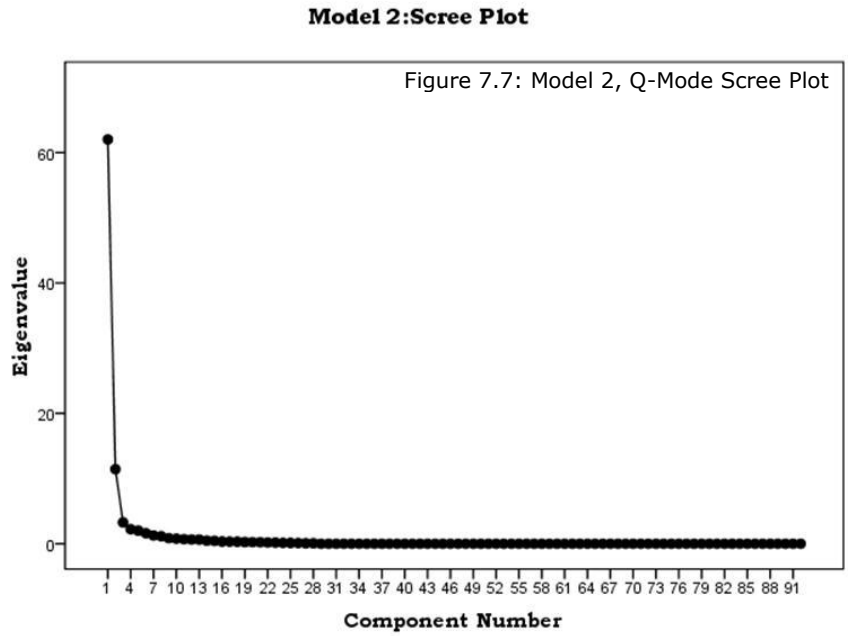

Figure 7.7: Model 2, Q-Mode Scree Plot

After evaluating, the variance explained, scree plot, and the Q-Mode Factor matrix it is apparent that retaining the first four factors is the most viable solution. The variance explained is reduced to 85.071 percent.

7.6.3 Model 2: Linking R-Mode and Q-Mode Analysis

The Q-mode analysis suggested retaining four factors or versions of neighborhoods, and the R-Mode analysis suggested 10 factors or groupings of concept categories that are frequently cited in the neighborhood profiles of subjects. In Appendix L, these two sources of information are combined to yield potential versions of neighborhoods.

In Version 1, there are 32 subjects (34.78% of the sample). Of those, the first 15 are the primary definers (67, 56, 72, 75, 50, 38, 24, 51, 92, 74, 73, 58, 64, 106, and 52). In Appendix M, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 4: Conformity (22.46% of all responses), R-Factor 5: Independence, and R-Factor 9: Anxiety (19.28% of all responses). The primary definers are primarily women (87%, as compared to 78.13% for the entire grouping), participate in community work (100%, as compared to 100% for the entire grouping), and have frequent mentions of the concept categories of coping strategy (4.7%, as compared to 5.51% for the entire grouping), other-schema (4.7%, as compared to 5.65% for the entire grouping), controlled orientation (4.03%, as compared to 5.22% for the entire grouping), appraisal evaluations (7.05%, as compared to 6.09% for the entire grouping), security (14.43% as compared to 17.1%

for the entire grouping), and crowding (2.01% as compared to 2.17% for the entire grouping). The original participant responses will verify which of the R-Factors (Conformity, Independence, or Anxiety) is the most descriptive and provides meaning for this grouping.

Concerning R-Factor 4: Conformity, here is a comment that refers to a controlled orientation:

> We are an older couple and we want to feel safe….I would make things more secure around my house if I could.

Obviously, this person does not feel in control of their environment. In another response, the participant is appraising the H.O.A. situation in her neighborhood and the stress it causes:

> I don't think that a group of people has the right to tell the rest of us what we can do on our property. I don't like HOA's because they do what a few people want and they restrict others, and they are just interfering in our business, and cause anxiety when that is not why I moved into a neighborhood.

In addition, this participant expresses a sense of control by being part of a neighborhood Block Watch:

> I do belong to the neighborhood Block Watch and participant in Block Watches…because I'm so connected with the Phoenix Police Department and know the Commanders within my neighborhood I am privileged to more information than the average resident. This can be good and can also be negative in that I know what types of crimes and where they are happening.

Additionally, this person statements reflect both a controlled orientation and the expression of a coping mechanism:

> We work as a group and try to keep the undesirable people out—although I don't know, how that would be possible. Maintain property values the best that we can by making sure that everyone keeps their houses up. I also think that somehow people have to stop isolating themselves within their homes and become part of community change. We need to work together to solve the problems in our neighborhoods not hind from them. I feel like I've done the best that I can keeping neighbors informed about what is going on and taking with city officials about our issues, but I don't think other people have been active enough.

This person uses other-schema in relation to stressful neighborhood events:

> I think that rental properties promote problems because you get undesirable people, people who may not have the same values, or beliefs that you have. It seems like when rental properties come up in your neighborhood things start to happen like having my pickup being stolen. I think have teenagers running lose in a neighborhood promotes problems and crime happens. Someone should be watching those kids and the parents seem to let them run wild without no supervision.

Other examples of the use of other-schema are found in statements like: "older people ," "the Mexican's," "those other people," "renters," "professional people," "animal lovers," and "teenagers." In these examples, the reference to a group or another person is thought to induce socially meaning that anyone would understand.

R-Factor 4: Conformity is well expressed in the original statements of the definers. There are frequent references to coping mechanisms as a means of controlling their situations and environments. In addition, the use appraisals evaluation is a means of identifying and controlling for stress and anxiety within their neighborhood.

In R-Factor 9-Anxiety, the primary definers mention security in 14.43 percent of their total responses, which is less than the entire group average of 17.10 percent. The security concept category is subdivided into personal and material to facilitate a closer examination of this grouping. In Table 7.34, the primary definers are shaded in gray. The preponderance of references to security is made by women (81.18%). Women commonly refer to issues of personal security (72.16%) in their responses. Notice that men referred to material security issues (59.09%), as compared to personal security (40.9%).

Table 7.34: Model 2, Version 1, Security

Subject	Security	Personal	Material	Gender
24	7	5	2	Female
38	1	0	1	Female
50	4	4	0	Female
51	4	1	3	Female
52	0	0	0	Male
56	1	1	0	Female
58	4	2	2	Female
64	4	4	0	Female
67	2	0	2	Female
72	2	0	2	Female
73	2	2	0	Female
74	5	5	0	Female
75	2	2	0	Female
92	1	0	1	Male
106	4	3	1	Female
Total	43	67.44%	32.56%	
26	3	0	3	Male
28	10	7	3	Male
31	7	6	1	Female
32	7	2	5	Male
39	6	6	0	Female
41	7	4	3	Female
44	5	5	0	Female
45	0	0	0	Male
47	3	2	1	Female
55	4	2	2	Female
59	6	2	4	Female
60	3	0	3	Female
69	1	0	1	Male
76	4	4	0	Female
84	4	3	1	Female
100	5	4	1	Female
102	3	3	0	Female
Total	121	79	40	
Percent		65.29%	33.06%	

In the participant statements women referred to personal security as: "safe for children," "kids have a safe place to play," "protecting yourself and your neighborhood," "look out for each other," "…kids, making sure that they are safe," "…feel comfortable and safe," "I'm home many nights by myself and I need to have that sense of security," and "…live together and lookout for each other," "sense of security…feeling of security," "we didn't feel safe," "we feel safe," "we know everyone and feel comfortable and safe." These statements clearly show that safety is related to a communal sense of self

(i.e., use of "we" in many of the statements), and that security is central to their sense of well-being.

In contrast, an example of material security is identified in this statement:

> New people are moving in that don't have the same values, they are not church going family oriented people they are illegal's who don't care about anything but themselves. For the most part these people are renters and I wish there was something that we could do about that… economically we have undesirable people moving into the area and it's just economics there is nothing that we can do about it.

Material security is referred to as preservation of property values, as reflected in the following participant response:

> Property values, keeping up our property values. Making sure that people that move in don't bring the property values down. Keeping the house and grounds neat so that they are not messy and so they have good curb appeal in the neighborhood.

A similar statement reflects material security issues in their neighborhood:

> But the biggest issue in my particular neighborhood is property crime so I feel somewhat relieved… Graffiti is huge and we had a rash of cars being broken into and stolen and there was a seventeen-year kid that the cops caught so that no longer an issue in my neighborhood…I would say that having neighbors that care about their properties and others is extremely important to me…and that property values are being maintained, so that my economic investment is protected as well as my emotional investment.

The primary definers mention crowding in two percent of their responses, which is slightly less than the group average of 2.17 percent. There are several mentions to the issue of neighborhood crowding, here is one example:

> Comfortable, not crowed, I want houses with space far enough apart that you have some breathing room.

Although the majority of the grouping referred to personal security issues (65.29%), it is apparent that material security issues are important to

the majority of participants. It seems plausible that this group derives meaning from the concept category in R-Factor: Anxiety via security.

In summary, the relevant meaning dimensions are R-Factor 4: Conformity, R-Factor 5: Independence, and R-Factor 9: Anxiety. After reviewing the original interview statements it is apparent that R-Factor 9: Anxiety in association with R-Factor 5: Independence depict the core attitudes, values, and meaning of this grouping. Security is an essential theme in this grouping. Specifically, security in association with gender, as expressed in terms of personal safety concerns within their neighborhood. Crowding is not a significant factor in this grouping. R-Factor 5 is included because gender seems to play a crucial role in how this grouping derives meaning.

In Version 2, there are 43 subjects (46.74% of sample). Of those, the first five are the primary definers (95, 85, 83, 49, and 91) of this version. In Appendix N, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group, all correlations are moderate to high. The meaning dimension for this grouping is R-Factor 2: Status. The primary definers reported owning their dwelling unit (100%, as compared to the group at 83.72%), married with or without dependents (100%, as compared to the group at 60.47%), with a reported personal income of $50,000 or more (60%, as compared to the group at 46.86%), and social exclusiveness (8.45%, as compared to the group at 3.61%). Individuals in this grouping are married, with a moderate to high personal income, own their dwelling unit, and prefer to live in neighborhood with people similar to themselves.

The original statements reflected a philosophy of social exclusiveness, as seen in the following statements:

> …high-income homes range from $300,000 to over a million. So anyone that can afford to live here is welcome. Well, if you can afford to live here you probably have similar values as other people, so everyone is welcome.

> People who have the same values that I have, they have the same respect for the mountain and keeping the neighborhood healthy. I don't want neighbors that don't maintain their properties and people who don't care about other people have no respect have trash on their yards and in the streets, kids running around unsupervised causing trouble. Those types of people can just stay out we moved here for the aesthetics and for the lifestyle.

This participant resides in retirement community and states:

> I think that we are different for the most part we have a different lifestyle …This is an active community and we take advantage of the amenities and enjoy belonging to this community. I play cards with several of the other women on Tuesday nights so it's a nice community we get involved. I feel very comfortable here and really enjoy interacting with the other women in the community.

This groupings meaning dimension is validated for R-Factor 2: Status. The participants in this grouping are those with the highest reported personal incomes. Typically, when they discussed their neighborhoods it is in reference to a type of lifestyle. Participants expect and want many amenities in their neighborhood. In addition, they want to interact with others of comparable status.

In Version 3, there are fourteen subjects (15.22% of the sample). Of those, the first eight are the primary definers (99, 96, 108, 110, 86, 87, 97, and 104). In Table 7.35, the correlations for this group is shown, all are moderate to high.

Table 7.35: Model 2, Version 3, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	22	35	62	63	68	86	87	96	97	99	104	105	108	110
22	1.000	0.808	0.787	0.728	0.771	0.824	0.787	0.844	0.768	0.795	0.798	0.884	0.841	0.837
35	0.808	1.000	0.825	0.868	0.896	0.732	0.721	0.764	0.597	0.600	0.735	0.786	0.784	0.800
62	0.787	0.825	1.000	0.706	0.814	0.884	0.874	0.832	0.799	0.747	0.827	0.804	0.828	0.864
63	0.728	0.868	0.706	1.000	0.853	0.689	0.671	0.765	0.556	0.633	0.696	0.809	0.780	0.775
68	0.771	0.896	0.814	0.853	1.000	0.801	0.795	0.829	0.609	0.678	0.827	0.826	0.809	0.866
86	0.824	0.732	0.884	0.689	0.801	1.000	0.950	0.944	0.854	0.896	0.939	0.870	0.919	0.944
87	0.787	0.721	0.874	0.671	0.795	0.950	1.000	0.949	0.874	0.868	0.933	0.864	0.918	0.919
96	0.844	0.764	0.832	0.765	0.829	0.944	0.949	1.000	0.857	0.925	0.954	0.910	0.954	0.950
97	0.768	0.597	0.799	0.556	0.609	0.854	0.874	0.857	1.000	0.914	0.834	0.807	0.848	0.866
99	0.795	0.600	0.747	0.633	0.678	0.896	0.868	0.925	0.914	1.000	0.890	0.865	0.918	0.922
104	0.798	0.735	0.827	0.696	0.827	0.939	0.933	0.954	0.834	0.890	1.000	0.869	0.925	0.937
105	0.884	0.786	0.804	0.809	0.826	0.870	0.864	0.910	0.807	0.865	0.869	1.000	0.936	0.918
108	0.841	0.784	0.828	0.780	0.809	0.919	0.918	0.954	0.848	0.918	0.925	0.936	1.000	0.955
110	0.837	0.800	0.864	0.775	0.866	0.944	0.919	0.950	0.866	0.922	0.937	0.918	0.955	1.000

The meaning dimensions for this grouping is R-Factor 2: Status, R-Factor 3: Connection to Others (25.93% of all responses), and R-Factor 9: Anxiety (19.05% of all responses). The primary definers reported living in an apartment complex (100%, as compared to the group at 71.42%), single with or without dependents (87.5%, as compared to the group at 64.29%), with a reported personal income of less than $35,000 (100%, as compared to the group at 85.71%), and social exclusiveness is not important (0%, as compared to the group at .5%). Individuals in this grouping are single, with a low personal income, rent their dwelling unit, and prefer to live in neighborhood with a diverse population.

R-Factor 3: Connection to Others is another potential meaning dimension for this grouping. The primary definers have frequent mentions on belonging (8.45%, as compared to the group at 8.83%), and communal orientation (9.86%, as compared to the group at 13.06%). The implication

is that there is a connection between communal orientation and a sense of belonging, where relationships and connections are forged with others in the neighborhood. A review of the original interview responses is necessary to determine which R-Factor best describes and defines the meaning of this grouping.

In the responses, several of the participants discussed the importance of living in a neighborhood that is diverse. This participant discusses wanting to live in an ethnically diverse neighborhood:

> … neighborhood that I would enjoy living in would have a mix of people. I don't want to live in a strictly Asian, or black community, or a strictly white community. I want to live in a mix community.

In reference to R-Factor 3: Connection to Others, several participants discuss the importance of belonging. For example, this individual discussing living in an apartment close to his or her friends:

> Yeah, I have many of my friend's people that I've met here most of the time at the pool, and we party on the weekends, and we have a great time. We also go down to the pool and barbeque before the party starts it's just a great environment.

In this response, a communal orientation is demonstrated:

> Middle-class, friendly, honest, people who you could trust around your children. I like Deer Valley because it is nice and close to everything that I wanted shopping, schools, work, banks, grocery store, Costco. The people in this area are really nice I don't have any complaints… My kids are with kids with values that I want them to have and that I have and that's important for their future.

Another example of a communal orientation is reflected in this statement:

> If you don't make an effort you can feel isolate living in apartments, but I refuse to feel that way, so I make an effort at talking to everyone and trying to communicate with them. We go down to the pool my roommates and I and I socialize with people and go to parties when I'm invited so I make an effort to know people.

In R-Factor 9: Anxiety, security is discussed by many of the participants. Because most of the participants live in apartment several concerns about safety were discussed: "apartments are isolated…you can't trust anyone;" "we keep our apartment locked all the time;" and "crime would invade my space and I would feel violated."

In his or her initial statement this participant discusses the importance of bonding with others and the security issues of living in an apartment complex:

> A neighborhood is a place where people live and know everyone, where people all get along and play and live together, where you build relationships and know everyone. Friendly, nice, outgoing, people that I can trust. I want to feel safe, I really don't because I don't really know anyone but my roommates. I don't go out at night unless I'm going to work or with my friends…Apartments are isolated you don't know many of the people and you can't trust anyone.

In Table 7.36, personal and material security frequencies are shown. In the responses, 69.44 percent of all security concerns were in reference to personal safety. An assumption is that personal security is an important issue because the majority of participants live in an apartment complex, and are virtually living among strangers.

Table 7.36: Model 2, Version 3, Security

Subject	Security	Personal	Material	Gender
99	3	3	0	Female
96	0	0	0	Female
108	3	2	1	Male
110	3	3	0	Male
87	0	0	0	Male
86	3	3	0	Female
97	3	3	0	Female
104	1	0	1	Male
105	3	1	2	Male
22	4	4	0	Female
62	5	5	0	Female
68	2	0	2	Male
35	3	0	3	Male
63	3	1	2	Female
Total	36	25	11	

In Version 3, the meaning dimension that provides significant meaning for this grouping is R-Factor 2: Status. The majority of the participants live in an apartment, earn less than $18,000 per year, are single, and enjoy living within an ethnically diverse setting. Although the other factors are important as a descriptor of this grouping, they are subservient to this R-Factor 2: Status. This is an interesting grouping, because although this R-Factor defines meaning for this group, it is certainly different from Version 2. In Version 2, the participants were of middle to upper income, owned their property, and were typically married. This two versions are complete opposites, yet the meaning dimension seems to describe both to a certain degree of accuracy.

In Version 4, there are two male subjects (2.17% of the sample). Of those the first one is the primary definer (80) of this version. The correlation between subjects 80 and 109 is .482. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 10: Evaluation (41.94% of all responses). The concept categories of relevance are preference evaluation (14.29%, as compared to the group at 19.35%), attitude evaluation (28.57%, as compared to the group at 22.58%), and gender. The implication is that the two participants make decisions based on their ability to calculate an advantage based on their previous experiences, disposition, social position, values, beliefs, and emotions in relation to others and their environment. In the responses the two participants relate their preferences and attitudes when discussing their neighbors and others. This participant states his preference for following the rules in a neighborhood: "I believe in rules and that people should be aware

and respect them." This is important to the person, because if people follow the rules then his property values are maintained, he feels safe and comfortable, and the environment has a sense of order and safety. In this next example, the focus is on this person attitude and preference for his neighbors:

> People that respect me and don't cause problems understand that I have a right to relax and have fun on the weekends, I work hard all week and I think I have a right to have fun. The people that I would like to have in my neighborhood are young, mind their own business, and people that don't call the police every chance they get.

In this example, the participant refers to residing in the neighborhood his entire life:

> I have lived in this area my entire life…I think of it as the entire area where I live and work and where my family lives—Sunny Slope. We have lived in this area for a long time, I went to school in this area and my family brothers and sisters, parents still live in this area with their families.

Similarly, the other participant reflected his preference and evaluation of his neighborhood as:

> I prefer homeowners versus renters, but as long as people respect the rules that is great… The people take care of their house and their yard then the changes are they are not trashy, that because you can tell neighborhoods that have loads of cars and junk everywhere that's really important to me, how it all looks, aesthetics… I prefer homeowners versus renters, but as long as people respect the rules that is great.

In Version 4, there is certainly cohesion on the importance of R-Factor 10: Evaluation and gender. It dictates the participants' relationships with others and the environment.

7.6.4 Model 2 Summary

In summary, Model 2 consists of the 18 unweighted concept categories in association with demographic and contextual variables. The model suggests that there are four distinct versions of neighborhoods. All four are

viable, capturing 98.91 percent of the sample population. The addition of demographic variables increases the difficulty of assessing the appropriate factor(s) to associate with each grouping. Because the demographic are "dummy" variables, with multiple categories, the interpretation of strength is more difficult to assess. However, it is clear that distinctive versions exist within this group, and that these versions are different for those of Model 1.

It is apparent that there are distinctive versions of what constitutes a neighborhood. In Table 7.37, the distinctiveness of each version is shown, in reference to concept categories, demographic and contextual variables. The participant's personal statements validated and solidified these groupings.

There are several key differences between Model 1 and Model 2. First, with the addition of demographic and contextual variables there is a solidification of groupings. In Model 1, there were 10 versions of what constituted a neighborhood, and in Model 2, it is condensed to four versions. This would seem to indicate that Model 2 is capturing the associations and connections of the sample more efficiently. Second, the importance of concept categories is obscured perhaps by the interpretation of the demographic and contextual variables. When the sample is skewed towards single-family dwelling units, for example, then there is going to be an inherent correlation among subjects due to this one variable. Now add a skewed white, retired, and aged population, and it does not take much to see how this may influence the results of this model. As a precaution, when interpreting Model 2, meaning dimensions were included and verified through the review of participant responses to ensure that the most viable construal

of neighborhood was recorded. The consistencies in Model 2 clearly resulted in viable groupings, as interpreted from the intent of the participant responses.

Table 7.37: Model 2, Summary and Implications

Version	Factor 1						Factor 2				Factor 3		Factor 4				Factor 5			Factor 6		Factor 7			Factor 8		Factor 9		Factor 10	
	Age	Occupation	Daily	Tenure (years)	Ethnicity	Privacy	Property Type	Social Exclusiveness	Income	Family Status	Belonging	Communal	Coping	Other	Controlled	Appraisal	Gender	Autonomous	Community Work	Self	Place Attachment	Stereotype	Role	Defensive	Education	Crowding	Security	Preference	Attitude
	Neighborhood Standing						Status				Connection to Others		Conformity				Independence			Connection to Place		Social Fear			Education		Anxiety		Evaluation	
1																	*		•								*		
Implication of Version 1	In Version 1, the contributing concept categories of gender (women comprised 78.13% of the grouping), community work (100% of participants), and "Security" (17.1% of all responses) provides the meaning for what constitutes a neighborhood for this grouping. Of the 121 mentions of security, the majority were referring to personal security (65.29%). In this grouping, the majority are women who are involved in community organizations. The essential defining feature is security, which influences the level of community involved.																													
2							*	•	*	*																			
Implication of Version 2	In Version 2, "Status" is the meaning dimension that defines this version of neighborhood. In this grouping 88.372% of the participants reporting owning their dwelling unit, the majority were married (60.47%), with a personal income of $50,000 or more per year, and preferred to live in social exclusive neighborhoods. This grouping conceptualizes neighborhood in terms of material possessions, and living with others that have similar values, lifestyles, and interests.																													
3							*		*	*																			

Implication Version 3	In Version 3, "Status" is the meaning dimension that defines this version of neighborhood. The meaning of this version is completely different from what is implied in Version 2. In this version, the majority of participant's live in an apartment (71.42%), are single (64.29%), have a reported personal income of less than $35,000 (85.71%), and prefer to live in diverse neighborhoods. The implication here is that the majority of the participant's interact with others, from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, which probably have similar incomes, and are of similar age.										
4					*					*	*
Implication Version 4	In Version 4, "Evaluation" is the meaning dimension that defines this version of neighborhood. The relevant concept categories are preference (19.34% of all responses) and attitudes (28.57% of all responses), in association with gender (both participants are men). The implication is that these men make decisions based on their ability to calculate an advantage based on their previous experiences, disposition, social position, values, beliefs, and emotions in relation to others and their environment.										

Note: *****Indicates a significant concept category in the meaning dimension.

In Model 3, the weighting of concept categories will potentially clarify the intent of the participant response. The weighting should illustrate the significance of concept categories, but it could skew the results if the tendency is to overstate their importance. By reviewing the original participant responses, an overstating or overestimation of the importance of a meaning dimension should be easily rectified. Finally, gender is a significant concept category in two of the four categories. This would seem to indicate that gender influences or plays a role in how participants conceptualize others and their neighborhood.

7.7 Model 3: 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In Model 3, the 18 weighted concept categories with the demographic and contextual variables are combined, and the influences are investigated. The intent here is to determine if weighting concept categories solidify or modify the groupings of individuals.

7.7.1 Model 3: R-Mode, 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

7.7.1.1 Descriptive Statistics of Weighted Concept Categories

In Model 3, the concept categories are weighted, as compared the unweighted concept categories in Model 1. In Table 7.38, a comparison of concept categories is shown. There is a noticeable difference in the between to the two models. The significance of the concept categories is intensified. Every concept categories is influenced by weighting, with security being intensified far more than any other. The indication is that security will be a defining concept category in this model.

Table 7.38: Concept Categories Comparison of Model 3 (Weighted) and Model 1 (Unweighted)

	Model 3									Model 1							
	N	Min	Max	Mean	SE	SD	Variance	Median	Mode	Min	Max	Mean	SE	SD	Variance	Median	Mode
Security	92	1	71	19.7554	1.514	14.523	210.910	20	22	0	10	3.035	0.218	2.096	4.391	3	3
Privacy	92	0	36	3.1391	0.602	5.772	33.317	1	1	0	5	0.513	0.090	0.866	0.751	1	0
Belonging	92	0	43	9.563	1.014	9.726	94.596	8	8	0	6	1.741	0.165	1.587	2.518	2	0
Social Excl	92	0	25	3.7185	0.624	5.989	35.871	1	1	0	4	0.698	0.107	1.028	1.056	1	0
Crowding	92	0	25	2.637	0.488	4.678	21.884	1	0	0	4	0.622	0.091	0.871	0.758	1	0
Place Attach	92	0	57	9.4022	1.052	10.094	101.889	8	1	0	8	1.676	0.176	1.692	2.862	2	0
Communal	92	0	43	14.7043	1.102	10.567	111.660	13	22	0	6	2.415	0.165	1.582	2.504	2	2
Autonomous	92	0	29	2.7913	0.537	5.155	26.578	1	1	0	4	0.437	0.081	0.774	0.599	0	0
Controlled	92	0	19	1.3043	0.300	2.880	8.296	1	1	0	3	0.252	0.056	0.533	0.284	0	0
Other-Schema	92	0	43	4.4098	0.696	6.676	44.569	1	1	0	6	0.904	0.124	1.188	1.412	1	0
Self-Schema	92	0	25	4.5337	0.603	5.784	33.459	2	1	0	4	1.057	0.124	1.185	1.405	1	0
Role-Schema	92	0	22	1.7565	0.386	3.703	13.710	1	1	0	3	0.361	0.071	0.677	0.459	0	0
Stereotype	92	0	24	3.8261	0.547	5.249	27.551	1	1	0	6	0.763	0.110	1.051	1.105	1	0
Attitude	92	0	36	8.9217	0.854	8.196	67.171	7	1	0	5	1.491	0.136	1.309	1.713	1	1
Preference	92	0	31	7.3989	0.745	7.142	51.011	6	1	0	5	1.404	0.124	1.193	1.423	1	1
Appraisal	92	0	29	7.0978	0.762	7.313	53.482	6	13	0	4	1.241	0.126	1.210	1.463	1	0
Coping	92	0	25	5.2641	0.564	5.406	29.230	4	0	0	4	1.057	0.101	0.971	0.943	1	0
Defensive	92	0	25	4.9152	0.624	5.981	35.775	1	1	0	4	0.915	0.110	1.058	1.119	1	0

7.7.1.2 Coefficient Correlation Matrix

In Appendix O, there are several moderate to high correlations among the weighted concept categories, demographic, and contextual variables. The coefficient correlations for all demographic variables correlated in a consistent manner, as seen in Model 2, so there is no need to reiterate the findings here. In Table 7.39, the coefficient correlations are shown and there are no significant differences, as compared to Model 2. All of these linear associations seem to be conceptual viable.

Table 7.39: Model 3, Coefficient Correlations

Coefficient	Correlation
Security/Gender	-0.344
Communal/Autonomous	-0.309
Belonging/Communal	0.536
Controlled/Other	0.530
Place Attach/Self	0.480
Autonomous/Gender	0.397
Communal/Appraisal	0.390
Appraisal/Gender	0.363
Role/Stereotype	0.360
Appraisal/Defensive	0.352
Coping/Communal	0.347
Communal/Age	0.345
Controlled/Defensive	0.344
Attitude/Preference	0.342
Appraisal/Tenure	0.333
Other/Coping	0.331
Appraisal/Coping	0.327
Social Excl./Controlled	0.324
Communal/Ethnicity	0.307
Role/Defensive	0.305
Appraisal/Income	0.305
Other/Tenure	0.301

7.7.1.3 Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation is used to assess the underlying meaning structure for the 18 weighted concept categories and 13 demographic variables. In this data reduction method, a rotated factor matrix, communality, variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis will be discussed. The intent is to determine the appropriate number of factors that should be retained, and if any distinct versions of neighborhood are apparent.

7.7.1.3.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 7.40, the concept categories, demographic and contextual variables rotated factor loadings are shown. The concept categories with the highest loadings are highlighted to improve clarity. The rotated matrix reflects sorting of the 18 concept categories and 13 demographic variables into 10 viable groupings. Again, the highest loadings are listed first and then sorted along a continuum to the lowest, based on loading values.

Table 7.40: Model 3, R-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factors									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age	0.785	0.058	-0.098	0.175	-0.147	0.098	0.151	0.137	-0.036	0.075
Occupation	0.768	0.068	0.024	0.146	-0.146	0.209	-0.006	0.012	0.150	0.024
Daily	0.718	0.077	-0.105	0.156	0.153	-0.061	-0.200	0.024	0.153	-0.065
Tenure	0.627	0.137	-0.104	-0.197	-0.222	0.007	0.106	0.134	0.090	0.214
Other-Schema	0.160	0.793	-0.012	-0.071	0.037	0.110	0.064	0.073	0.096	0.023
Controlled	0.069	0.753	0.046	-0.056	-0.107	0.059	-0.048	0.156	0.023	0.206
Coping	-0.002	0.596	0.011	0.548	0.056	0.044	0.141	0.050	-0.077	-0.189
Autonomous	-0.060	-0.008	0.784	-0.068	0.022	0.120	0.139	-0.030	0.106	0.035
Gender	-0.128	0.044	0.725	0.083	-0.056	-0.255	0.079	-0.298	-0.063	0.031
Belonging	0.184	-0.094	-0.512	0.130	-0.258	-0.212	0.172	-0.300	0.096	0.470
Privacy	0.383	-0.086	0.407	-0.359	-0.002	-0.230	-0.210	0.139	-0.231	0.001
Education	-0.174	0.159	0.030	-0.691	0.117	-0.051	0.060	-0.093	-0.118	0.000
Communal	0.341	0.194	-0.429	0.452	-0.047	-0.028	0.233	-0.239	0.116	0.256
Family Status	-0.073	-0.004	0.030	-0.066	0.775	0.120	0.000	0.112	0.143	-0.045
Social Excl.	-0.071	0.421	-0.193	-0.292	-0.544	0.187	0.080	0.121	0.107	-0.002
Property Type	-0.306	0.050	-0.131	-0.107	0.542	-0.123	-0.033	-0.380	-0.167	-0.044
Income	0.242	0.002	0.042	0.367	-0.531	0.120	0.094	0.357	-0.167	-0.119
Place Attach	0.112	-0.027	-0.168	0.112	-0.032	0.815	-0.028	0.071	-0.024	0.154
Self-Schema	0.081	0.265	0.150	-0.031	0.015	0.749	-0.013	-0.138	0.113	0.039
Preference	-0.007	-0.081	0.051	0.024	0.015	-0.189	0.720	0.271	0.093	0.094
Attitude	-0.050	0.153	0.173	0.006	-0.096	0.159	0.688	-0.035	0.255	0.043
Ethnicity	0.439	-0.007	-0.347	-0.209	0.072	0.133	0.443	-0.221	-0.318	-0.054
Appraisal	0.314	0.316	-0.183	0.265	-0.101	-0.131	0.413	0.180	0.085	-0.062
Community	-0.096	-0.186	0.157	-0.017	0.121	0.118	-0.118	-0.709	0.003	0.057
Defensive	0.127	0.273	0.022	0.091	0.057	0.046	0.169	0.537	0.361	0.215

Stereotype	0.237	0.224	0.067	-0.150	0.032	0.098	0.097	-0.005	0.716	-0.113
Role-Schema	0.055	-0.099	-0.066	0.275	0.075	-0.007	0.205	0.098	0.692	0.033
Crowding	0.038	0.083	0.090	-0.110	-0.046	0.146	0.043	-0.009	-0.012	0.794
Security	0.128	0.17	-0.231	0.289	0.271	0.202	0.045	0.338	-0.19	0.531

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. Rotation converged in 15 iterations.

Factor 1 is indexing "Lifestyle," with high loadings on age (.785), occupation (.768), time spent daily in neighborhood (.718), and length of time residing in neighborhood (.627). The implication of these associations is that a lifestyle preference is connected neighborhood attachment. For example, lifestyle may refer to an individual who is 55 years of age or older, retired, spending a significant portion of his or her day within the neighborhood, where they have resided for many years. Another example of a lifestyle choice is an active young adult who spends almost no time in their neighborhood, uses his or her home as a sleeping space only, and is vested very little in that neighborhood. This grouping finds meaning as a lifestyle choice in association to the neighborhood.

The second factor, which is indexing "Conformity," with high loadings on other-schema (.793), controlled orientation (.753), and coping strategy (.596). In context, this refers to an individual who anticipates and controls for others, situations, events, or other happenings that are a potential stressors.

Factor 3 is indexing "Self-Reliance," with high loadings on autonomous (.784), gender (.725), privacy (.407) and an inverse loading on belonging (-.512). In the context, the implication is these individuals' value independence, are self-sufficient, probably men, and value their privacy and are not connected to others in the neighborhood.

The fourth factor is indexing "Communal Enclave," with a high inverse loading on education (-.691), and a high positive loading on communal orientation (.452). In context, these are educated individuals who derive meaning from this concept category are connected to others and their community.

The fifth factor is indexing "Status," with moderate to high loadings on family status (.775), property ownership type (.542), and inverse loadings on social exclusiveness (-.544) and income (-.531). In this factor, family status is connected to property ownership type, with an inverse relationship to social exclusiveness and income. This implies that the individuals of this grouping will have similar family status (married or unmarried, with or without dependents) and type of dwelling unit. In addition, implied in this version is that participants have chosen to live in diverse neighborhoods.

The sixth factor is indexing "Connection to Place," with high loadings on place attachment (.815) and self-schema (.749). In context, the implication is that self-identity and self-worth is associated with their home and community.

The seventh factor is indexing "Evaluation," with high loadings on all three evaluative concept categories, preference (.720), attitude (.688), and appraisal (.413), with the addition of ethnicity (.443). The implication is that a participant's decision-making process is guided by their ability to calculate an advantage based on their ethnicity, disposition, position, beliefs, or emotion in relation to others.

Factor 8 is indexing "Protection," with a high inverse loading on community work (-.709) and a positive loading on defensive strategy (.537). This concept category is associated with an individual that is not involved in his or her community, and may in fact be withdrawn and isolated from the community.

The ninth factor is indexing "Categorizing," with high loadings on stereotypes (.716) and role-schema (.692). The indication is that mental images of others and groups (strangers or outsiders) dictate how individuals perceive, interact, and behave.

Factor 10 is indexing "Anxiety," with high on crowding (.794) and security (.531). The indication here is that a lack of social control over one's environment can cause stress, or a lack of personal or material security. Perhaps this group believes that high density leads to crime and potentially fear of their environment.

In Model 3, the weighted concept categories and demographic variables are loading onto factors in such a sequence that they seem to support previous expectations, reflected in the consistencies. Model 3 appears to be conceptually viable, and the factors are loading and correlating in a coherent manner.

7.7.1.3.2 Communality

All of the concept categories and variables have a communality above .400. Therefore, the assumption is that this model is working well, and that the majority of the variance of each variable is explained.

Table 7.41: Model 3, Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Security	1	0.730
Privacy	1	0.619
Belonging	1	0.783
Social Exclusiveness	1	0.668
Crowding	1	0.684
Place Attachment	1	0.750
Communal	1	0.736
Autonomous	1	0.670
Controlled	1	0.662
Other-Schema	1	0.693
Self-Schema	1	0.695
Role-Schema	1	0.631
Stereotype	1	0.679
Attitude	1	0.633
Preference	1	0.655
Appraisal	1	0.544
Coping	1	0.725
Defensive	1	0.599
Gender	1	0.719
Age	1	0.739
Ethnicity	1	0.728
Family Status	1	0.661
Education	1	0.576
Occupation	1	0.704
Tenure	1	0.594
Daily	1	0.651
Property Type	1	0.609
Community	1	0.618
Income	1	0.669

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

7.7.1.3.3 Variance Explained

In Model 3, Factor 1 eigenvalue of 4.944 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 4.944 variables on average. Each factor on average accounts for 3.49 percent of the total variation (100 / 29 = 3.49). Factor 1, with 4.944 eigenvalue accounts for 17.047 percent of the total variation.

In Table 7.42, 10 factors have an eigenvalue of one or greater, indicating that the first 10 factors should be retained.

Table 7.42: Model 3, R-Mode, Variance Explained

Factor	Initial Eigenvalues Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.944	17.047	17.047	4.944	17.047	17.047	3.069	10.584	10.584
2	2.429	8.375	25.421	2.429	8.375	25.421	2.252	7.764	18.348
3	2.005	6.912	32.334	2.005	6.912	32.334	2.177	7.507	25.856
4	1.905	6.571	38.904	1.905	6.571	38.904	1.829	6.305	32.161
5	1.663	5.735	44.639	1.663	5.735	44.639	1.816	6.263	38.423
6	1.537	5.301	49.941	1.537	5.301	49.941	1.743	6.009	44.433
7	1.448	4.992	54.933	1.448	4.992	54.933	1.731	5.97	50.403
8	1.272	4.386	59.318	1.272	4.386	59.318	1.729	5.961	56.364
9	1.206	4.157	63.476	1.206	4.157	63.476	1.618	5.58	61.944
10	1.015	3.499	66.975	1.015	3.499	66.975	1.459	5.03	66.975
.									
.									
.									
29	0.131	0.451	100						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

7.7.1.2.4 Scree Plot Analysis

In Figure 7.8, after the tenth factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first 10 factors.

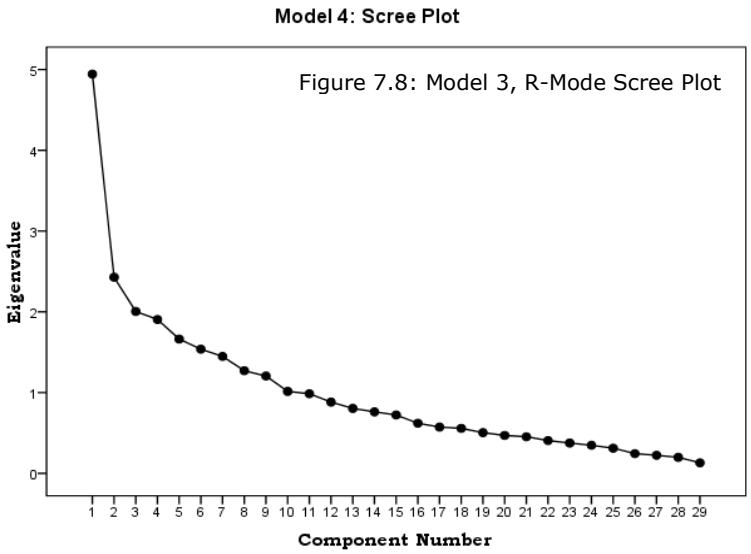

Figure 7.8: Model 3, R-Mode Scree Plot

The total variance explained, eigenvalues, and the scree plot analysis all suggest retaining the first 10 factors, which account for 66.98 percent of cumulative variance.

7.7.2 Q-Mode: Model 3, 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

A principal component extraction method in association with a Varimax rotation, facilitates a reduction in the data along meaning dimensions. In this section factor loadings will be analyzed and interpreted via coefficient correlations, rotated factor matrix, variance explained (i.e., eigenvalues), and scree plot analysis.

7.7.2.1 Principal Component Analysis

7.7.2.1.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 7.43, there are four viable factors extracted in this matrix, each reflecting similarities among neighborhood profiles, as expressed by participants. Collectively they constitute a distinctive grouping because of their interpretation of neighborhood are both highly similar and significantly different from other similarity types. The subjects that have the highest loadings on the factor are the primary definers. Notice that the final three factors are not considered viable because they do not represent groupings of individuals.

Table 7.43: Model 3, Q-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factor						
Subject	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	0.962	0.142	0.137	0.135	0.015	0.053	-0.011
94	0.949	0.198	0.172	0.104	0.003	-0.034	0.070
87	0.934	0.162	0.166	0.204	0.042	0.065	0.000
104	0.932	0.210	0.194	0.127	0.006	0.065	0.053
103	0.928	0.194	0.187	0.200	0.098	0.004	-0.029
95	0.928	0.136	0.166	0.131	0.085	0.076	0.042
101	0.926	0.191	0.190	0.091	0.150	-0.037	0.063
96	0.924	0.147	0.300	0.138	-0.050	0.017	-0.026
78	0.923	0.144	0.203	0.189	0.120	0.037	0.057
83	0.920	0.154	0.246	0.162	0.025	0.051	0.051
109	0.916	0.257	0.131	0.093	0.197	0.020	-0.065
80	0.909	0.226	0.130	0.207	0.182	0.015	-0.089
108	0.905	0.282	0.262	0.120	0.005	0.028	0.059
92	0.902	0.238	0.202	0.200	0.107	0.124	-0.035
98	0.900	0.171	0.179	0.308	0.086	0.011	-0.026
110	0.900	0.337	0.204	0.113	0.031	0.040	0.042
111	0.896	0.331	0.144	0.175	0.081	0.036	-0.029
90	0.893	0.183	0.253	0.086	-0.046	0.176	-0.105
79	0.888	0.113	0.147	0.166	0.177	0.019	-0.057
86	0.887	0.367	0.197	0.064	0.031	0.028	-0.026
71	0.883	0.215	0.124	0.205	0.125	-0.088	-0.114
99	0.882	0.320	0.282	0.112	-0.041	0.049	-0.006
85	0.882	0.137	0.304	0.212	0.125	0.105	-0.047
93	0.876	0.292	0.238	0.193	0.115	0.114	0.008
112	0.875	0.368	0.244	0.158	0.002	0.039	0.050
97	0.859	0.358	0.139	0.224	0.138	-0.007	-0.132
75	0.850	0.312	0.349	0.075	0.000	0.045	0.085
107	0.845	0.286	0.086	0.149	0.223	0.012	-0.143
106	0.844	0.354	0.355	0.076	0.006	0.097	-0.021
77	0.843	0.207	0.380	0.201	0.072	0.137	0.160
105	0.841	0.330	0.349	0.130	0.064	0.071	0.012
72	0.840	0.313	0.341	0.085	0.184	0.095	0.046
47	0.830	0.386	0.144	0.170	-0.066	-0.040	0.116
89	0.829	0.392	0.281	0.169	-0.028	0.118	0.047
100	0.827	0.425	0.294	0.059	0.037	0.073	-0.022
84	0.823	0.445	0.188	0.124	0.165	0.063	-0.090
91	0.822	0.377	0.265	0.259	0.070	0.103	-0.021
52	0.813	0.115	0.064	0.005	-0.028	-0.244	0.319
88	0.809	0.312	0.234	0.314	0.123	0.112	-0.028
76	0.805	0.487	0.237	0.111	0.077	0.001	-0.016
102	0.804	0.319	0.446	0.117	0.035	0.104	0.024
46	0.788	0.385	0.248	0.039	0.120	-0.124	0.267
48	0.786	0.360	0.198	-0.017	0.089	-0.240	0.274
68	0.784	0.240	0.367	0.182	0.127	0.203	0.162
82	0.769	0.476	0.340	0.215	0.023	0.056	-0.024
49	0.762	0.410	0.372	0.050	-0.032	-0.014	-0.158
67	0.761	0.355	0.213	0.321	0.243	0.066	-0.086
73	0.755	0.352	0.340	0.334	0.018	0.068	-0.145
64	0.722	0.451	0.206	0.036	0.358	-0.081	-0.165
56	0.720	0.129	0.286	-0.022	0.400	0.260	-0.031
74	0.718	0.572	0.183	0.195	0.139	0.103	-0.055
69	0.702	0.134	0.439	0.042	0.433	0.201	-0.027
45	0.686	0.121	0.328	0.380	0.118	0.222	0.105
50	0.682	0.460	0.366	0.053	0.203	0.044	0.159
37	0.645	0.062	0.460	0.306	-0.165	-0.016	-0.327
62	0.621	0.597	0.107	0.373	0.156	-0.075	-0.121
60	0.620	0.330	0.399	0.068	0.224	0.281	0.103
27	0.592	0.113	0.440	0.519	-0.010	-0.040	0.092
55	0.534	0.472	0.530	0.101	0.205	0.116	0.063
28	0.100	0.914	0.198	-0.086	0.044	-0.057	-0.004
30	0.251	0.862	0.088	0.188	0.090	-0.085	0.103
32	0.230	0.857	0.091	-0.105	0.182	0.264	0.074
39	0.462	0.814	0.188	0.027	-0.010	-0.031	-0.039
41	0.303	0.798	0.307	0.200	0.114	0.078	0.126
31	0.143	0.776	0.449	0.121	0.123	0.080	0.020
24	0.083	0.724	0.250	0.044	-0.128	0.154	-0.329
42	0.362	0.720	0.425	0.162	0.007	0.167	-0.089
54	0.505	0.715	0.218	0.331	0.035	-0.037	-0.011
44	0.431	0.681	0.347	0.361	-0.053	-0.178	-0.131
61	0.534	0.657	0.191	0.203	0.332	0.125	0.017
59	0.504	0.648	0.250	0.181	0.367	0.154	0.030
40	0.440	0.636	0.502	0.235	0.000	0.061	0.182

36	0.398	0.633	0.358	0.509	0.021	-0.091	-0.006
51	0.485	0.594	0.267	0.436	0.061	0.252	0.082
35	0.479	0.517	0.471	0.279	0.174	-0.109	-0.024
29	0.179	0.340	0.846	0.135	0.120	-0.048	-0.104
43	0.431	0.188	0.781	0.280	0.011	0.112	0.204
33	0.166	0.453	0.740	0.143	0.165	0.051	-0.145
23	-0.018	0.605	0.712	0.115	-0.028	-0.087	-0.197
70	0.598	0.299	0.688	0.112	0.080	0.054	-0.139
63	0.534	0.293	0.685	0.108	0.218	0.047	-0.035
25	0.471	0.189	0.639	0.096	0.420	-0.079	0.152
34	0.325	0.503	0.634	0.224	0.084	0.190	0.166
38	0.587	0.265	0.633	0.202	0.026	0.187	0.267
66	0.555	0.339	0.621	0.048	0.246	0.230	0.037
22	0.163	0.424	0.608	-0.082	0.107	-0.161	-0.487
26	0.365	0.508	0.544	0.132	-0.004	-0.318	0.089
65	0.511	0.347	0.238	0.705	0.036	-0.040	-0.150
53	0.430	0.318	0.397	0.671	0.047	0.139	0.052
57	0.573	0.264	0.194	0.625	0.089	0.134	0.107
21	0.132	0.264	0.437	0.058	0.801	0.074	0.001
58	0.450	0.442	0.118	0.195	0.210	0.631	0.025

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.
a. Rotation converged in 10 iterations.

7.7.2.1.2 Variance Explained

In Model 3, seven factors accounted for 93.763 percent of the total variance, and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. Factor 1 eigenvalue of 67.764, which accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 67.764 variables on average. In Table 7.44, all weighted concept categories and demographic variables account on average for 1.087 percent of the total variation (100 / 92 = 1.087). A factor with an eigenvalue of 67.764 would account for 73.656 percent of the total variation. After rotation, the first factor accounted for 50.086 percent of the cumulative variance, at the seventh factor the cumulative variance explains 92.811 percent of the variance. In Table 7.44, seven factors have an eigenvalue of one, indicating that the first seven factors should be retained.

Table 7.44: Model 3, Q-Mode, Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	67.764	73.656	73.656	67.764	73.656	73.656	46.079	50.086	50.086
2	7.853	8.535	82.192	7.853	8.535	82.192	16.668	18.118	68.204
3	3.207	3.485	85.677	3.207	3.485	85.677	12.044	13.091	81.295
4	2.19	2.38	88.057	2.19	2.38	88.057	4.792	5.209	86.504
5	1.825	1.984	90.041	1.825	1.984	90.041	2.626	2.854	89.357
6	1.408	1.531	91.572	1.408	1.531	91.572	1.714	1.863	91.22
7	1.14	1.239	92.811	1.14	1.239	92.811	1.464	1.591	92.811
8	0.875	0.952	93.763						
.									
.									
.									
92	-3.6E-15	-3.9E-15	100						

7.7.2.1.3 Scree Plot Analysis

Figure 7.9 graphically shows that the curve begins to flatten at the fourth factor. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first four factors.

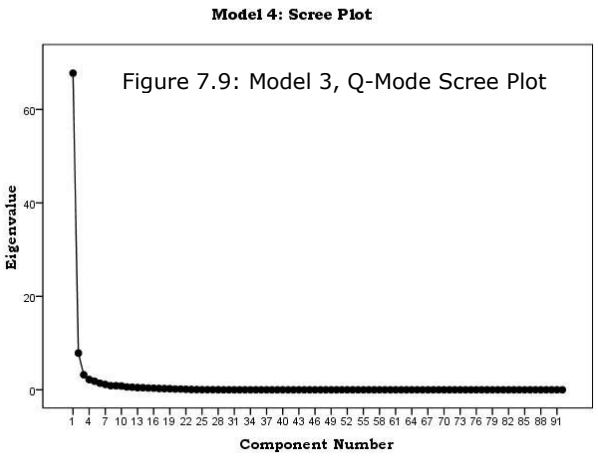

Figure 7.9: Model 3, Q-Mode Scree Plot

After evaluating, the variance explained, scree plot, and the Q-Mode Factor matrix it is apparent that retaining the first four factors is the most viable solution. The variance explained is reduced to 88.06 percent.

7.7.3 Model 3: Linking R-Mode and Q-Mode Analysis

The R-Mode analysis suggested retaining 10 factors or groupings of concept categories, or demographic variables that are frequently cited in neighborhood profiles of subjects. The Q-Mode analysis suggested retaining four factors or versions of neighborhoods. In Appendix P, these two sources of information are combined to yield potential versions of neighborhoods.

In Version 1, there are 59 subjects (64.13). Of those, the first 16 are the primary definers (81, 94, 87, 104, 103, 95, 101, 96, 78, 83, 109, 80, 108, 92, 98, and 110). The coefficient correlations matrix is not shown (3,481 cells too large to display), but all correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 7: Evaluation (25.33% of all responses). It should be noted that 15 or 93.75 percent of the primary definers are men, as compared to the entire grouping that is 50.84 percent. The primary definers mention the concept categories of preference (14.5%, as compared to 8.51% for the entire grouping), attitude (9.71%, as compared to 10.37% for the entire grouping), appraisal (4.96%, as compared to 6.45% for the entire grouping), and ethnicity. Ethnicity is mixed within this grouping, but the majority of the primary definers are Hispanic or Latino (56.29%, as compared to 30.51% for the entire grouping), followed by Non-Hispanic White (37.5%, as compared to 61.1% for the entire grouping), and Black or African American (1.69%, as compared to 8.47% for the entire grouping). In context, one of the implications is that a participant's decision-making process is guided by their ability to evaluate an advantage based on their gender, ethnicity, disposition, disposition, position, beliefs, or emotions in relations to others. A review of the original responses is needed to determine whether R-Factor 7 (Evaluation) is the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

A review of the original statements illustrates the importance of the concept category of evaluation. This individual discusses a preference for

owner occupied dwelling units with an evaluation of the type of people he would prefer as neighbors.

> I prefer homeowners versus renters, but as long as people respect the rules that is great. People are very important because I like to have neighbors that I know and can trust, and be familiar with, and not to have rowdy neighbors and people that are breaking the rules. I believe in rules and that people should be aware and respect them. The look of the place are very important and the people that live around me.

This participant discusses his preference for living close to his family, and having access to places that he frequents:

> I spend time on the weekend with my family and friends so it's great live to in the same area. I also like that I know all the schools, parks, and bowling alley, places that I go to all the time. I would like more 24 hours fast-food restaurants to eat at, I stay up late at night.

An attitude is reflected in this statement:

> Sometimes I think people are assholes, they don't respect us because we're Mexicans. They call the police whenever they can just to get us in trouble. Its bull shit that we are harassed all the time… They don't like us having parties on the weekends and that's wrong. We have a right to have fun just like everybody else.

This is an excellent example of how ethnicity ties into the meaning dimension of this version. In the next example, this person discusses how he selected a neighborhood:

> The overall appearance of the area—my apartment complex. I also look at appearance first. The price played a factor in my selection of this neighborhood.

This person also makes a statement of why they preferred to live in this particular neighborhood:

> Close to my brother's school, has a garage, and close to work. It fits both of our lifestyles. I really don't spend much time at home it is a place where I sleep, so I don't really get involved or participant with my neighbors.

In Version 1, the relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 7:

Evaluation, in association with the concept categories of gender, preference,

attitude, appraisal, and ethnicity. In nearly all of the primary definer's personal statements, they use evaluations to discuss their relationship with others and their neighborhood.

In Version 2, there are 16 subjects (17.39% of sample). Of those, the first four are the primary definers (28, 30, 32, and 39). In Appendix Q, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high (i.e., none are below .300). The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 10: Anxiety. Although it should also be noted, that the primary definers include two women and two men (as compared to the entire grouping comprised of 75% women). The primary definers have frequent mentions on security (32.03%, as compared to the group at 26.79%), and crowding (3.42%, as compared to the group at 2.79%). In Table 7.45, the concept category of security is subcategorized into personal and material to facilitate a closer examination of this grouping. As a group, personal security (68.04%) is more often mentioned in the individuals' initial responses. In addition, personal security is mentioned primarily by women (77.27%). In this grouping, overall, women were the primary respondents to security issues (72.16% of all mentions). The original participant responses will very

Table 7.45: Model 3, Version 2, Security

Subject	Security	Personal	Material	Gender
28	10	7	3	Men
30	6	3	3	Women
32	7	2	5	Men
39	6	6	0	Women
41	7	4	3	Women
31	7	6	1	Women
24	7	5	2	Women
42	7	6	1	Men
54	6	5	1	Women
44	5	5	0	Women
61	6	6	0	Women
59	6	2	4	Women
40	5	4	1	Women
36	5	4	1	Women
51	4	1	3	Women
35	3	0	3	Men
Total	97	66	31	

if R-Factor 10: Anxiety is an accurate description of this version of neighborhood.

In the participant responses, a common theme that resonates is security. Within the original survey are several notable statements that reinforce security as a primary issue. For example, this male participant discusses the importance of feeling secure in his neighborhood:

> Security and I'll tell you why. Before I moved out here I lived in an apartment complex and I had my car stolen twice within the same year. And after that I felt so violated by I got out of there I didn't even bother to give them thirty day notice I told them they could keep their security deposit and I went to looking for a place where I feel safe.

In this example, a female participant elaborates on security and what living in an older neighborhood is like:

> The older, established residents know each other and talk look out for one another. There seems to be a new, or alienating atmosphere, as the neighborhood becomes more rental properties and the properties become more run down…. I have had no problems in particular with people stealing from me, but I worry and lock my doors when the helicopters come around. If I'm night in my sunroom I have to be watching and lock the door and have my phone next to me when the helicopters go over.

Several statements from participants are similar to the following:

> I want a sense of security. My home is a place where I think I should be able to feel safe. I shouldn't have to worry about bad things happening.

In Version 2, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. This group emphasis is centered on security, whether it be personal or material. Thus, Factor 10: Anxiety plays a crucial role in the definition of this version, and the predominance of women is a significant contributor to the emphasis on security.

In Version 3, there are 12 subjects (13.04 % of the sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (29 and 43). The two primary

definers are women (as compared to the entire group at 58.33%). In Table 7.46, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high.

Table 7.46: Model 3, Version 3, Coefficient Correlations Matrix

	22	23	25	26	29	33	34	38	43	63	66	70
22	1.000	0.766	0.534	0.572	0.722	0.681	0.538	0.422	0.491	0.618	0.559	0.674
23	0.766	1.000	0.533	0.719	0.840	0.877	0.703	0.556	0.649	0.678	0.597	0.667
25	0.534	0.533	1.000	0.610	0.747	0.650	0.692	0.791	0.797	0.790	0.786	0.798
26	0.572	0.719	0.610	1.000	0.746	0.700	0.686	0.672	0.681	0.740	0.645	0.729
29	0.722	0.840	0.747	0.746	1.000	0.825	0.750	0.698	0.809	0.853	0.734	0.847
33	0.681	0.877	0.650	0.700	0.825	1.000	0.813	0.685	0.741	0.763	0.789	0.795
34	0.538	0.703	0.692	0.686	0.750	0.813	1.000	0.830	0.863	0.770	0.838	0.800
38	0.422	0.556	0.791	0.672	0.698	0.685	0.830	1.000	0.937	0.840	0.892	0.860
43	0.491	0.649	0.797	0.681	0.809	0.741	0.863	0.937	1.000	0.857	0.841	0.846
63	0.618	0.678	0.790	0.740	0.853	0.763	0.770	0.840	0.857	1.000	0.881	0.904
66	0.559	0.597	0.786	0.645	0.734	0.789	0.838	0.892	0.841	0.881	1.000	0.909
70	0.674	0.667	0.798	0.729	0.847	0.795	0.800	0.860	0.846	0.904	0.909	1.000

The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 7: Evaluation (23.6% of all responses). The concept categories frequently mentioned are preference (6.87%, as compared to 7.12% for the entire grouping), attitude (7.5%, as compared to 8.69% for the entire grouping), appraisal (6.5%, as compared to 7.87% for the entire grouping), and ethnicity. The ethnicity of this group is primarily white (primary definers 100%, as compared to 91.67% for the entire grouping). In context, the implication is that a participant's decision-making process is guided by their ability to formulate an advantage based on their gender, ethnicity, beliefs, values, positions, and dispositions. A review of the original responses is needed to validate this grouping.

Within the original statements, there are several expressions of evaluations. In this statement, the individual discusses her preference to live in a particular neighborhood:

> I want to live next to people that I can have a personal relationships with that we can become friends and enjoy each other's company. I wouldn't like to

> live in a neighborhood where I didn't get along with anyone and where I would be isolated from other people that seems to be very lonely.

This individual further discusses her attitudes toward others moving into the neighborhood:

> New people are moving in that don't want to become part of the community, renters who really don't care about their property and let their kids and animals run lose. These people are not what I would call neighbors other than they live in the same area, they don't become involved or interact with others, so I'm not very happy about that. Renters can destroy neighborhoods, if they don't become part of the culture… it's disorder and chaos.

In this statement, the participant is stating a preference for living in a neighborhood with a diverse group of people:

> I think that having a mixture or different types of people is more fun you get to know and learn about different cultures and different ways of celebrating different days. I feel that it is important to get to know other types of people so that you have different ways of looking at things and by having different ages, the neighborhood is more alive. If you lived in a neighborhood with only old people there won't be much movement or visibility within the neighborhood.

In Version 3, there is certainly cohesion on the importance of R-Factor 7: Evaluation. Evaluation dictates the relationships between the participants and others in the neighborhood. They clearly, indicate their appraisals, preferences, and attitudes towards others.

In Version 4, there are three subjects (3.26% of the sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (65 and 53). In Table 7.47, notice that all the correlations are high. The most relevant meaning dimensions are R-Factor 1: Lifestyle and R-Factor 6: Connection to Place (36.32% of all responses). The relevant concept categories are place attachment (primary definers mentioned 21.37%, as compared to the entire group at 23.93%),

Table 7.47: Model 3, Version 4, Coefficient Correlations

	53	57	65
53	1.000	0.874	0.881
57	0.874	1.000	0.845
65	0.851	0.845	1.000

and self-schema (primary definers mentioned 12.26%, as compared to the entire group at 12.39%).

In association with R-Factor 1: Lifestyle, the primary definers are a 60 plus years of age, retired, spend the entire day in their neighborhood, and have resided in the neighborhood for at least twenty years. The implication is that a specific type of lifestyle is associated with retired seniors. This lifestyle is active, involved in their community, and enjoy spending time with others.

The original responses will be review to validate these assumptions. A primary definer discusses how her neighborhood is unique, in the following statement:

> I kind of like it the way it is, it's a middle class neighborhood, we aren't coffee clinchers or whatever, we look after each other and take care of each other. So, I'm pleased with it its much nicer now then it was when I first moved here. I don't find anything wrong with the neighborhood at all. Were a little 18 houses, an island, a one-block street, we don't have a lot of traffic. It's just kind of quiet and secluded and yet is near the places that I use. It's just a little community we can't have anything else built-in. People run this area to try and find houses to buy, because it is secluded just by itself and its just peaceful.

In addition, this person reveals a special bond with the neighborhood. In the following statement this connection is clearly articulated:

> The mountain. I love to watch the sun come up over the mountaintop. It's beautiful I've sat out in the front yard at night and watch the moonrise over the mountain—it's like a dream. I love this area I've been here 28 years. I'm happy and content, it's as peaceful as that's all I need… I like it the way it is, were just common average people. We have worked hard to have what we have and our grateful that we have it, and we thank the good lord everyday that we still have it.

In this final example, the participant is knowledgeable about the City of Phoenix planning philosophy and why that is important to him in his conceptualization of what constitutes a neighborhood:

> …it's a geographic area, people are close geographically. People with like interests, but the biggest thing is that its geographic. And that's the concept of the Village Planning Committee, the city is broken up into Village Planning areas. Each village has a planning committee, which makes recommendations to the City Council. Each village has a core area and then from that (businesses) residential and other activities evolve. It's unique in that citizens can become involved at the village level and feel like they are in a smaller city. So, it's a pretty good organization. Subgroups include neighborhood watches that are part of the neighborhood. Help particularly with crime. So, when I think of neighborhood I think of the village within the metropolitan area and then subgroups comprised of neighborhood watches.

In Version 4, the original statements validate the importance of R-Factor 6: Connection to Place, and the concept categories of place attachment and self-schema. This group derives meaning from a connection to place, it maintains and enhances their sense of self and self-identity.

7.7.4 Model 3 Summary

In summary, Model 3 consists of the 18 weighted concept category in association with demographic and contextual variables. The model suggest that there are four distinct versions of neighborhood. In Table 7.48, the distinctiveness of each version is shown. In Model 3, 97.83 percent of the sample population is represented. The addition of concept category weighting resulted in a realigning of concept categories and a change in the model's coefficient correlations. Although there were some similarities in concept categories, such as crowding and security (R-Factor Anxiety).

It is apparent that distinctive versions of what constitutes a neighborhood are captured in this model. An affective cognitive level of responses resonates in every version, which validates a primacy effect. The findings suggest that different groups of people have different conceptions of what constitutes a neighborhood. Meaning concept categories vary according to gender; certainly security maintains a clear gendered difference.

Table 7.48: Model 3, Summary and Implications

	Factor 1					Factor 2			Factor 3				Factor 4		Factor 5				Factor 6		Factor 7				Factor 8		Factor 9		Factor 10	
	Life Style					Conformity			Self-Reliance				Standing		Class				Connection To Place		Evaluation				Protection		Social Fear		Anxiety	
Version	Age	Occupation	Daily Time Spent	Tenure	Other-Schema	Controlled	Coping	Autonomous	Gender	Belonging	Privacy	Education	Communal	Family Status	Social Exclusiveness	Property Type	Income	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Preference	Attitude	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Community	Defensive	Stereotype	Role-Schema	Crowding	Security
1									•											*	•	*	•						
Implication Of Version 1	In Version 1, the meaning dimension of "Evaluation" is mentioned in 25.33% of all responses. In association to gender (93.75% of primary definers are men), the implication is that this grouping makes decisions based on their ability to calculate an advantage based on their previous experiences, dispositions, social positions, values, beliefs, and emotions in relation to others and their environment.																													
2									•																			•	*
Implication of Version 2	In Version 2, the meaning dimension is "Anxiety," mentioned in 29.59% of all responses, in association with gender (75% are women). Security is the essential feature of this version, and the majority of the participants are referring to personal security issues (68.04%). In this grouping, women mentioned personal security in 77.27% (as a percent of total security responses). Many of the participants lived in transitional neighborhoods, and as a result there is an intrinsic need to feel safe.																													
3									•											•	•	*	•						
Implication of Version 3	In Version 3, the defining meaning dimension is "Evaluation," mentioned in 23.6% of all responses. Gender and ethnicity are essential features, because they define the position and role of the participants within their neighborhood. Thus, meaning is structured by this positionality, and in reference to, one's preferences, appraisals, and attitudes.																													
4																			*	*										

Implication of Version 4	In Version 4, the defining meaning dimension is a “Connection to Place,” mentioned in 36.32% of all responses. The essential feature of this version are place attachment and self-schema. The implication of this grouping is that the aesthetic features of the neighborhood provide meaning for the participants. The distinctiveness of the neighborhood is associated to the person’s sense of self.

Note: *Indicates a significant concept category.

7.8 Summary of Findings

There are several key findings and some intriguing results that resonate in this analysis. First, the "affective" cognitive level of responses are the most mentioned (40.98% of all mentions), and are shown to be an identifier category. The significant concept categories are security (15.65% of all mentions), belonging (8.75% of all mentions) and place attachment (8.41% of all mentions). Interestingly, social exclusiveness (3.19% of all mentions) and privacy (2.2% of all mentions) were infrequently discussed in participant responses. This is interesting, because in the scale section of the interview booklet participants attached moderate to high importance to these concept categories. The implication is that participants felt that these concept categories were important to their conceptualization of what constitutes a neighborhood, but not significant descriptors, or perhaps they simply didn't have time to elaborate during the interview process. Possibly the interview questions were unable to capture or facilitate discussions around these concept categories. In any case, it is apparent that the majority of participants derive meaning via an "affective" level of response.

In addition, it seemed useful to subcategorize security into material and personal. This provided additional insight into how men and women articulated and conceptualize security. For instance, security is discussed in terms of traffic, property crimes, and property values, or it may mean a fear of walking at night, not feeling secure in your home, fear of being violated, or fearing for the welfare of your children. The implication is that depending

upon how security is designated it has a different meaning that varies by gender. In this sample, men referred to material security 62.6 percent of the time, while women were referring to personal security 75.4 percent of the time. This is a significant finding, because men and women are not referring to security in the same manner. It is one thing to discuss the importance of property values and completely another thing to be discussing your fear of being violated or the violation of your children by a stranger or a neighbor.

Three models are incorporated in this section of the analysis. The intent is to identify subsets of highly inter-correlated categories that reflect sources of common variance among cognitive concept categories that suggest meaning dimensions.

In Model 1: The 18 Unweighted Concept Categories, 10 distinct versions of neighborhood were identified and verified via participant responses. This model captured 86 or 91.3 percent of the participants in the sample. The R-Mode analysis explains 52.59 percent of the total variance, and the Q-Mode analysis account for 85.65 percent of the total variance.

In Model 1, interpretation is relatively straightforward, meaning concept categories are identified, and distinctive versions of what constitutes a neighborhood emerged. In Table 7.49, the 10 distinctive renditions of neighborhoods are shown, in association with the meaning dimensions (R-Factors) and concept categories. It should be noted that three of the concept categories (i.e., attitude, preference, and social exclusiveness) were

removed during R-Mode analysis, because they did not add significantly to the cumulative variance.

Table 7.49: Model 1 Summary of Distinctive Version of Neighborhood (Concept Categories Only)

	R-Mode Analysis															
	Factor 1 Connection to Others			Factor 2 Conformity				Factor 3 Connection to Place			Factor 4 Anxiety		Factor 5 Social Fear		
Version	Communal	Belonging	Autonomous	Coping	Other-Schema	Controlled	Appraisal	Place Attach	Self-Schema	Privacy	Crowding	Security	Stereotype	Role-schema	Defensive
1											•	*			
2	*	*													
3								*	•						
4								*	*						
5											•	*			
6									•	*					
7				*	*	•	*								
9	•	*													
10	•	*													
11													*		

Note: *Indicates significant meaning concept

In Model 2: The 18 Unweighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables, four distinctive versions of neighborhood emerged. This model captured 98.91 percent of the participants in the sample. In the R-Mode analysis, 10 factors were retained, explaining 66.02 percent of the total variance. In the Q-Mode analysis, four factors were retained explaining 85.071 percent of the cumulative variance.

The interpretation of the meaning dimension in Model 2, was more difficult to assess. The addition of the demographic and contextual variables

(i.e., the dummy categories) were initially more challenging, but after review the original participant responses validation of the most appropriate meaning dimension was established. In Table 7.50, a summary of the meaning dimensions (R-Factors) and corresponding concept categories are shown. Gender had an influence on several meaning dimensions. Therefore, when necessary gender is added to the version to clarify the meaning and intent of the participants. Notice that there were several R-Factor similarities to Model 1. In both models, "Conformity," "Anxiety," and "Social Fear" were consistent R-Factors. In "Connection to Others," the meaning dimension of autonomous is realigned in Model 2. In addition, "Connection to Place" is similar, with the exception that the concept category of privacy is realigned in Model 2. Hence, there is some consistency in the manner that concept categories were correlated to factors in both models. Notice that in Model 2, "Neighborhood Standing," "Connection to Others," "Conformity," "Connection to Place," "Social Fear," and "Education" did not prove to be significant meaning dimensions for the participants. Therefore, this is a shifting in significance for several of the concept categories.

Table 7.50: Model 2, Summary of Distinctive Versions of Neighborhood (Concept Categories and Demographic Variables)

								Factor 1					Factor 2				Factor 3		Factor 4			Factor 5		Factor 6		Factor 7			Factor 8		Factor 9		Factor 10	
								Neighborhood Standing					Status				Connection to Others		Conformity			Independence		Connection to Place		Social Fear			Education		Anxiety		Evaluation	
Version	Age	Occupation	Daily	Tenure	Ethnicity	Privacy		Property Type		Social Exclusiveness		Income	Family Status		Belonging	Communal	Coping	Other-Schema	Controlled	Appraisal	Gender	Autonomous	Community	Self-Schema	Place Attachment	Stereotype	Role-Schema	Defensive	Education	Crowding	Security	Preference	Attitude
1																					*		•								*		
2								*		•		*	*																				
3								*				*	*																				
4																					*										*		*

Note: *****Indicates a significant concept category in the meaning dimension.

In Model 3: The 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic, and Contextual Variables, there were four distinctive versions of neighborhood. This model captured 97.83 percent of the participants in the sample. The R-Mode suggested retaining 10 factors, which explained 66.98 percent of the total variance. In the Q-Mode analysis, four factors were retained, and account for 86.504 percent of the cumulative variance. Model 3 accounts for the highest percent of total variance, as compared to the other two models.

In Table 7.51, the four distinctive versions of neighborhood are shown. With the addition of weighted concept categories, there is a noticeable realignment. With this realignment, the R-Factor: Evaluation gained in significance, with two of the four renditions of neighborhood deriving

meaning from this dimension. As a significant concept category, gender influences are identified with three of the four distinctive versions of neighborhood. The demographic and contextual variables were no longer significant with the addition of the weighting.

Table 7.51: Model 3, Summary of Distinctive Versions of Neighborhood (Weighted Concept Categories and Demographic Variables)

Version	Age	Occupation	Life Style	Daily Time Spent	Tenure	Other-Schema	Controlled	Conformity	Coping	Autonomous	Gender	Self-Reliance	Belonging	Privacy	Education	Communal	Standing	Family Status	Social Exclusiveness	Class	Property Type	Income	Place Attachment	Connection To Place	Self-Schema	Preference	Attitude	Evaluation	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Community	Defensive	Protection	Stereotype	Role-Schema	Social Fear	Crowding	Security	Anxiety
			Factor 1					Factor 2				Factor 3					Factor 4					Factor 5				Factor 6					Factor 7					Factor 8			Factor 9			Factor 10	
1											•															*		•		*	•								
2											•																											•	*
3											•															•		•		*	•								
4																							*		*														

Note: *Indicates a significant concept category

In summary, in each of the models the dynamics of the grouping varied. This means that participants realign into different groupings, based on correlations with concept categories, demographic and contextual variables. In addition, the weighting of concept categories resulted in realignment in the concept categories and a devaluing of demographic and contextual variables. The result here is that the realignment influenced the significance of meaning dimensions (i.e., R-Factors).

Model 3 captures slightly less of the sample population, but explained a higher percent of cumulative variance. Obviously, this model is the most complex and difficult to interpret. The issue of this model is whether it overstated the significance of the concept categories. It certainly resulted in a devaluing or de-emphasizing of the demographic and contextual variables. The assumption of this dissertation is that demographic and contextual variables matter in the interpretation of the meaning dimension. However, the concept categories are significantly more of a factor in solidifying distinctive groupings and expressing the actual meaning that the participants were trying to convey. Therefore, Model 3 is the most accurate in expressing the intent of the participants.

Does Gender Matter? Yes, gender differences were demonstrated in association with the concept categories of security, preference, appraisals, and attitudes. Women are more likely to discuss security and other "affective" concept categories, and relate these concept categories to self, well-being, or the well-being of others (i.e., children). On the other hand, men mentioned security at a high frequency, but in most instances related security to material concerns (i.e., property values or property crime).

The gender distinctions are not as clear as anticipated. Therefore, additional analysis is needed to determine if there is a clear gendered affect in the conceptualization of what constitutes a neighborhood.

CHAPTER 8: GENDER ANALYSIS

8.1 Introduction

The intent here is to complete an in-depth gender analysis of the data, in order to investigate and determine if there are distinct gendered versions of the construct neighborhood. To facilitate this endeavor, four analytical components are implemented to provide a comprehensive structure, they are: (1) Analysis of Model 4 (i.e., men only); (2) analysis of Model 5 (i.e., women only); (3) gender comparison (i.e., descriptive statistics and coefficient congruence); and (4) summary of the findings. Several gender statistics were reviewed in the previous chapter and will not be reiterated here.

8.2 Model 4, Men by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In Model 4, an R and Q-mode factor analysis, using a principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation will provide a framework to identify distinctive clusters of potential versions of neighborhood. The factor loadings are extracted (i.e., correlation matrix, factor extraction, eigenvalues, scree plot analysis, rotated factor matrix, variance explained, and communality) for these models and will be analyzed and interpreted. In addition, a review of the actual interview statements will confirm if these clusters are actually distinctive.

8.2.1 Model 4: R-Mode, Men by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In an R-mode analysis, the focus is on obtaining male groupings of distinct versions of neighborhood, if they exist, via extracted factors. The factoring process will produce indicators that reflect the presence of commonalities among neighborhood profiles for groups of men. Factors are by definition distinct and will reflect similarities that exist between the concept categories. In these distinct versions, subsets of highly inter-correlated categories reflect sources of common variance among cognitive concept categories, and suggest meaning dimensions.

8.2.1.1 Coefficient Correlation Matrix

In the analysis of the coefficient correlation matrix, only those variables that have moderate (>.300) to high correlations are considered. In Appendix R, notice that there are 63 moderate correlations, which means that there is a linear association between those variables. In addition, notice that there are nine negative correlations. All of these linear associations seem to be conceptual viable.

8.2.1.2 Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation is used to assess the underlying meaning structure for men by the 18 weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables. In this data reduction method, a rotated factor matrix, communality, variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis will be discussed.

8.2.1.2.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 8.1, the weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables rotated factor loadings are shown. The dimensions with the highest loadings are highlighted to improve clarity.

Table 8.1: Model 4, R-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix.

	Factor									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belonging	.860	.143	-.072	.053	.143	.029	.009	.272	-.163	-.019
Crowding	.811	.045	.092	-.040	.150	-.082	.063	-.142	.089	-.008
Security	.607	-.110	-.037	.162	-.196	.167	.601	.065	.075	-.087
Communal	.605	.210	.156	.136	.008	.247	-.043	.471	-.341	.009
Preference	.170	.792	-.183	.269	.048	-.154	.020	.067	.109	-.003
Role-Schema	-.015	.788	.320	.100	.052	.194	.048	-.036	-.034	.116
Place Attachment	.278	-.025	.834	-.016	.114	.087	-.055	.113	-.099	-.082
Self-Schema	-.098	.032	.780	-.086	.094	.000	.151	.146	.085	.062
Stereotyping	-.067	.176	.661	.151	-.235	.228	-.096	-.182	.239	.049
Tenure	.068	.290	-.150	.717	.204	.221	.115	-.070	-.062	-.022
Other-Schema	-.004	-.021	.284	.655	-.312	.061	.060	.298	-.050	-.230
Community Work	-.014	-.251	.064	-.649	-.133	.318	-.302	-.113	.001	-.145
Age	.297	.135	.143	.467	.373	.389	.178	.118	-.108	.279
Income	.189	.099	.089	.096	.717	.274	.066	.181	-.070	.027
Property Type	-.019	-.213	-.201	-.088	-.709	.055	-.136	.133	-.170	.325
Family Status	-.067	.129	.147	.026	-.680	-.112	.270	-.259	.083	.045
Occupation	.105	-.100	.261	.185	.201	.805	.041	.042	.172	.070
Education	.066	-.197	.017	.128	-.105	-.776	-.205	-.160	.260	.129
Controlled	.020	.077	.025	.190	-.042	.133	.834	.248	.086	.118
Defensive	.219	.489	.101	.235	.125	.145	.570	-.254	.040	.060
Daily	.027	-.247	.343	.311	.075	.364	.425	.345	-.272	.279
Coping	.069	-.074	.177	.067	.175	.070	.164	.796	.026	-.045
Appraisal	.222	.408	-.206	.335	.198	.223	.025	.561	.016	-.111
Autonomous	-.148	-.098	.078	-.040	.019	-.008	.157	-.149	.900	-.074
Attitude	.108	.416	.083	-.071	-.039	-.075	-.097	.330	.686	-.044
Social Exclusiveness	.074	-.094	-.045	.106	.180	.070	-.158	.080	.118	-.809
Ethnicity	.363	.137	.089	.230	-.097	.297	-.449	.125	.019	.513
Privacy	-.141	-.370	-.199	.277	.338	-.050	-.019	-.285	.169	.451

Factor 1 is indexing "Alliance," with high loadings on belonging (.860), communal orientation (.605), crowding (.811), and security (.607). The implication of these associations is that these individuals are connected to their neighborhood. They foster a sense of belonging by developing relationships within their neighborhood. The issue of security is a significant factor in their relationships with others and the community. They would find crowding to be undesirable and would avoid living in these types of communities (e.g. high-density dwelling units).

Factor 2 is indexing "Social Character," with high loadings on preference evaluation (.792) and role-schema (.768). The implication is that participants evaluate others based on their social roles, positions, function, and standing within the neighborhood.

Factor 3 is indexing "Connection to Place," with high loadings on place attachment (.834), self-schema (.780), and stereotyping (.661). In context, the implication is that self-identity and self-worth are associated with home and community. Implied here, are that culturally held beliefs, and roles about others, or groups, structure one's interactions and relationships within the neighborhood and community.

Factor 4 is indexing "Conventional," with high loadings on tenure or time spent in neighborhood (.717), other-schema (.655), age (.467), and one inverse loading on community work (-.649). The implication is that participants are middle aged or older, have resided in the neighborhood for

probably more than 10 years, and make judgments and predictions about others based on experience and tenure within the neighborhood.

The fifth factor is indexing "Status," with high loadings on personal income (.717), with inverse loadings on property type ownership (-.709) and family status (-.680). The participants personal income level is moderate to high, they live in a single-family dwelling unit that they own, and are married with or without dependents.

Factor 6 is indexing "Working Class," with high loadings on occupation (.805) and an inverse loading on education (-.776). These participants are probably retired and have some college or less.

The seventh factor is indexing "Abandonment," with high loadings on controlled orientation (.834), defensive adaptive strategy (.570), and time spent daily in neighborhood (.425). The implication is that when individuals perceive stress, or a threat to themselves or their family, they will retreat or withdraw into their home. The indication is that these individuals will feel helpless and fear sanctions from others within their neighborhood, so they abandon the public areas of the neighborhood for the security of their home.

Factor 8 is indexing "Coping," loading high on coping adaptive strategy (.796) and appraisal evaluation (.561). In context, these individuals will deal with stress in their neighborhood via implementing coping strategies. For instance, participants may become involved in community networking or with community organizations (e.g., block watch groups), to deal with stressful situations.

The ninth factor is indexing "Independence," with high loadings on attitude evaluation (.686) and autonomous orientation (.900). In context, these participants believe that they alone determine their self-worth and role within the neighborhood. These individuals can be characterized as independent, competitive, strong-willed, self-regulating, self-sufficient, and self-ruling.

Factor 10 is indexing "Diversity," with high loadings on ethnicity (.513), privacy (.451), and one inverse loading on social exclusiveness (-.809). The implication here is that participants prefer living in diverse neighborhood. However, it may also indicate a neighborhood in transition, where the participant enacts their power to exclude others, or limit access to themselves and their property.

In Model 4, the weighted variables are loading onto factors in such a sequence that they seem to support previous expectations. However, it should be noted that these factor loadings are substantially different then Models 1, 2, and 3.

8.2.1.2.2 Communality

All of the variables have communality above .400. Therefore, the assumption is that this model is working well, and that the majority of the variance of each variable is explained.

Table 8.2: Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Age	1.000	.770
Ethnicity	1.000	.790
Family Status	1.000	.667
Education	1.000	.825
Occupation	1.000	.850
Tenure	1.000	.739
Daily	1.000	.866
Property Type	1.000	.770
Community Work	1.000	.732
Income	1.000	.694
Security	1.000	.852
Privacy	1.000	.704
Belonging	1.000	.889
Social Exclusiveness	1.000	.765
Crowding	1.000	.731
Place Attachment	1.000	.826
Communal	1.000	.854
Autonomous	1.000	.903
Controlled	1.000	.841
Other-Schema	1.000	.759
Self-Schema	1.000	.690
Role-Schema	1.000	.793
Stereotype	1.000	.705
Attitude	1.000	.795
Preference	1.000	.805
Appraisal	1.000	.786
Coping	1.000	.745
Defensive	1.000	.783

8.2.1.2.3 Variance Explained

In Model 4, Factor 1 eigenvalue of 5.821 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 5.821 variables on average. Each factor on average accounts for 3.57 percent of the total variation (100 / 28 = 3.57). Factor 1, with 5.821 eigenvalue accounts for 20.789 percent of the total variation.

Table 8.3: Model 4, R-Mode, Variance Explained.

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.821	20.789	20.789	5.821	20.789	20.789	2.693	9.619	9.619
2	2.580	9.216	30.005	2.580	9.216	30.005	2.471	8.826	18.444
3	2.537	9.062	39.067	2.537	9.062	39.067	2.447	8.739	27.184
4	2.163	7.727	46.794	2.163	7.727	46.794	2.265	8.088	35.271
5	2.046	7.308	54.102	2.046	7.308	54.102	2.239	7.998	43.269
6	1.733	6.189	60.291	1.733	6.189	60.291	2.191	7.826	51.095
7	1.568	5.600	65.890	1.568	5.600	65.890	2.174	7.763	58.858
8	1.296	4.629	70.520	1.296	4.629	70.520	2.086	7.451	66.309
9	1.160	4.142	74.662	1.160	4.142	74.662	1.807	6.454	72.763
10	1.024	3.656	78.318	1.024	3.656	78.318	1.555	5.554	78.318
11	.885	3.161	81.479						
12	.752	2.684	84.163						
13	.668	2.386	86.550						
14	.551	1.966	88.516						
15	.538	1.922	90.438						
16	.503	1.796	92.235						
17	.406	1.450	93.685						
18	.362	1.294	94.979						
19	.320	1.143	96.122						
20	.229	.816	96.938						
21	.211	.755	97.693						
22	.186	.664	98.357						
23	.147	.524	98.881						
24	.112	.400	99.281						
25	.095	.341	99.622						
26	.044	.156	99.778						
27	.035	.125	99.903						
28	.027	.097	100.000						

In Table 8.3, ten factors have an eigenvalue of one or greater, indicating that the first 10 factors should be retained. The first 10 factors explain 78.318 percent of the cumulative variance.

8.2.1.2.4 Scree Plot Analysis

In Figure 8.1, after the eighth factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first eight factors. The total variance explained and the eigenvalues suggest that the first ten factors should be retained, while the scree plot suggests retaining the first eight. The first eight factors are retained with a cumulative percent of variance reduced to 66.309.

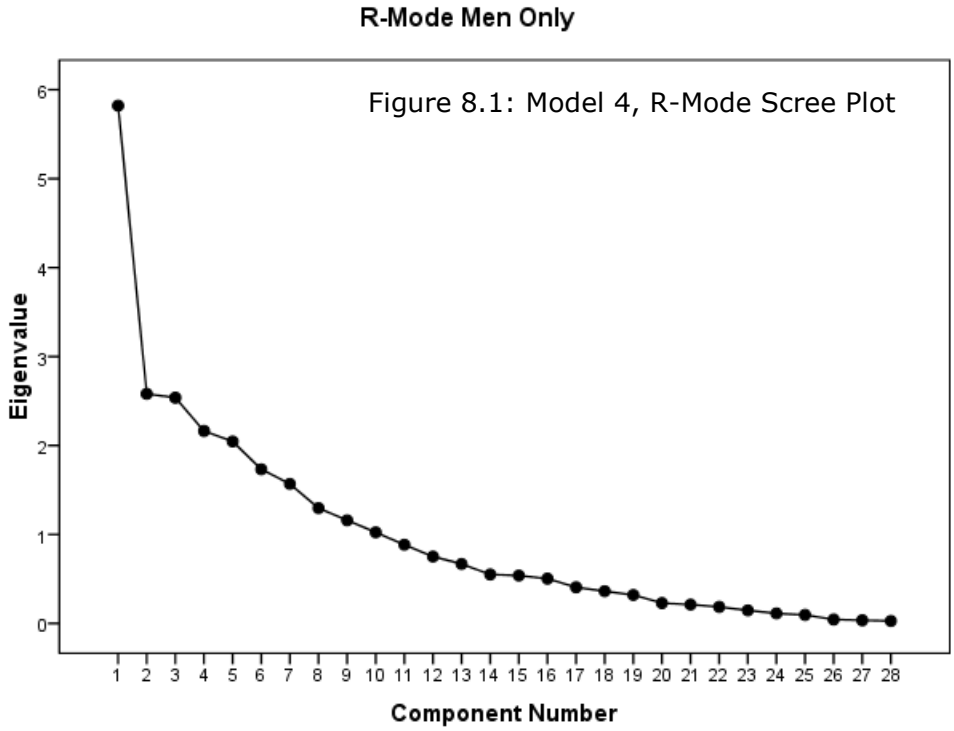

Figure 8.1: Model 4, R-Mode Scree Plot

8.2.2 Q-Mode: Model 4, Men by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

A principal component extraction method in association with a Varimax rotation facilitates a reduction in the data along meaning dimensions. In this section, factor loadings will be analyzed and interpreted via coefficient

correlations, rotated factor matrix, variance explained, and scree plot analysis.

8.2.2.1 Principal Component Analysis

8.2.2.1.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 8.4, there are 10 viable factors extracted in this matrix, each reflecting similarities among neighborhood profiles, as expressed by male participants. Collectively they constitute a distinctive grouping because their interpretation of neighborhood is both highly similar and significantly different from other similarity types. The male subjects that have the highest loadings on the factor are the primary definers. Notice that Factor 11 is not considered viable because it does not represent a grouping.

Table 8.4: Model 4, Q-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factor										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
M28	.922	.029	.089	-.142	-.003	.011	-.011	-.128	.041	-.236	.074
M112	.922	.018	.070	.163	.057	.140	.018	.149	.000	.079	.064
M110	.841	.046	-.006	.050	-.113	.044	.154	.394	.170	.023	-.023
M42	.820	.187	.008	.221	.200	-.056	.017	-.081	.033	-.106	-.033
M23	.755	.349	.156	.075	.180	-.054	-.185	-.155	-.058	.235	.155
M108	.730	.153	.007	.093	-.047	.274	.045	.429	.031	.291	.042
M89	.726	.081	-.019	.344	.191	.065	-.164	.222	-.039	-.199	.166
M32	.724	.209	-.052	-.078	.081	.014	-.110	-.091	-.036	-.495	-.270
M105	.704	.468	.010	.003	.143	-.052	.002	.285	.058	.206	.043
M35	.619	.358	.244	-.012	.474	.117	.112	.055	-.050	.237	-.174
M111	.614	-.061	.336	-.097	.204	-.064	.519	-.090	.301	-.107	-.020
M26	.578	.281	.084	.003	.222	.482	-.285	-.075	.084	.285	.067
M69	-.016	.922	.080	.157	.027	-.069	-.116	.052	.175	-.128	-.121
M66	.470	.766	-.126	.153	.037	-.108	.045	-.152	-.022	.156	-.095
M21	.229	.762	.300	.013	.112	-.057	.110	-.098	.180	-.158	.190
M25	.273	.735	.153	.271	.110	.212	.221	.202	.066	.045	.200
M33	.564	.570	-.046	.046	.230	-.084	-.118	-.224	.028	.211	.201
M71	.039	-.050	.872	.037	.109	.261	-.056	.009	.123	.099	-.179
M103	.119	.132	.851	.131	.162	.160	.168	.218	.128	.169	.027

M79	-.067	.059	.838	.250	-.212	-.112	.326	-.018	.029	-.023	.023
M107	.145	.049	.759	-.128	.106	-.016	.155	.121	.146	-.422	.066
M85	.032	.376	.557	.510	.097	-.064	.163	.017	-.078	.168	.201
M45	.046	.219	.126	.899	.188	-.010	.086	.057	.023	-.117	-.038
M27	.222	.016	.124	.700	.235	-.009	.000	.029	.208	.436	.249
M68	.300	.500	.205	.560	.040	-.017	-.008	.321	-.333	-.066	-.019
M77	.346	.528	-.180	.558	.202	.128	.187	.222	-.065	.112	.175
M57	.121	.021	.033	.136	.836	-.055	-.068	.189	.071	-.030	.168
M53	.305	.101	.175	.388	.764	-.083	-.010	-.018	-.113	.172	-.006
M92	.176	.439	-.010	.023	.678	-.057	.168	-.072	.283	-.210	-.069
M52	-.110	-.139	.116	.028	-.123	.926	.070	-.150	-.094	-.007	-.040
M94	.109	-.086	.048	-.078	.011	.859	.062	.231	.062	.056	.221
M46	.472	.203	.003	.095	-.023	.639	.326	.143	-.004	-.232	.110
M95	-.096	.142	.210	.145	-.078	.206	.799	-.240	-.080	-.085	.103
M81	-.085	-.235	.104	-.100	-.012	.017	.730	.425	.225	.069	.132
M78	-.006	.254	.342	.219	.228	.113	.686	.308	-.032	.067	.005
M87	-.026	.015	.260	.277	.231	.008	-.015	.818	.179	-.017	.016
M104	.313	-.015	-.004	-.039	-.028	.103	.152	.749	-.181	-.008	.293
M80	.056	.208	.406	-.036	.159	-.141	-.176	.009	.768	-.041	-.156
M98	-.005	.013	-.038	.286	.497	.077	.211	.063	.654	.141	.182
M109	.230	.258	.486	-.236	-.204	-.049	.171	-.078	.559	-.316	.190
M101	.161	.322	.204	-.017	-.247	.398	.350	.140	.545	.125	-.090
M83	.086	.109	-.036	.143	.141	.221	.146	.232	-.010	.045	.847

8.2.2.1.2 Variance Explained

In Model 4, 11 factors account for 89.451 percent of the total cumulative variance, and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. Factor 1 eigenvalue of 12.896 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 12.896 variables on average. In Table 8.5, all weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables account on average for 2.381 percent of the total variation (100 / 42 = 2.381). A factor with an eigenvalue of 12.896 would account for 30.705 percent of the total variation. The model suggests retaining the first eleven factors because they have an eigenvalue of one or more.

Table 8.5: Model 4, Q-Mode, Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	12.896	30.705	30.705	12.896	30.705	30.705	8.384	19.963	19.963
2	5.298	12.615	43.320	5.298	12.615	43.320	4.928	11.733	31.696
3	3.940	9.381	52.701	3.940	9.381	52.701	4.271	10.168	41.864
4	3.620	8.620	61.321	3.620	8.620	61.321	3.154	7.509	49.373
5	2.586	6.158	67.479	2.586	6.158	67.479	3.052	7.267	56.640
6	2.054	4.889	72.368	2.054	4.889	72.368	2.879	6.854	63.495
7	2.028	4.829	77.197	2.028	4.829	77.197	2.845	6.775	70.269
8	1.681	4.003	81.199	1.681	4.003	81.199	2.694	6.415	76.684
9	1.305	3.106	84.306	1.305	3.106	84.306	2.290	5.453	82.137
10	1.108	2.637	86.943	1.108	2.637	86.943	1.557	3.707	85.844
11	1.054	2.509	89.451	1.054	2.509	89.451	1.515	3.607	89.451
12	.932	2.219	91.670						
13	.794	1.891	93.561						
14	.588	1.399	94.960						
15	.408	.972	95.932						
16	.371	.883	96.815						
17	.349	.831	97.645						
18	.266	.632	98.278						
19	.238	.567	98.845						
20	.160	.380	99.225						
21	.101	.240	99.465						
22	.079	.188	99.654						
23	.054	.128	99.782						
24	.045	.107	99.889						
25	.021	.050	99.939						
26	.018	.043	99.982						
27	.007	.018	100.000						
.	.	.	.						
.	..	.	.						
.	..	.	.						
42	.000	.000	100.000						

8.2.2.1.3 Scree Plot Analysis

Figure 8.2 graphically shows that the curve begins to flatten at the sixth factor. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first six factors.

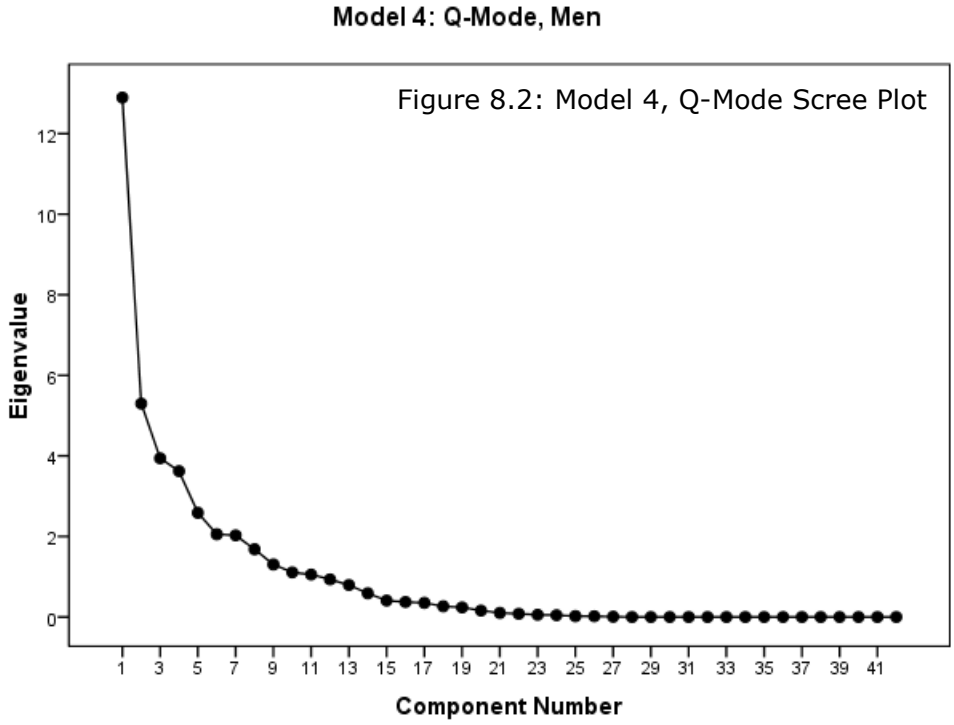

Figure 8.2: Model 4, Q-Mode Scree Plot

After evaluating, the variance explained, scree plot, and the Q-Mode Factor matrix it is apparent that retaining the first six factors is the most viable solution. The variance explained is reduced to 63.495 percent.

8.2.3 Model 4: Linking R-Mode and Q-Mode Analysis

The R-Mode analysis suggested retaining eight factors or groups of concept categories, demographic or contextual variables that are frequently cited in neighborhood profiles of participants. The Q-Mode analysis suggested retaining six factors or versions of neighborhood. In Appendix S, these two sources of information are combined to yield potential versions of neighborhoods.

In Version 1, there are 12 male subjects (28.57% of the sample). Of those, the first four are the primary definers (28, 112, 110 and 42). In Table

8.6, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All but one of the coefficient correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance (59% of all responses). The primary definers mention the concept categories of belonging (8.41%, as compared to 10.42% for the entire group), crowding (1%, as compared to 3.81% for the entire group), security (40.82%, as compared to 29.03% for the entire group), and communal orientation (14.45%, as compared to 15.76% for the entire group). In context, this would signify that although participants foster relationships with others, security is a focal point that structures these interactions. A review of the original responses is needed to determine whether R-Factor 1 (Alliance) is the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

In the original responses this participants discusses security and a sense of belonging:

> Right now is that I feel very safe and secure, and I feel like it has a lot of good people, and a place where I would like to live for years. Very comfortable area to live. It goes crime and everything else. I just hope it stays the same.

This participant discusses a sense of belonging with a communal orientation:

> A community of individuals living together to come together to make it safe and good friends. A good mix of cultures that that get along. It's a geographically area that includes houses, restaurants, shops and stores, banks, car washes, and so on, and perhaps places like hospitals. So, it includes the place where you live and the places that you use on a daily or monthly basis.

Notice the geographical scale in the above response. The participant includes the subdivision and nearby businesses and services in his definition of neighborhood.

The importance of security was also discussed by this participant:

> Security is important, I particularly want my property to be safe. I have had problems in the past with having my car vandalized and I really wanted to get away from that.

In the statement above, the participant is clearing referring to issues of material security.

In this statement, notice that the participants refers to a communal orientation, as well as discussing the importance of security.

> I would say the first one would be the one I would look for is safety. Safety is having a stable people and a will create a security feeling that see to each other to make that respect that is the main things that will create a good neighborhood. I would say its not the kind of people, it could be different, it could be the situations, but of course same education not same, but education the pretty much the same fields, not that I mean the level of education will be one thing that will be easy to communicate. So, that will make a person that ability to communicate. So, if the person cannot communicate that will cause a problem and a communication issue and that will affect that neighborhood. No other than to be safe, secure, and communicating with the main things.

In the statement above, the participant is articulating the importance of living with others that have similar educational backgrounds, as a means of promoting and fostering communication. In other words, community means living with others that he can communicate with, in a safe and secure environment.

In Version 1, the relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance. In many of the primary definer's personal statements, they enact or reflect a communal orientation, and clearly refer to the importance of security, which is associated with their interactions with others in the neighborhood.

Table 8.6: Model 4, Version 1, Coefficient Correlations

	M23	M26	M28	M32	M35	M42	M89	M105	M108	M110	M111	M112
M23	1.000	.721	.649	.474	.675	.748	.635	.716	.573	.503	.404	.700
M26	.721	1.000	.518	.332	.634	.513	.512	.646	.632	.441	.260	.588
M28	.649	.518	1.000	.788	.555	.741	.639	.596	.550	.732	.636	.801
M32	.474	.332	.788	1.000	.477	.658	.613	.481	.349	.531	.431	.593
M35	.675	.634	.555	.477	1.000	.622	.480	.715	.580	.548	.535	.664
M42	.748	.513	.741	.658	.622	1.000	.706	.625	.545	.630	.510	.785
M89	.635	.512	.639	.613	.480	.706	1.000	.700	.586	.609	.375	.726
M105	.716	.646	.596	.481	.715	.625	.700	1.000	.751	.699	.436	.666
M108	.573	.632	.550	.349	.580	.545	.586	.751	1.000	.845	.353	.789
M110	.503	.441	.732	.531	.548	.630	.609	.699	.845	1.000	.585	.860
M111	.404	.260	.636	.431	.535	.510	.375	.436	.353	.585	1.000	.555
M112	.700	.588	.801	.593	.664	.785	.726	.666	.789	.860	.555	1.000

In Version 2, there are five male subjects (11.9% of the sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (69). In Table 8.7, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance (45.48% of all responses). The primary definer mention the concept categories of belonging (5.8%, as compared to 12.85% for the entire group), crowding (1.3%, as compared to 3.42% for the entire group), security (11.68%, as compared to 11.94% for the entire group), and communal orientation (17.27%, as compared to 12.61% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to verify R-Factor 1 (Alliance) as the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

Table 8.7: Model 4, Version 2, Coefficient Correlations

	M21	M25	M33	M66	M69
M21	1.000	.710	.548	.626	.720
M25	.710	1.000	.549	.648	.681
M33	.548	.549	1.000	.786	.503
M66	.626	.648	.786	1.000	.713
M69	.720	.681	.503	.713	1.000

In the following statement, the primary definer is explaining what neighborhood means to him:

> A neighborhood is a group of people, who know each other and get to know each other and become friends and watch each other's property. That sort of thing. Getting to know the people who live around you, I guess. Years ago, the neighborhood was like that, everyone got to know each other, I pretty much knew everybody is this area, and now I might know them to see them. I know a few people by sight, its disjointed now it has changed culturally…There's a few people that I've gotten to know. I grew up in Sunny Slope and some of the big changes through the years is that most of the people have moved or passed on, some of the new people that have moved…Cultural clashes. Different ways of doing things. It's been a hard road.

In the above response, the participant is discussing some of the issues in his neighborhood (i.e., transition), the place where he has lived his entire life. Certainly, he has developed a sense of belonging to his neighborhood.

In this response, the participant is describing what a neighborhood means to him:

> A neighborhood is a group of homes in a close proximity. People that are of course you have the geographical location and you have things in common. There are people in the neighborhood that are not necessarily part of the neighborhood. We have wonderful neighbors. The ideal is besides the close proximity is the idea of community and well-being. Friendly, very helpful and lookout for each other. If someone leaves their garage door open then we go in and see if their home and if they are not we close the door for them. We never have to worry about taking out the trash the guy next door takes our out, or if I'm taking out my trash container I take out his. We are pretty close with most of our neighbors.

This participant reveals the importance of belonging to a community, as well as mentioning some common security issues. Notice, that the geographical scale in this statement appears to be small, probably only a block.

In Version 2, the relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 1 (Alliance), as verified by the participant responses. There is cohesion in how this group

conceptualizes neighborhood. This grouping emphasizes a communal orientation, in association with a sense of belonging and security.

In Version 3, there are five subjects (11.9% of the sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (71 and 103). In Table 8.8, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place (44.21% of all responses). The concept categories frequently mentioned are place attachment (21.37%, as compared to 18.62% for the entire group), self-schema (21.25%, as compared to 14.74% for the entire group), and stereotyping (1.27%, as compared to 10.85% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to validate this grouping.

Table 8.8: Model 4, Version 3, Coefficient Correlations

	M71	M79	M85	M103	M107
M71	1.000	.629	.451	.848	.585
M79	.629	1.000	.573	.715	.660
M85	.451	.573	1.000	.667	.351
M103	.848	.715	.667	1.000	.627
M107	.585	.660	.351	.627	1.000

Within the original statements, there are several examples of the importance of neighborhood (place attachment), as related to issues of self-expression, self-worth, self-esteem, and self-efficacy. For instance, in this response the participant is describing the proximity of his neighborhood to his family, and how that facilitates interaction and bonding:

> That we have a home that is next to and close to my families so we don't have so far too travel. Our families get together and like to party it's nice that we are all living in the same part of town…When my wife or someone else has a birthday, or it's a holiday we all get together and visit and drink and just party in celebration. It's nice to have a big family and get together as a family.

In this response, the importance of interacting and learning from others is demonstrated:

> Because having a good mixture allows for a number of different perspectives you can learn for each other, listen to interesting stories, and in general learn from other people.

Another example of place attachment (via self-efficacy) is demonstrated in this response, where the person discusses the functionality of his neighborhood, and how that relates to his long- and short-term goals.

> That the development is a great place for raising kids, we don't have any right now but we are thinking about the future. There are also many recreational activities here, the golf course is first rate and I really enjoy playing on the weekends…We have everything that we need within the development so we don't have to travel to go shopping or out to dinner or to play golf.

In several of the responses stereotyping can be identified. For instance, in this response the participant is discussing the type of people living in his neighborhood.

Ranged from red-neck guys across the street always working in their garage, it's always good to have some classer people in the neighborhood simply because it's not going to be completely a shit hole or something like that, but a little bit of diversity is good you are meeting a bunch of different people you not always doing the same thing over and over. We have neighbors that are quiet and stay to themselves and we also have neighbors that come over and invite you to a party or bring you something that is cool too. Cool people that don't get freaked out. Like some people don't answer their door they hid behind and ask who you are and why are you at my front door. People like that are not my ideal neighbors, neighbors that you can go out and talk to that would be like a nice neighborhood. It's definitely hard to find in the city too.

In the next response, the participant is discussing his preference for the type of people he would like to have living in his neighborhood.

When I look for a neighborhood I generally look for an area that is not little Mexico, or little Asia, or like that, so that there is a little bit of white people there. I'm not trying to be completely racists, but I don't have much in common with my black friends, or my Mexican friends, we share some of the same interests, but when they go home they don't respect their parents as much as I do or they respect their parents more than I do. Like Mexicans listen to their families more than I do. I find that I generally get along with white people, or people that have been in the United

States for a long period of time; they grew up watching the same t.v. as I did, they went to the same schools and stuff like that. I won't move in to all Mormon neighborhood because my weekend activities are going to piss off the neighbors, I'm pretty sure that would so religion would play a role or have a certain effect I would try to steer away from Muslim neighborhood or something like that where I wouldn't have much in common.

In Version 3, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. This group emphasis is centered on place attachment and self-schema. Stereotyping is also demonstrated throughout the original statements. Therefore, Factor 3: Connection to Place is significant in how these individuals conceptualize and attach meaning to neighborhood.

In Version 4, there are four male subjects (9.5% of the sample). The first one is the primary definer (45). In Table 8.9, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high. The pertinent meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance (38.54% of all responses). The primary definer mentions the concept categories of belonging (14.52%, as compared to 7.45% for the entire group), crowding (1%, as compared to 1.51% for the entire group), security (2.08%, as compared to 4.9% for the entire group), and communal orientation (23.77%, as compared to 24.69% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to verify R-Factor 1 (Alliance) as the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

Table 8.9, Version 4, Coefficient Correlations

	M27	M45	M68	M77
M27	1.000	.636	.396	.596
M45	.636	1.000	.647	.635
M68	.396	.647	1.000	.747
M77	.596	.635	.747	1.000

In the participant responses, a common theme that resonates is the importance of community. A communal orientation is demonstrated

throughout the responses. For instance, the primary definer discusses his neighborhood as:

> Well, in general I think the neighborhood that I have right now is great. We have a community center, swimming pool, board of directors which I sit on I'm involved in the community which I like, we have the shopping we need within a mile and all the freeways that I need get here to there on within ten minutes, so this particular neighborhood is handy, nice, the pricing is correct, so I consider this neighborhood to be the full package. It's either a walk by how are you Ken or talking in the garage or over in the park…We have our community center over here and we have events over there where we interact with people all the time. The neighborhood interacts really well.

In this response, the participant is discussing the interaction between the men's homeless shelter and the neighborhood residents. They coexist in the neighborhood, benefit, and support one another.

> Well, pretty often being that in the business that we are in (men's shelter) we also provide services to the people in the neighborhood. We have a yard sale every month where we sale products for very cheap money so it really blesses the people in the neighborhood. We are involved in two-food ministry in the area so we help supply a couple of food banks. Directly we have neighbors across the street that were very friendly and down the street. We have a lot of walk-in cliental.

In Version 4, the appropriate meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance. There is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood.

In Version 5, there are three male subjects (7.17% of the sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (57 and 53). In Table 8.10, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All of the correlations are moderate to high. The most important meaning dimension is R-Factor 3: Connection to Place (39.59% of all responses). The concept categories frequently mentioned are place attachment (22.24%, as compared to 17.59% for the

Table 8.10: Version 5, Coefficient Correlations

	M53	M57	M92
M53	1.000	.772	.534
M57	.772	1.000	.523
M92	.534	.523	1.000

entire group), self-schema (15.13%, as compared to 13.09% for the entire group), and stereotyping (10.46%, as compared to 8.9% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to authenticate this grouping.

In the participant responses, one of the primary definers discusses his involvement with the City of Phoenix Planning Department, specifically the Village Planning Committee:

> That's the concept of the Village Planning Committee; the city is broken up into Village Planning areas. Each village has a planning committee, which makes recommendations to the City Council. Each village has a core area and then from that (businesses) residential and other activities evolve. It's unique in that citizens can become involved at the village level and feel like they are in a smaller city. So, it's a pretty good organization. Subgroups include neighborhood watches that are part of the neighborhood. Help particularly with crime. So, when I think of neighborhood I think of the village within the metropolitan area and then subgroups comprised of neighborhood watches.

In addition, he discusses the current situation in his neighborhood:

> I haven't gotten to activity in it, because I've been laid up with a back injury. If you drive around this area on almost every block you can see that people are remodeling their homes. Instead of moving out people are remodeling and staying within the neighborhood. People are happy to live in this neighborhood. Its near transportation, that's the big thing. Most of the neighbors know each other.

This participant took great pride in being involved in his community, and his attachment to the neighborhood, community, and city became a defining factor in his self-worth and self-identity. In addition, notice the geographical scale that he is using to define what constitutes a neighborhood.

In the response this person is relating his sense of attachment to self-worth and self-efficacy. In addition, the use of stereotypes can also be found in his response to "how do you define a neighborhood."

> It's a community, a place where you know people and where you live. I know many people in Sunny Slope, I have lived here for over 40 years, and I am a deacon at the Presbyterian Church. So, I think of my neighborhood as my street and the area adjacent that contains my church and is where I shop and know other people. On my street here I know everyone and everyone knows me. The Indian next door has lived there for almost as long as I have lived in the neighborhood. He helps me take out my trashcan every week and I have known him for a long time. The neighbors across the street are Mexicans I don't know much about them except that they are Catholics and I like having neighbors that go to church. I feel comfortable in my neighborhood. I like being involved in my neighborhood, church, retirement groups, and village planning committee. Everyone knows me and knows that I am going to be at the meetings and that I will help as much as I can.

Another example of stereotyping is demonstrated in this participant response:

> I've always thought that a diverse racial background is good for a neighborhood. Interestingly when I came here, until the recent immigration discussion there wasn't a lot of stigma attached to Mexican's…I think that there are still a lot of prejudges, I did a lot of speaking around the city and it took us twelve years to get a light rail on the ballot and to improve the transit. I was talking at the University Club all full of republicans at the time, and one woman stood up and said that she didn't want the light-rail running in her neighborhood, so that those people can come up from South Phoenix and steal my television set and take it back to South Phoenix. I don't know why she thought that someone was going to steal her television and carry it on the light-rail. But she was adamant about it. So there is still a degree of prejudge in Phoenix, but it is a lot better than it used to be when we were kids. My father was a policeman and I don't think that he was bigoted he just didn't know better.

In Version 5, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. The group centered on the concept categories of place attachment, as relating to one's sense of self. In addition, stereotyping was articulated in this grouping. Therefore, a connection to place is the most appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

In Version 6, there are three male subjects (7.14% of the sample). The first two are the primary definers (52 and 94). In Table 8.11, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high. There are two relevant meaning dimensions for this grouping.

Table 8.11: Version 6, Coefficient Correlations

	M46	M52	M94
M46	1.000	.502	.630
M52	.502	1.000	.707
M94	.630	.707	1.000

First, R-Factor 5: Status is a good overall descriptor of this grouping, all of the participants have a personal income of $50,000 to $75,000, own a single-family dwelling unit, and are married (either with or without dependents). The second pertinent meaning dimension is R-Factor 1: Alliance (37.28% of all responses). The primary definer mentions the concept categories of belonging (.76%, as compared to 2.91% for the entire group), crowding (1.07%, as compared to 5.5% for the entire group), security (24.46%, as compared to 21.98% for the entire group), and communal orientation (8.72%, as compared to 6.9% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to verify which of the two R-Factors (Alliance or Status) is the most appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

Within the original responses there are several notable statements that reinforce security as a primary issue. For example, this male participant discusses the issue of multiple families living in one home:

> I don't want to live in a neighborhood where there are multiple families living within one house and parking on the front yard and basically are disruptive. This was a major problem in our last neighborhood one person would rent the house and then 20 people moved in and destroyed the property values and standard of living of the neighborhood.

Another example of security and being isolated within a neighborhood is discussed by this participant:

> … we don't really get involved with our neighbors. We've lived here for 20 years and we only know our neighbors to the east. You know it is in Phoenix everyone has a high fence and you really don't get involved with your neighbors. Neighbors I guess I wouldn't want to live next to drug dealers or people like that, we don't have any control over who are neighbors are.

In Version 6, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. This group emphasis is centered on security, whether it be personal or material. Thus, Factor 1: Alliance plays a crucial role in the definition of this version. Although, R-Factor 5 (Status) appears to be an accurate descriptor of the men in this grouping.

8.2.4 Summary of Model 4

In Model 4: Men by the 18 weighted concept categories, demographic, and contextual variables, there were six distinctive versions of neighborhood. This model captured 76.19 percent of the male participants in the sample. The R-Mode suggested retaining eight factors, which explained 66.309 percent of the total variance. In the Q-Mode analysis, six factors were retained, and account for 63.495 percent of the cumulative variance.

In Table 8.12, the six distinctive versions of neighborhood are shown. With the exclusion of women there is a noticeable realignment of meaning dimensions. Security remains a salient concept categories and a primary facet in the conceptualization of neighborhood.

Table 8.12: Model 4, Summary and Implications

Version	Factor 1 Alliance: Belonging	Crowding	Security	Communal	Factor 2 Social Character: Preference	Role-Schema	Factor 3 Connection to Place: Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Stereotype	Factor 4 Conventional: Tenure	Other-Schema	Age	Community Work	Factor 5 Status: Income	Property Type	Family Status	Factor 6 Working Class: Occupation	Education	Factor 7 Abandonment: Controlled	Defensive	Factor 8 Coping: Coping	Appraisal
1	•		*	•																		
Implications	In Version 1, the primary definers mentioned "Security" in 40.82% of all their responses. In this grouping, 51.6% were referring to personal security issues. This is interesting, because this emphasis on personal security is not evident in Model 2 or 3. This indicates that a majority of the men in this grouping value personal safety and this may well influence their interactions and relationships with others, situations, events, and the community.																					
2	•		•	*																		
Implications	In Version 2, the primary definer referred to a "Communal Orientation" in 17.27% of his responses. In addition, the primary definer mentioned "Security" in 11.68% of his responses. In this grouping, 100% of the participants were referring to material security issues. Therefore, this grouping reflects a variation to Version 1, both in the weight given to communal orientation and the focus on material security issues.																					
3							*	*	•													
Implications	In Version 3, the primary definers mention "Place Attachment" (21.37%) and "Self-Schema" (21.25%) in their responses. An essential feature of this grouping is an intrinsic need to relate home and community to issue of self.																					
4	*		•	*																		
Implications	In Version 4, the primary definer referred to a "Communal Orientation" in 23.77% of his responses, as well as mentioning a "sense of belonging" in 14.52% of their response. The essential feature of this grouping is an intrinsic need to belong to a group. Participants articulated the importance of connecting and building relationships with others and their community.																					
5							*	*	•													
Implications	In Version 5, the primary definers mentioned "Place Attachment" (22.24%), "Self-Schema" (15.13%), and used "Stereotypes" (10.46%) of their responses. The emphasis of this grouping is an intrinsic need to relate home and community to issue of self. The difference here, from Version 4, is the use of stereotyping, which is evident in many of the responses. This would seem to indicate that although place is significant to the self, others are defined by generalized characteristics and traits that guide interactions and relationships within the neighborhood.																					
6			*																			

Implications

In Version 6, the primary definers mentioned "Security" in 24.46% of all their responses. All of the mentions of security referred to material security issues within the neighborhood. This would indicate that this grouping is concerned about property values and property crimes.

8.3 Model 5, Women by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In Model 5, an R and Q-mode factor analysis, using a principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation will provides a framework to identify distinctive clusters of potential versions of neighborhood. The factor loadings are extracted (i.e., correlation matrix, factor extraction, eigenvalues, scree plot analysis, rotated factor matrix, variance explained, and communality) for these models and will be analyzed and interpreted. In addition, a review of the actual interview statements will confirm if these clusters are actually distinctive.

8.3.1 Model 5: R-Mode, Women by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

In an R-mode analysis, the focus is on obtaining female groupings of distinct versions of neighborhood, if they exist, via extracted factors. The factoring process will produce indicators that reflect the presence of commonalities among neighborhood profiles for groups of women. Factors are by definition distinct and will reflect similarities that exist between the concept categories. In these distinct versions, subsets of highly inter-correlated categories reflect sources of common variance among cognitive concept categories, and suggest meaning dimensions.

8.3.1.1 Coefficient Correlation Matrix

In the analysis of the coefficient correlation matrix, only those variables that have moderate (>.300) to high correlations are considered. In Appendix T, notice that there are 32 moderate correlations, which means that there is a linear association between those variables. In addition, notice that there are nine negative correlations. All of these linear associations seem to be conceptual viable.

8.2.1.2 Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis with a Varimax rotation is used to assess the underlying meaning structure for women by the 18 weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables. In this data reduction method, a rotated factor matrix, communality, variance explained, eigenvalues, and scree plot analysis will be discussed.

8.2.1.2.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 8.13, the weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables rotated factor loadings are shown. The dimensions with the highest loadings are highlighted to improve clarity.

Table 8.13: Model 5, R-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factor								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Occupation	.851	.083	-.053	.058	-.004	.089	.082	.055	.127
Age	.796	.017	-.139	.098	-.022	.011	-.069	.088	.056
Tenure	.776	.260	.032	.237	-.009	-.016	-.070	-.153	-.074
Daily	.641	-.215	.162	-.237	.161	.117	.256	-.186	.229
Property Type	-.624	-.075	.477	.036	-.023	-.150	-.077	-.093	.096
Controlled	-.013	.859	-.065	.086	-.051	.033	-.033	.102	-.088
Social Exclusiveness	.146	.745	-.205	-.019	-.071	-.011	-.043	-.141	.110
Other-Schema	.097	.703	-.022	.191	.017	.217	.158	.274	.101
Income	.120	.037	-.803	.021	.021	.152	-.004	-.012	-.097
Community Work	.021	-.186	.703	.098	-.044	-.058	-.162	-.101	-.200
Family Status	-.142	-.228	.515	.046	.068	.456	.321	.169	-.078
Education	-.022	.392	.489	-.148	-.310	.184	.149	-.325	-.168
Place Attachment	.146	-.043	-.051	.798	-.048	.144	-.076	-.074	-.137
Self-Schema	.072	.381	.176	.707	-.049	-.014	-.030	.001	.049
Security	-.028	-.143	-.131	.576	.045	-.052	.150	.542	.184
Crowding	.014	.337	.200	.437	.209	-.348	.356	-.036	.059
Role-Schema	-.042	-.060	.015	-.065	.769	.112	-.212	.050	.138
Autonomous	.098	-.107	-.100	.088	.702	-.163	.280	.221	-.201
Stereotype	.240	.436	.014	-.288	.568	.226	.074	.022	.152
Ethnicity	.313	.174	.188	-.132	-.461	-.370	.018	.317	.030
Appraisal	.358	.119	-.037	-.068	-.010	.712	-.107	.179	.014
Defensive	.096	.284	-.153	.158	.206	.601	-.042	.033	.215
Privacy	.288	.041	.010	-.193	.033	-.220	.757	-.060	-.084
Belonging	.284	-.037	.194	-.285	.152	-.388	-.623	-.069	-.001
Coping	-.157	.251	-.150	-.059	.121	.321	.041	.726	.051
Communal	.425	.000	.115	-.081	.124	.052	-.410	.588	-.019
Preference	.049	-.106	-.062	-.107	-.050	.074	.079	.027	.837
Attitude	.117	.296	-.027	.116	.142	.026	-.217	.079	.699

Factor 1 is indexing "Lifestyle," with high loadings on occupation (.851), age (.796), tenure or length of time residing in neighborhood (.776), time spent daily in neighborhood (.641), with an inverse association to property type ownerships (-.624). The implication of these associations is that a lifestyle preference is connected neighborhood attachment. For

example, lifestyle may refer to an individual who is 55 years of age or older, retired, spending a significant portion of her day within the neighborhood where she have resided for many years in a single-family dwelling unit. This grouping finds meaning as a lifestyle choice, in association with their neighborhood or community.

The second factor is indexing "Social Control," with high loadings on controlled orientation (.859), social exclusiveness (.745), and other-schema (.708). This suggests that women prefer to live in neighborhoods with others that share their same values, beliefs, economic class and ethnic composition. Women in this grouping would also have a desire to anticipate and control for others and potentially stressful events or situations. A technique to control for others and neighborhood stressors may be to retreat to the home or their property avoiding contact with others, because they feel the circumstances are beyond their control or perhaps they feel fear neighborhood change (i.e., neighborhoods that are in transition).

R-Factor 3 is indexing "Activists," with high loadings on community work (.703), family status (.515), education (.489), with an inverse loading on income (-.808). The women in this grouping have some college or a degree, are involved in some sort of community work, are single with or without dependents, and earn less than $50,000 per year.

R-Factor 4 is indexing "Place Attachment," with high loadings on place attachment (.798), self-schema (.707), security (.576), and crowding (.437). In context, this implies that self-identity and self-worth are closely associated

with home and community. The indication here is that a lack of social control over one's environment can cause stress, or a lack of personal or material security. Perhaps this group believes that high-density leads to crime and potentially fear of their environment.

R-Factor 5 is indexing "Individualism," with high loadings on role-schema (.769), autonomous orientation (.702), stereotyping (.568), with an inverse loading on ethnicity (-.461). In context, this would indicate that women enact mental images of others based on the generalized characteristics and traits, based on one's position, role, standing, age, gender, ethnicity, and so on. In the neighborhood, women of this grouping are self-sufficient, self-determine, and value their independence.

R-Factor 6 is indexing "Defensive Assessment," loading high on appraisal evaluation (.712) and defensive adaptive strategy (.601). In context, this implies that women enact evaluations and judgment about situations, events, and others from a defensive posture.

R-Factor 7 is indexing "Belonging," with a high loading on privacy (.757) and an inverse loading on belonging (-.623). The implication is that women value a sense of belonging more than their privacy.

R-Factor 8 is indexing "Community Advocate," with high loadings on coping adaptive strategy (.729) and communal orientation (.588). This suggests that women develop coping strategies that are based on a reduction of stress, which contributes to their long-term psychological well-being. These women may be characterized as: (1) Involved in community

networking; (2) forming strong attachments to home and community; (3) develop place identity as dimension of self-identity; and (4) relying on neighborhood resources for daily activities (i.e., schools, daycare, parks, shops, and so on).

R-Factor 9 is indexing "Viewpoint," with high loadings on preference evaluation (.837) and attitude evaluation (.699). The tendency is that women within this grouping will express their viewpoint during interactions with others.

In Model 5, the weighted variables are loading onto factors in such a sequence that they seem to support previous expectations. However, the R-Factors of Model 5 seem to be substantially different from those of Model 4.

8.3.1.2.2 Communality

All of the variables have communality of above .400. The implication is that this model is working well, because the majority of the variance of each variable is explained.

Table 8.14: Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Age	1.000	.680
Ethnicity	1.000	.632
Family Status	1.000	.690
Education	1.000	.702
Occupation	1.000	.771
Tenure	1.000	.761
Daily	1.000	.732
Property Type	1.000	.671
Community Work	1.000	.620
Income	1.000	.694
Security	1.000	.724
Privacy	1.000	.755
Belonging	1.000	.767
Social Exclusiveness	1.000	.657
Crowding	1.000	.641
Place Attachment	1.000	.715
Communal	1.000	.732
Autonomous	1.000	.726

Controlled	1.000	.773
Other-Schema	1.000	.698
Self-Schema	1.000	.687
Role-Schema	1.000	.680
Stereotype	1.000	.733
Attitude	1.000	.678
Preference	1.000	.744
Appraisal	1.000	.699
Coping	1.000	.763
Defensive	1.000	.591

8.3.1.2.3 Variance Explained

In Model 4, Factor 1 eigenvalue of 4.453 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 4.453 variables on average. Each factor on average accounts for 3.57 percent of the total variation (100 / 28 = 3.57).

In Table 8.15, nine factors have an eigenvalue of one or greater, indicating that the first nine factors should be retained. The first nine factors explain 70.415 percent of the cumulative variance.

Table 8.15: Model 5, R-Mode, Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.453	15.903	15.903	4.453	15.903	15.903
2	2.816	10.057	25.960	2.816	10.057	25.960
3	2.582	9.222	35.182	2.582	9.222	35.182
4	2.013	7.188	42.370	2.013	7.188	42.370
5	1.882	6.722	49.092	1.882	6.722	49.092
6	1.775	6.341	55.433	1.775	6.341	55.433
7	1.556	5.556	60.989	1.556	5.556	60.989
8	1.360	4.855	65.845	1.360	4.855	65.845
9	1.280	4.571	70.415	1.280	4.571	70.415
10	.954	3.406	73.821			
11	.886	3.165	76.987			
12	.772	2.759	79.745			
13	.721	2.574	82.320			
14	.688	2.458	84.778			
15	.622	2.221	86.999			

16	.562	2.008	89.007
17	.478	1.707	90.714
18	.452	1.614	92.328
19	.392	1.400	93.728
20	.359	1.281	95.009
21	.336	1.201	96.210
22	.304	1.084	97.294
23	.249	.890	98.185
24	.168	.599	98.784
25	.110	.394	99.178
26	.093	.332	99.509
27	.077	.274	99.783
28	.061	.217	100.000

8.3.1.2.4 Scree Plot Analysis

In Figure 8.3, after the ninth factor the curve begins to flatten. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first ninth factors.

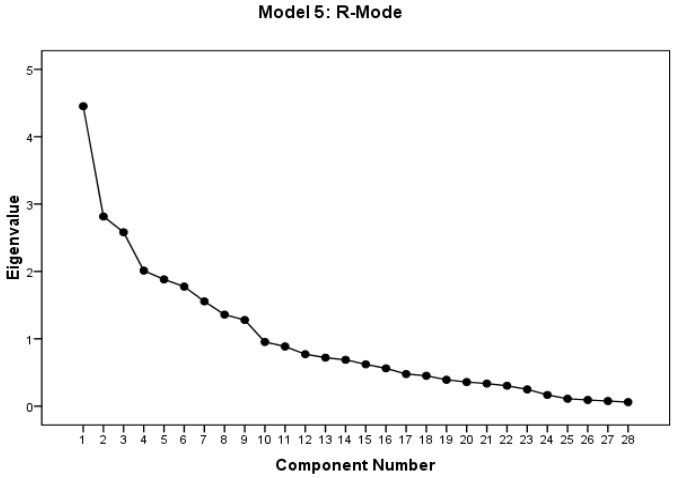

Figure 8.3: Model 5, R-Mode Scree Plot

The rotated factor matrix, total variance explained and the scree plot suggest retaining the first nine factors. The cumulative percent of variance explained is 70.415.

8.3.2 Q-Mode: Model 5, Women by 18 Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

A principal component extraction method in association with a Varimax rotation, facilitates a reduction in the data along meaning dimensions. In this section, factor loadings will be analyzed and interpreted via coefficient correlations, rotated factor matrix, variance explained (eigenvalues), and scree plot analysis.

8.3.2.1 Principal Component Analysis

8.3.2.1.1 Rotated Factor Matrix

In Table 8.16, there are eight viable factors extracted in this matrix (notice that Factor 8 is not a grouping, therefore, it is not considered viable), each reflecting similarities among neighborhood profiles, as expressed by female participants. Collectively they constitute a distinctive grouping because their interpretation of neighborhood is both highly similar and significantly different from other similarity types. The female subjects that have the highest loadings on the factor are the primary definers.

Table 8.16: Model 5, Q-Mode, Rotated Factor Matrix

	Factor								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F39	.915	.138	.140	.108	.027	.102	.124	.055	.091
F100	.822	.418	.013	.098	.142	-.089	-.071	.063	.071
F76	.792	.236	.238	.088	.279	-.084	.204	.072	.051
F41	.754	.437	.267	-.178	-.023	.211	.062	.191	.011
F30	.728	.118	.334	-.133	.003	.217	.331	.121	.022
F86	.716	.047	-.047	.474	.100	.108	.213	.082	-.088
F74	.699	.178	.412	-.172	.133	.250	-.034	.239	.144
F54	.691	.156	.568	.104	.017	.195	.211	-.047	-.039
F44	.647	.268	.598	.194	-.091	-.088	.099	.056	.098
F62	.646	-.053	.519	.116	.052	.157	.099	.290	-.171
F82	.645	.436	.437	.290	.000	.242	.113	.027	.045

F99	.621	.456	-.039	.432	-.284	.068	.054	.151	-.029
F31	.611	.470	.219	.143	.019	.418	.155	.209	.111
F61	.595	.145	.439	-.025	.377	.378	.102	.059	-.121
F59	.593	.253	.344	-.120	.416	.289	.110	.209	-.071
F106	.587	.552	.098	.362	.214	.049	.019	-.218	.202
F84	.580	.118	.180	-.011	.202	.323	.119	.565	.231
F43	-.066	.913	.273	.178	-.064	.126	.086	-.015	-.016
F38	.057	.902	.173	.015	.012	.194	.115	-.177	-.017
F102	.322	.820	.061	.198	.096	.068	.069	.090	.191
F63	.204	.812	.116	.147	.136	-.069	-.162	.371	.072
F29	.211	.767	.245	.332	.139	-.066	.017	.245	.207
F34	.335	.722	.343	.121	.151	.271	.032	-.148	.001
F70	.194	.700	.252	.422	.294	-.104	-.053	.051	.291
F75	.255	.643	.065	-.033	.175	-.020	.395	-.104	.364
F40	.599	.626	.256	.107	-.114	.256	.167	.041	-.008
F60	.293	.603	-.075	-.103	.234	.332	-.330	-.078	-.057
F50	.405	.600	.049	-.323	.160	.082	.206	.375	.130
F55	.389	.566	.304	.250	.402	.204	.033	-.183	-.086
F65	.081	.097	.939	.126	-.116	.108	.024	.094	-.012
F73	.291	.343	.761	.140	.038	-.056	-.196	.024	.262
F88	.155	.212	.738	-.127	.266	.056	.076	.117	.163
F36	.508	.357	.710	.045	-.129	.035	.138	.148	-.048
F67	.225	.080	.699	.021	.394	.226	.005	.104	-.065
F51	.452	.290	.616	-.079	.053	.414	.057	-.188	-.001
F96	-.084	.425	-.015	.765	-.254	-.180	.124	.056	.008
F49	.490	.204	.085	.737	.108	.175	.135	-.049	.167
F22	.379	.329	.145	.617	.160	.062	-.131	.305	.222
F37	-.202	.153	.498	.570	-.060	-.178	-.023	-.079	.401
F56	-.100	.208	.011	-.081	.847	.162	-.047	.014	.220
F72	.324	.597	.087	.057	.606	.116	.191	.079	-.046
F64	.531	.053	.125	.080	.596	-.121	.101	.485	.052
F58	.187	.146	.180	-.317	.187	.689	-.151	.002	.329
F93	.220	.290	.192	.233	.239	.647	.290	.248	-.022
F91	.441	.350	.371	.139	-.118	.501	.049	.345	.089
F48	.294	.146	-.053	.068	.246	-.104	.837	-.029	-.083
F47	.295	.026	.145	.081	-.223	.211	.771	.099	.204
F97	.462	-.128	.410	.195	.043	.213	.004	.651	-.130
F90	-.073	.142	-.035	.226	.146	.097	.076	-.010	.836
F24	.535	.148	.295	-.021	-.020	.153	.033	.146	.618

8.3.2.1.2 Variance Explained

In Model 5, nine factors account for 88.441 percent of the total cumulative variance, and have an eigenvalue of one or greater. Factor 1 eigenvalue of 23.759 accounts for as much variance in the data collection as would 23.759 variables on average. In Table 8.17, all weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables account on average for two percent of the total variation (100 / 50 = 2). A factor with an eigenvalue of 23.759 would account for 47.517 percent of the total variation. The model suggests retaining the first nine factors because they have an eigenvalue of one or more.

Table 8.17: Model 5, Q-Mode, Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	23.759	47.517	47.517	23.759	47.517	47.517	11.702	23.404	23.404
2	5.220	10.440	57.957	5.220	10.440	57.957	9.496	18.991	42.396
3	3.407	6.815	64.772	3.407	6.815	64.772	6.671	13.342	55.738
4	3.240	6.480	71.252	3.240	6.480	71.252	3.600	7.201	62.938
5	2.285	4.571	75.822	2.285	4.571	75.822	3.114	6.229	69.167
6	1.822	3.644	79.466	1.822	3.644	79.466	2.880	5.760	74.927
7	1.700	3.400	82.866	1.700	3.400	82.866	2.332	4.665	79.592
8	1.417	2.835	85.701	1.417	2.835	85.701	2.226	4.452	84.044
9	1.370	2.741	88.441	1.370	2.741	88.441	2.199	4.397	88.441
10	.997	1.993	90.435						
11	.920	1.840	92.275						
12	.777	1.553	93.828						
13	.668	1.336	95.164						
14	.494	.989	96.153						
15	.414	.829	96.981						
16	.349	.698	97.680						
17	.294	.588	98.267						
18	.245	.490	98.758						
19	.202	.404	99.162						
20	.120	.239	99.401						
21	.084	.169	99.569						

22	.070	.141	99.710
23	.058	.116	99.826
24	.046	.091	99.917
25	.022	.045	99.962
26	.013	.026	99.988
27	.006	.012	100.000
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
50	.000	.000	100.000

8.3.2.1.3 Scree Plot Analysis

Figure 8.4 graphically shows that the curve begins to flatten at the fifth factor. Therefore, the scree plot suggests retaining the first five factors.

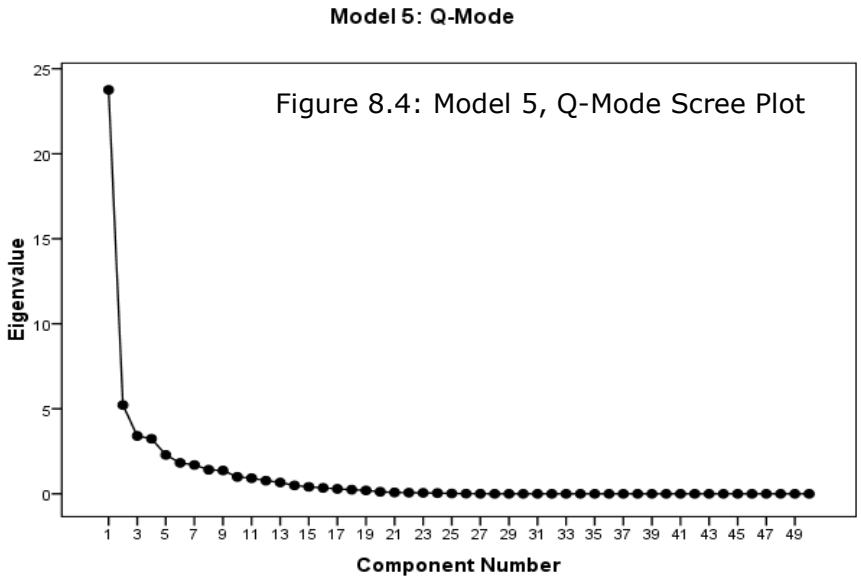

Figure 8.4: Model 5, Q-Mode Scree Plot

After evaluating, the Q-Mode factor matrix, variance explained, and scree plot it is apparent that retaining the first five factors is the most viable solution. The variance explained is reduced to 69.167 percent.

8.3.3 Model 5: Linking R-Mode and Q-Mode Analysis

The R-Mode analysis suggested retaining nine factors or groups of concept categories, demographic or contextual variables that are frequently cited in neighborhood profiles of female participants. The Q-Mode analysis suggested retaining five factors or versions of neighborhood. In Appendix U, these two sources of information are combined to yield potential versions of neighborhoods.

In Version 1, there are 17 female subjects (34% of the sample. Of those, the first four are the primary definers (39, 100, 76, and 41). In Table 8.18, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 4: Place Attachment (45.75% of all responses). The primary definers mention the concept categories of place attachment (7.95%, as compared to 10.93% for the entire group), self-schema (.32%, as compared to 3.27% for the entire group), security (37.48%, as compared to 28.95% for the entire group), and crowding (2.88%, as compared to 2.6% for the entire group). In context, this would signify that although participants foster a sense of belonging to others and their neighborhood, security is a focal point that structures these interactions. A review of the original responses is needed to determine whether R-Factor 4 (Place Attachment) is the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

Table 8.18: Model 5, Version 1, Coefficient Correlations

	F30	F31	F39	F41	F44	F54	F59	F61	F62	F74	F76	F82	F84	F86	F99	F100	F106
F30	1.000	.673	.747	.781	.720	.810	.745	.766	.725	.719	.742	.748	.619	.506	.497	.596	.422
F31	.673	1.000	.738	.818	.704	.733	.703	.684	.629	.736	.659	.844	.770	.602	.659	.681	.731
F39	.747	.738	1.000	.838	.749	.789	.661	.646	.702	.761	.818	.786	.707	.720	.681	.816	.707
F41	.781	.818	.838	1.000	.729	.791	.785	.684	.689	.843	.746	.805	.741	.480	.657	.788	.629
F44	.720	.704	.749	.729	1.000	.853	.569	.595	.744	.671	.729	.846	.532	.481	.564	.637	.652
F54	.810	.733	.789	.791	.853	1.000	.706	.787	.818	.751	.739	.856	.606	.559	.535	.566	.611
F59	.745	.703	.661	.785	.569	.706	1.000	.854	.707	.712	.706	.689	.692	.502	.408	.663	.545
F61	.766	.684	.646	.684	.595	.787	.854	1.000	.654	.775	.683	.755	.638	.599	.355	.531	.492
F62	.725	.629	.702	.689	.744	.818	.707	.654	1.000	.644	.702	.671	.620	.539	.453	.527	.365
F74	.719	.736	.761	.843	.671	.751	.712	.775	.644	1.000	.710	.741	.840	.466	.457	.634	.504
F76	.742	.659	.818	.746	.729	.739	.706	.683	.702	.710	1.000	.748	.606	.686	.556	.812	.650
F82	.748	.844	.786	.805	.846	.856	.689	.755	.671	.741	.748	1.000	.629	.647	.723	.717	.775
F84	.619	.770	.707	.741	.532	.606	.692	.638	.620	.840	.606	.629	1.000	.489	.437	.535	.447
F86	.506	.602	.720	.480	.481	.559	.502	.599	.539	.466	.686	.647	.489	1.000	.724	.639	.571
F99	.497	.659	.681	.657	.564	.535	.408	.355	.453	.457	.556	.723	.437	.724	1.000	.717	.655
F100	.596	.681	.816	.788	.637	.566	.663	.531	.527	.634	.812	.717	.535	.639	.717	1.000	.786
F106	.422	.731	.707	.629	.652	.611	.545	.492	.365	.504	.650	.775	.447	.571	.655	.786	1.000

In this response, one of the primary definers is describing what neighborhood means to her:

> Place where I live, a place where I feel safe, and a place where I know the people around me. I think of a neighborhood as the street that I'm on and maybe from my house is four houses down, across, behind, beside.

Another participant discusses what neighborhood means to her:

> It's the block you live on the place where there are homes and people that get along with each other and form relationships. It's a place where you children go to school and know the other kids in the area. We live in a nice, friendly neighborhood we know almost everyone on the block and my kids have lots of friends on the street. We have formed bonds with many of the neighbors we look after each other's properties and we watch each other kids.

Notice the scale of the neighborhood in these descriptions, this is significantly different from what was expressed in the men's response. Men are more apt to define their neighborhood in terms of a subdivision, the businesses and amenities that surround their housing units, or even as encompassing as a village.

In this response, security and a sense of belonging are articulated.

> It's important to feel in your environment and that's why I think about safety, security, and in general about crime and it's important that we all look out for each other, people in a neighborhood.

In this response, the participant refers to security as it related to her sense of self:

> The increased crime and the feeling of isolation because we don't know what crime is going to happen. It's uncomfortable to have teenagers running or controlling your block where are their parents?

In Version 1, the relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 4: Place Attachment. In all of the primary definer's personal statements, they reflect a sense of belonging, and clearly refer to the importance of security, which is associated with their interactions with others in the neighborhood.

In Version 2, there are 12 female subjects (24% of the sample). Of those, the first two are the primary definers (43 and 38). In Table 8.7, the coefficient correlations are shown for this grouping. All correlations are moderate to high.

Table 8.19: Model 5, Version 2, Coefficient Correlations

	F29	F34	F38	F40	F43	F50	F55	F60	F63	F70	F75	F102
F29	1.000	.695	.678	.668	.788	.586	.643	.428	.891	.923	.580	.900
F34	.695	1.000	.757	.795	.793	.558	.863	.639	.638	.696	.650	.741
F38	.678	.757	1.000	.720	.911	.513	.646	.533	.655	.668	.652	.767
F40	.668	.795	.720	1.000	.663	.618	.662	.522	.625	.613	.551	.732
F43	.788	.793	.911	.663	1.000	.475	.632	.453	.750	.730	.589	.786
F50	.586	.558	.513	.618	.475	1.000	.512	.453	.665	.431	.666	.596
F55	.643	.863	.646	.662	.632	.512	1.000	.584	.576	.677	.547	.665
F60	.428	.639	.533	.522	.453	.453	.584	1.000	.582	.406	.419	.618
F63	.891	.638	.655	.625	.750	.665	.576	.582	1.000	.796	.479	.831
F70	.923	.696	.668	.613	.730	.431	.677	.406	.796	1.000	.599	.813
F75	.580	.650	.652	.551	.589	.666	.547	.419	.479	.599	1.000	.679
F102	.900	.741	.767	.732	.786	.596	.665	.618	.831	.813	.679	1.000

The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 8: Community Advocate (25.93% of all responses). The primary definers mention the concept categories of coping adaptive strategy (4.49%, as compared to 4.44% for the entire group), and communal orientation (39.21%, as compared to 21.49% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to verify R-Factor 8 (Community Advocate) as the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

In the following statement, the primary definer is explaining what neighborhood means, notice the communal emphasis in her response.

> Neighborhood means groups of individuals and families living together in a certain small area, and they are acquaintances, together and they share the same types of city services for example water or electric and garbage that

> type of thing. It is mostly residential when I think about a neighborhood. I don't think about the downtown area. I think it is mostly houses or apartments where people actually live.

Another example of a communal emphasis is reflected in the following response:

> When I think of a neighborhood I think about people, houses, schools, parks. It's a place where you form bonds with people and your property. It's a feeling, an emotion to someone or something. I have lived in my particular neighborhood for many years and have become very close to my neighbors I have watch their children grow up. So, it's a nice feeling being part of something.

In this response, a noticeable communal tone in relation to a copying strategy is articulated:

> I know all of my neighbors and they know me, we have dinner together, we take care of each other's houses when we go on vacation, or some of the neighbors are retired now, so they watch my home while I'm at work. So, I never have to worry about my house. Another important aspect of my neighborhood is the feelings that I have formed with my property, it's a sense of pride and comfort for me to know that I have a place that is all mine that I can go to and relax and feel welcome.

In Version 2, the relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 8 (Community Advocate), as verified by the participant responses. There is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. The grouping reflects a communal orientation, in association with a developing a coping strategy to deal with neighborhood stress.

In Version 3, there are six female subjects (12% of the sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (65). In Table 8.20, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high. The most relevant meaning dimension is R-Factor 4: Place Attachment (45.75% of all responses). The concept categories frequently mentioned are place attachment (34.89%, as compared to 22.18% for the entire group),

self-schema (11.45%, as compared to 5.71% for the entire group), security (9.04%, as compared to 14.31% for the entire group), and crowding (.22%, as compared to .42% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to validate this grouping.

Table 8.20: Model 5, Version 3, Coefficient Correlations

	F36	F51	F65	F67	F73	F88
F36	1.000	.715	.771	.598	.763	.688
F51	.715	1.000	.674	.617	.624	.608
F65	.771	.674	1.000	.684	.790	.644
F67	.598	.617	.684	1.000	.696	.544
F73	.763	.624	.790	.696	1.000	.644
F88	.688	.608	.644	.544	.644	1.000

Within the original statements, there are several examples of the importance of neighborhood (place attachment), as related to issues of self-expression, self-worth, self-esteem, and self-efficacy. For instance, in this response the participant is describing the distinctiveness of her neighborhood:

> I kind of like it the way it is, it's a middle class neighborhood, we aren't coffee clinchers or whatever, we look after each other and take care of each other. So, I'm pleased with it its much nicer now then it was when I first moved here. I don't find anything wrong with the neighborhood at all. Were a little 18 houses, a island, a one-block street, we don't have a lot of traffic. It's just kind of quiet and secluded and yet is near the places that I use.

In this response, the importance of the setting is reflected:

> The mountain. I love to watch the sun come up over the mountaintop. It's beautiful I've sat out in the front yard at night and watch the moonrise over the mountain—it's like a dream. I love this area I've been here 28 years. I'm happy and content, it's as peaceful as that's all I need.

Another example of place attachment is demonstrated in this response, where the person discusses herself in relation to others and the neighborhood:

… average people that you see living here now, were middle-class, I know that I'm the oldest one on the block… it's the average neighborhood. There's not a rowdiness

going on. Everyone speaks to everybody, everybody keeps an eye on everyone else property. It's just a pleasant neighborhood to live in… I like it the way it is, were just common average people. We have worked hard to have what we have and our grateful that we have it, and we thank the good lord everyday that we still have it.

In Version 3, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. This group emphasis is centered on place attachment and self-schema. Therefore, Factor 4: Place Attachment is significant in how these individuals conceptualize and attach meaning to neighborhood.

In Version 4, there are four female subjects (8% of the sample). The first two are the primary definers (96 and 49). In Table 8.21, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All correlations are moderate to high. The pertinent meaning dimension is R-Factor 7: Belonging (28.97% of all responses). The primary definers mention the concept categories of privacy (1%, as compared to .69% for the entire group), and belonging (33.4%, as compared to 28.28% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to verify R-Factor 7 (Belonging) as the appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

Table 8.21: Model 5, Version 4, Coefficient Correlations

	F22	F37	F49	F96
F22	1.000	.439	.799	.493
F37	.439	1.000	.386	.548
F49	.799	.386	1.000	.507
F96	.493	.548	.507	1.000

In the participant responses, a common theme that resonates is an innate need to belong. A sense of belonging is demonstrated throughout the responses. For instance, the primary definer discusses how she solicits interactions with others:

> If you don't make an effort you can feel isolate living in apartments, but I refuse to feel that way, so I make an effort at talking to everyone and trying

> to communicate with them. We go down to the pool my roommates and I and I socialize with people and go to parties when I'm invited so I make an effort to know people.

In this response the participant discusses relationships with other as being important:

> That you know everyone and everyone looks after each other. So, relationships.

In Version 4, the appropriate meaning dimension is R-Factor 7: Belonging. There is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood.

In Version 5, there are three female subjects (6% of the sample). Of those, the first one is the primary definer (56). In Table 8.22, the coefficient correlations are shown for this group. All of the correlations are moderate to high. The most important meaning dimension is R-Factor 9: Viewpoint (32.07% of all responses). The concept categories frequently mentioned are preference evaluation (13.5%, as compared to 18.44% for the entire group), and attitude evaluation (13.5%, as compared to 13.64% for the entire group). A review of the original responses is needed to authenticate this grouping.

Table 8.22: Model 5, Version 5, Coefficient Correlations

	F56	F64	F72
F56	1.000	.421	.558
F64	.421	1.000	.668
F72	.558	.668	1.000

In the participant responses, the primary definer discusses her preferences to preserve the neighborhood and the mountains that are adjacent from further development.

> I think there are 64 homes in this area in our neighborhood and we are very proud of it, and we like it the way it is…We don't except them nor do they except us…We like the hills here and don't want anyone building on them. We fought those towers that our up there but you can't stop them…Of course

> the mountains we don't want anyone building up there and we don't want any more towers up there and we don't want any more antennas we don't want look like South Mountain with all those big things. We want to keep the community the way it is. So we don't want any building our towers or any other type of development. So were trying to keep the neighborhood how it is…We are very proud of our community and we like it.

In this response, the an attitude toward power lines is reflected, as well as her preference to put the power lines underground.

> The views, it's beautiful here and I love the views of the mountains. I don't care for the electric poles and lines that I have in my back yard. So, I guess I would like to see all the power lines go underground. They have underground utilities down the street and I would like the city to do the same here. I know that it would cost a lot of money but I would have a better view of the mountains and not have to look at the ugly lines.

In Version 5, there is cohesion in how this group conceptualizes neighborhood. The group centered on the concept categories of preference and attitude evaluations. Therefore, a specific viewpoint or preference is the most appropriate meaning dimension for this grouping.

8.3.4 Summary of Model 5

In Model 5, women by the 18 weighted concept categories, demographic, and contextual variables, there were five distinctive versions of neighborhood. This model captured 84 percent of the female participants in the sample. The R-Mode suggested retaining nine factors, which explained 70.415 percent of the total variance. In the Q-Mode analysis, five factors were retained, and account for 69.167 percent of the cumulative variance.

In Table 8.23, the nine distinctive versions of neighborhood are shown. With the exclusion of men there is a noticeable realignment of meaning dimensions.

Table 8.23: Model 5 Summary and Implications

	Factor 1				Factor 2			Factor 3			Factor 4				Factor 5				Factor 6		Factor 7		Factor 8		Factor 9	
	Lifestyle				Social Controlled			Activists			Place Attachment				Individualism				Defensive Assessment		Belonging		Community Advocate		Viewpoint	
Version	Age	Tenure	Time Spent Daily	Property Type	Controlled	Social Exclusiveness	Other-Schema	Community Work	Family Status	Education	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Security	Crowding	Role-Schema	Autonomous	Stereotyping	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Defensive	Privacy	Belonging	Coping	Communal	Preference	Attitude
1											•	•	*	•												
Implications	In Version 1, the primary definers mentioned "Security" in 37.48% of their responses. Of those, 79.82% refer to personal security issues. This implies that women foster a sense of belonging to others and their community, with a focus on issues of personal security.																									
2																							•	*		
Implications	In Version 2, the primary definers refer to a "Communal Orientation" in 39.21% of their responses. In this grouping there is a focus toward the community, and solving issues within the neighborhood, via implementing a coping adaptive strategy. For instance, women may form childcare networks or play dates, so that the children are supervised.																									
3											*	*	*													
Implications	In Version 3, the primary definer mentioned "Place Attachment" (34.89%), "Self-Schema" (11.45), and "Security" (9.04) in her responses. In reference to security, the majority of the mentions are referring to personal security (56.82%). The implication of this grouping, is that an essential feature that underlies this version is a sense of belonging in relation to self-schema.																									
4																					*					
Implications	In Version 4, the primary definers mention "Belonging" in 33.4% of their responses. The implication here, is that these women value belonging to their community and home more than they value privacy.																									
5																									*	*
Implications	In Version 5, the primary definer mention "Preference Evaluation" (13.5%) and "Attitude Evaluations" (13.5) of all her responses. In context, this would indicate that these women express their viewpoint of others, situations, and events frequently.																									

8.4 Gender Comparison

8.4.1 A Gender Comparison of Descriptive Statistics

In Table 8.24, the weighted concept categories, demographic and context variables demonstrate a gendered variation. There is a noticeable difference between the two genders, with the largest variations in security, belonging, and autonomous orientation. Notably, security and communal orientation are the most mentioned concept categories for both men and women, which is consistent with previous findings. Again, there is a significant gendered difference in the data. For instance, men are twice as likely to be contemplating issues of material security (59.67 percent), as compared to women (26.63 percent). This indicates that women are primarily referring to personal security issues (73.37 percent of security mentions).

The demographic and contextual variables are consistent with previous findings (see 7.4), so I will not elaborate here. However, it should be noted that because there is a gendered variation in the data, there will be a dissimilarity in the loadings of factors and the corresponding meaning dimensions, as evident in Models 4 and 5. An assumption is that dissimilarity in the configurations of factors is an indication of a gendered difference in the construal of neighborhood.

Table 8.24: Descriptive Statistics by Gender by Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

	Men								Women							
	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Variance	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Variance
Age	42	1	5	3.24	4	4	1.376	1.893	50	1	5	3.54	4	4	1.054	1.111
Ethnicity	42	2	6	4.71	6	6	1.597	2.551	50	2	7	5.38	6	6	1.383	1.914
Family Status	42	1	6	3.05	2	5	1.847	3.412	50	1	6	3.28	2.5	5	1.949	3.798
Education	42	1	7	3.31	4	2	1.675	2.804	50	1	5	3.24	4	4	1.333	1.778
Occupation	42	3	18	10.19	10	6	4.764	22.695	50	1	17	11.32	11	10	3.966	15.732
Tenure	42	1	7	3.14	3	2	1.601	2.564	50	1	6	3.68	4	6	1.789	3.202
Daily	42	1	4	1.71	2	1	0.805	0.648	50	1	4	1.9	2	2	0.735	0.541
Property Type	42	1	10	2.95	1	1	3.107	9.656	50	1	10	2.5	1	1	2.887	8.337
Community Work	42	1	13	10.31	12	13	3.954	15.634	50	1	13	7.94	11	13	5.056	25.568
Income	42	1	9	4.69	5	5	2.006	4.024	50	1	7	4.74	5	6	1.747	3.053
Security	42	0.5	70.7	14.17	7.7	21.7	15.321	234.746	50	0.7	49.7	24.45	21.7	21.7	12.085	146.051
Privacy	42	0.4	35.7	3.94	0.7	0.7	6.878	47.303	50	0.2	21.7	2.47	0.6	0.6	4.614	21.288
Belonging	42	0.2	36.6	7.07	5	0.5	8.82	77.799	50	0.4	42.7	11.66	9.5	7.7	10.038	100.753
Social Exclusiveness	42	0.3	21.7	2.62	0.6	0.4	4.433	19.653	50	0.2	24.6	4.64	0.7	0.5	6.947	48.267
Crowding	42	0.1	21.7	2.75	0.6	0.4	5.012	25.124	50	0.1	24.6	2.54	0.6	0.2	4.427	19.6
Place Attachment	42	0.2	35.7	7.32	5.9	0.6	8.161	66.606	50	0.3	56.7	11.15	7.7	7.7	11.255	126.678
Communal	42	0.2	36.6	13.13	12.5	6.6	10.492	110.092	50	0.3	42.7	16.03	14.7	7.7	10.551	111.334
Autonomous	42	0.2	28.7	4.96	0.7	0.7	6.825	46.581	50	0.1	7.7	0.97	0.6	0.6	1.723	2.969
Controlled	42	0.2	12.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	2.462	6.061	50	0.1	18.6	1.39	0.6	0.6	3.212	10.316
Other-Schema	42	0.2	24.6	4.31	0.7	0.5	6.077	36.932	50	0.1	42.7	4.49	0.7	0.7	7.201	51.854
Self-Schema	42	0.2	24.6	4.84	2.2	0.4	6.145	37.765	50	0.2	20.5	4.28	0.7	0.6	5.513	30.394
Role-Schema	42	0.1	14.7	1.39	0.4	0.2	3.174	10.073	50	0.1	21.7	2.07	0.6	0.6	4.101	16.819
Stereotype	42	0.2	24.4	3.65	0.7	0.6	5.256	27.629	50	0.1	21.7	3.98	0.7	0.5	5.291	27.999
Attitude	42	0.1	35.7	9.17	6.6	6.6	9.069	82.246	50	0.2	28.7	8.71	7.7	14.7	7.472	55.829
Preference	42	0.4	28.7	8.04	6.6	6.6	6.934	48.083	50	0.2	30.6	6.86	5	0.6	7.338	53.852
Appraisal	42	0.2	28.7	6.28	4.4	0.5	7.293	53.191	50	0.3	24.6	7.79	6.6	12.6	7.332	53.759
Coping	42	0.3	18.6	5.36	4.4	3.3	4.829	23.316	50	0.1	24.6	5.18	2.8	0.4	5.896	34.761
Defensive	42	0.2	18.6	4.29	0.7	0.3	5.059	25.591	50	0.2	24.6	5.44	0.7	0.6	6.664	44.41

In Model 4, men conceptualized neighborhoods through the concept categories of belonging, security, communal orientation, place attachment, self-schema, and stereotyping. In comparison, women primarily conceptualized neighborhoods through the concept categories of belonging, security, communal orientation, place attachment, self-schema, crowding, coping adaptive strategy, preference and attitude evaluations. Noticeably, there are similarities in the reference to concept categories, but there is a substantial difference in factor loadings. How does this relate to the structure of these models? Are gendered patterns evident in the configurations and structures of the models?

8.4.2 Coefficient Congruence Analysis of Model 4 and 5

The purpose of the coefficient congruence analysis is to determine if there are similarities in the factor structures of Model 4 and Model 5. The equation for calculating the coefficient congruence is shown below.

$$\frac{XY}{\sqrt{(XX)(YY)}}$$

Equation 8.1: Coefficient Congruence
Source: Abdi, 2010

The intent is to find the extent to which variables have similar loadings on a pair of factors. The coefficient of congruence range from +1 (perfect agreement), zero (no agreement), to -1 (inverse agreement).

In Model 4 (Men Only) there were six factors, as compared to Model 5 (Women Only) which had nine Factors. Therefore, the coefficient of congruence is only performed on the first six factors of each model. In Table 8.25, the factor and corresponding variables are combined for clarity. By visually examining the two models it seems that there are substantial differences in the factors and factor loadings (see Table 8.26). However, the coefficient of congruence is calculated for each factor to evaluate the structure of similarities between the models. In Table 8.26, notice that there are three similarities in the factor pairings, and three with little to no similarities in the factor loadings. This would seem to indicate that the configurations of the factors scores are substantially different. Therefore, there is a difference in the structure of these two models. The difference emanates from the variation in the factors produced and the subsequent loading of variables onto those factors. In other words, the concept categories are loading with diverse values, in a different sequence, and onto dissimilar factors. This indicates that there is a gendered pattern of in factor loadings and factors. Model 1, 2, and 3 suppressed many of these gendered differences.

Table 8.25 Comparison of Two Factor Interpretations

Men		Women	
Factor	Variable	Factor	Variable
1	Belonging Crowding Security Communal	1	Occupation Age Tenure Daily Property
2	Attitude Role-Schema	2	Controlled Social Excl. Other-Schema
3	Place Attach Self-Schema Stereotype[e	3	Income Community Family Status Education
4	Tenure Other-Schema Community Work Age	4	Place Attach Self-Schema Security Crowding
5	Income Property Family Status	5	Role-Schema Autonomous Stereotype Ethnicity
6	Occupation Education	6	Appraisal Defensive

Table 8.26: Congruence Coefficient

	Rotated Factor Loadings		
Factor Paring	Men	Women	Coefficient
1, 1	.860 .811 .607 .605 .000	.851 .796 .776 .641 -.624	0.92191
2, 2	.792 .788 .000	.859 .745 .703	0.84865
3, 3	.834 .780 .661 .000	-.803 .703 .515 .489	0.12963
4, 4	.717 .655 -.649 .467	.798 .707 .576 .437	0.53429
5, 5	.717 -.709 -.680 .000	.769 .702 .568 -.461	-0.21511
6, 6	.805 -.776	.712 .601	0.10302

8.4.3 Summary of Findings

In the gender analysis, an R-Mode and Q-Mode analysis of Model 4 and Model 5 reflected that men and women conceptualization of what constitutes, and how meaning is attached to a neighborhood is substantially different. By comparing Table 8.27 (Model 4-Men only) with Table 8.28 (Model 5-Women only) it is apparent that the weighted concept categories, demographic and contextual variables loaded in a different pattern onto factors. This would indicate that women and men have a different pattern, or representation of the construct neighborhood.

Table 8.27: Model 4, Men Only, Summary

	Factor 1					Factor 2		Factor 3			Factor 4				Factor 5			Factor 6		Factor 7		Factor 8	
	Alliance					Social Character		Connection to Place			Conventional				Status			Working Class		Abandonment		Coping	
Version	Belonging	Crowding	Security	Communal		Preference	Role-Schema	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Stereotype	Tenure	Other-Schema	Age	Community Work	Income	Property Type	Family Status	Occupation	Education	Controlled	Defensive	Coping	Appraisal
1	●		*	●																			
2	*		●	*																			
3								*	*	●													
4	*		●	*																			
5								*	*	●													
6			*																				

Table 8.28: Model 5, Women Only, Summary

	Factor 1					Factor 2			Factor 3			Factor 4				Factor 5				Factor 6		Factor 7		Factor 8		Factor 9	
	Lifestyle					Social Controlled			Activists			Place Attachment				Individualism				Defensive Assessment		Belonging		Community Advocate		Viewpoint	
Version	Age	Tenure	Time Spent Daily	Property Type		Controlled	Social Exclusiveness	Other-Schema	Community Work	Family Status	Education	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Security	Crowding	Role-Schema	Autonomous	Stereotyping	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Defensive	Privacy	Belonging	Coping	Communal	Preference	Attitude
1												●	●	*	●												
2																								●	*		
3												*	*	*													
4																						*					
5																										*	*

A gendered difference in the conceptualization and construe of neighborhood is directly related to the social construction of gender. The implication is that men and women have different mental representation of neighborhood, due to socialization, which structures the opportunities and constraints to human functioning (i.e., cognitive processing), and results in a gendered difference in one's sense of reality. Our sense of reality is based on a differential in structural positions within a stratified society, men and women have different opportunities and constraints, which influence our experiences and interaction. This research has demonstrated that there is a difference in how men and women construe neighborhood. Thereby, men and women develop systematically different mental representation (i.e., schema) of this everyday surround, that guides their interaction and structures how we behave and react towards others.

In summary, there were several key gendered differences revealed in this research. First, men and women mentioned all of the concept categories, but there is a variation in intensity and in the combinations. This indicates that the five levels of cognitive response are fruitful in examining gendered differences in the construal of everyday surrounds.

Second, security is mentioned by both men and women, but women were more likely to be referring to personal security (75.42% of all security responses) in association with their self, their well-being, or the well-being of others (i.e., children). In comparison, men mentioned security at a high frequency, but in most instances related security to material (64.84% of all security responses) concerns (i.e., property values or property crime).

Finally, what men and women considered to be the scale of their neighborhood is substantially different. Men conceptualized neighborhoods at a considerably larger scale. The mental representation of what constitutes a neighborhood include such things as: Subdivision, adjacent businesses, shops, restaurants, and amenities (i.e., parks, mountains, public transportation, schools, and so on). Conversely, the majority of women conceptualize their neighborhood as the block they lived on, or even smaller the houses that surrounded their own home. On occasion, they did refer to nearby schools and parks as being in their neighborhoods. In general, there is a significant difference in neighborhood scale, which would indicate a gendered difference in the mental image of what constitutes a neighborhood.

CHAPTER 9: CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEB RESEARCH

9.1 Intent of Dissertation

This dissertation has developed experiential conceptualizations of the construct neighborhood. Ninety-two participants were asked to define what "neighborhood" meant. The research reveals that the construct neighborhood is interpreted in a multitude of ways by individuals inhabiting them. Before this research began, five cognitive levels of responses were identified from existing PEB, environmental psychology, and sociological theories. As shown in Table 8.1, each of the five levels were operationalized into 18 dimensions. Operationalizing these cognitive measures is an accomplishment that will aid future person-environment-behavior research. The concept categories were identified in the participant responses, relating how they interpreted, conceptualized, and articulated what neighborhood meant to them. Therefore, this research captured experiential conceptualization of the construct neighborhood.

Table 9.1: Cognitive Levels of Response and Corresponding Concept Categories

Cognitive Levels of Response				
Affective	Categorization	Orientation	Evaluation	Adaptation
Security	Other-Schema	Communal	Preference	Coping Strategy
Privacy	Self-Schema	Autonomous	Appraisal	Defensive Strategy
Belonging	Role-Schema	Controlled	Attitude	
Social Exclusiveness	Stereotype			
Crowding				
Place Attachment				

The central curiosity of this research was to determine if gender mattered in how individuals construed neighborhood. Findings suggest that gender did matter. However, the findings are not as inclusive as previously

anticipated. Additional research is needed to investigate the influence of gender on the cognitive levels of response.

9.2 Future Research Implications

In this dissertation, the five levels of cognitive response and the corresponding 18 dimensions have been empirically shown to be useful in determining if distinctive versions of neighborhood exist. The interdisciplinary approach provided a method for investigating and interpreting the construct neighborhood. Cognitive processes are influenced by individuals' social characteristics and the structural influences of the environment. Meaning is derived from interpretation of the similarities and differences based on a sociocultural context and one's gender, positionality, experience, expectations, and intentions. Future research projects may expand or refine the cognitive levels of responses, as well as the corresponding concept categories. Validating the techniques and applications within other settings is suggested to enhance person-environment-behavior theory development.

Several suggestions are offered to improve future research. First, a diversification of the sample population is needed. The skewed sample of this dissertation may not have captured all the similarities and differences in the meaning dimensions. In addition, when collecting the data on demographic and contextual variables it may be more useful in the analysis and interpretation to collect precise measurements (i.e., remove dummy variables and multiple categories when possible). Second, the concept category of security is shown to be a significant factor in conceptualizing

neighborhood. Including multiple categories (e.g., personal and material) in the database will aid in the interpretation and analysis. Third, determine if neighborhood versions can predict the lifestyle associated with it. For instance, how does family status predict a cognitive disposition? Is there a difference in how a married woman with dependents, in comparison to a single man with no dependents, conceptualizes and attaches meaning to the construct neighborhood? What does this imply about our everyday living patterns, and how does that affect the conceptualization of neighborhood? These are a few suggestions for future research that will enhance theory development and aid empirical studies.

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APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Interview Booklet

Levels of Response in Experiential Conceptualizations of Neighborhood:
The Potential for Multiple Versions of This Place Construct

Cynthia M. Williams
Graduate Student
Department of Anthropology & Geography
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Opening Statement:

Hi! It is good to meet with you, and I am pleased that you are willing to help me in my research on neighborhoods. I am Cynthia Williams and I am doing my work at the University of Nebraska. Before we begin, I want you to take a moment and mentally reflect on what you personally think a neighborhood is for you. In other words, I am really interested in your own rendition, not what others believe about neighborhood. By telling me what a neighborhood is for you **at this point in your life**, you help me collect a variety of opinions. Is this ok with you?

Theme A: Perceptions of and Relations to Neighborhood
(To obtain information useful for inferring meaning, residents are asked to respond to these open-ended inquiries)

Item 1: Suppose you begin by thinking about or reflecting on the idea of neighborhood. Not any particular place but neighborhoods in general. Describe what you mean when you think about this thing called neighborhood?

Item2: Which features of a neighborhood would you say would be especially important to the way you currently lead your life? Think about this a little bit before you answer.

Item 3: I would like you to expand in more detail on why these features are especially important to you. Let's start with the first one you mentioned.

Item4: So, . . . I see what you mean by the concept neighborhood. Now tell me about the kinds of people you would like living in your idea of neighborhood.

Item 5: You mentioned different kinds of people; tell me why would you want these types of people to be living in your neighborhood?

Item 6: Are they the kind of people you have as neighbors now? Really? How do you feel about that?

Item 7: How often do you interact with your neighbors now?

Item 8: What would you say are the prominent issues in your current neighborhood? Please describe these issues for me the best you can.

O.K. now try to tell me how you feel about each of these issues; that is, tell me about how you think about them, what your beliefs are about these issues, and so on .

Item 9: What would you say is most important thing about your current neighborhood? Why is that the most important?

Item 10: Tell me the ways you would change things in your current neighborhood if you could?

Day to Day Issues:

Here are some issues which may in general have some degree of importance to you in your everyday life. For example, consider the issue of SAVING TIME with respect to how important it is to me in my activities from day to day.

Extremely important _____X_____ Not important whatsoever

Notice where I placed my "X". While I could use extra time in the day, it really isn't all that important. I usually get everything done that I need to.

Look over the remaining issues provided below in this survey and place an X on their scale to show how important they are to you in an everyday sense.

Security

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Privacy

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Belonging

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Interacting with people similar to yourself

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Neighborhoods where persons, homes, or other objects are within close proximity to each other.

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Forming attachment with your home, neighbors, and neighborhood.

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Community

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

To be mainly independent, objective, and self-sufficient.

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

To Conform (to act in accordance with customs, traditions, or social rules)

Extremely important _____Not important whatsoever

Here are some situations which may in general occur to some degree during your day as you interact with others. For example, consider the situation of AVOIDING OTHERS (I.E., CO-WORKERS, YOUR BOSS) OUTSIDE OF THE OFFICE in terms of degree of agreement.

Totally Agree _____X_____ Totally Disagree

Notice where I placed my "X". Typically, I avoid my co-workers and boss outside of the office. However, there are instances where we all get together and socialize as a group outside of the office. Therefore, I agree that in most instances I avoid socializing with co-workers and/or my boss outside of the office.

Look over the remaining situations provided below in this survey and place an X on their scale to show the degree of agreement.

My attitudes and beliefs are very important in how I judge others, objects, and events.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

Also, my preferences are very important in how I judge others, objects, and events.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

I also judge and understand the importance of others, objects, and events based on the meaning of the situation.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

My plans are always based on my abilities to deal with changing conditions in my social and/or physical environment.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

Also, my plans are always based on self-protection when I'm faced or confronted with changing conditions in my social and/or physical environment.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

I have a set mental picture of others, objects, and events in social relationships which I always use to organize my thoughts and behavior.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

Also, in order to judge their expected behavior, I also use a set mental picture of others based on their particular position within the community.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

How I judge others is always based on their importance, significance, and values to myself and my well-being.

Totally Agree _____ Totally Disagree

Demographic Information

Please circle your answer to each questions, if you have more than one answer for a question please circle all components that best describe your or your current situation.

Any information obtained during this study which could identify you will be kept strictly confidential. At no time will your name or address be reprinted or published, your privacy will be maintained.

1. Gender

   Female 1
   Male 2

2. What age group are you?

   19-25 1
   26-35 2
   36-50 3
   51-65 4
   Over 66 5
   Refused 99

3. Ethnicity

   Asian 1
   Black or African American 2
   Hispanic or Latino 3
   Native American 4
   Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 5
   White 6
   Two or More 7
   Other 8
   Refused 99

4. Family Status

   Married, No Dependents 1
   Married, With Dependents 2
   Separated, No Dependents 3
   Separated, With Dependents 4
   Single, No Dependents 5
   Single, With Dependents 5
   Refused 99

5. Highest Level of Education

   Graduate or Professional Degree 1
   Bachelor's Degree 2
   Associates Degree 3
   Some College 4
   GED or High School Graduate 5

Less than High School Graduate 6
Other 7
Refused 99

6. Occupation

Student 1
Agriculture 2
Construction 3
Manufacturing 4
Wholesale 5
Retail 6
Transportation, Warehousing, or Utilities 7
Information 8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate 9
Professional, Scientific, management, Administrative, or Waste Management 10
Education 11
Public Servant 12
Health and Social Services 13
Military or Armed Forces 14
Home Care Giver 15
Home Occupation 16
Retired 17
Other 18
Refused 99

7. Length of Time in Neighborhood

Less than 1 year 1
1 to 5 years 2
6 to 10 years 3
11 to 15 years 4
16 to 20 years 5
Over 20 years 6
All my life 7
Refused 99

8. On a Daily Basis How Much "Time" Do You Spend in Your Neighborhood?

Several Hours 1
Half-Day 2
Entire Day 3
Other 4
Refused 99

9. How Would You Describe Your Property and Your Ownership of It?

Single-Family/ Owner Occupied 1
Single-Family/Renter Occupied 2
Town House/Owner Occupied 3
Town House/Renter Occupied 4
Duplex/Owner Occupied 5

Duplex/Renter Occupied 6

Retirement Community/Owner Occupied 7
Retirement Community/Renter Occupied 8
Apartment 9
Rural Residential/Owner Occupied 10
Rural Residential/Renter Occupied 11
Mobile Home/Owner Occupied 12
Mobile Home/Renter Occupied 13
Other 18

Refused 99

10. What Kind of Community Work Do You Do?

Community Volunteer/Activist 1
Church Volunteer 2
School Volunteer 3
Police or Fire Volunteer 4
Block Watch 5

Environmental 6

Neighborhood/Housing Association 7
Advocacy Center Volunteer 8
Politician/Public Official 9
Youth Organization 10
Multiple 11
Other 12
None 13

Refused 99

11. Personal Income Level

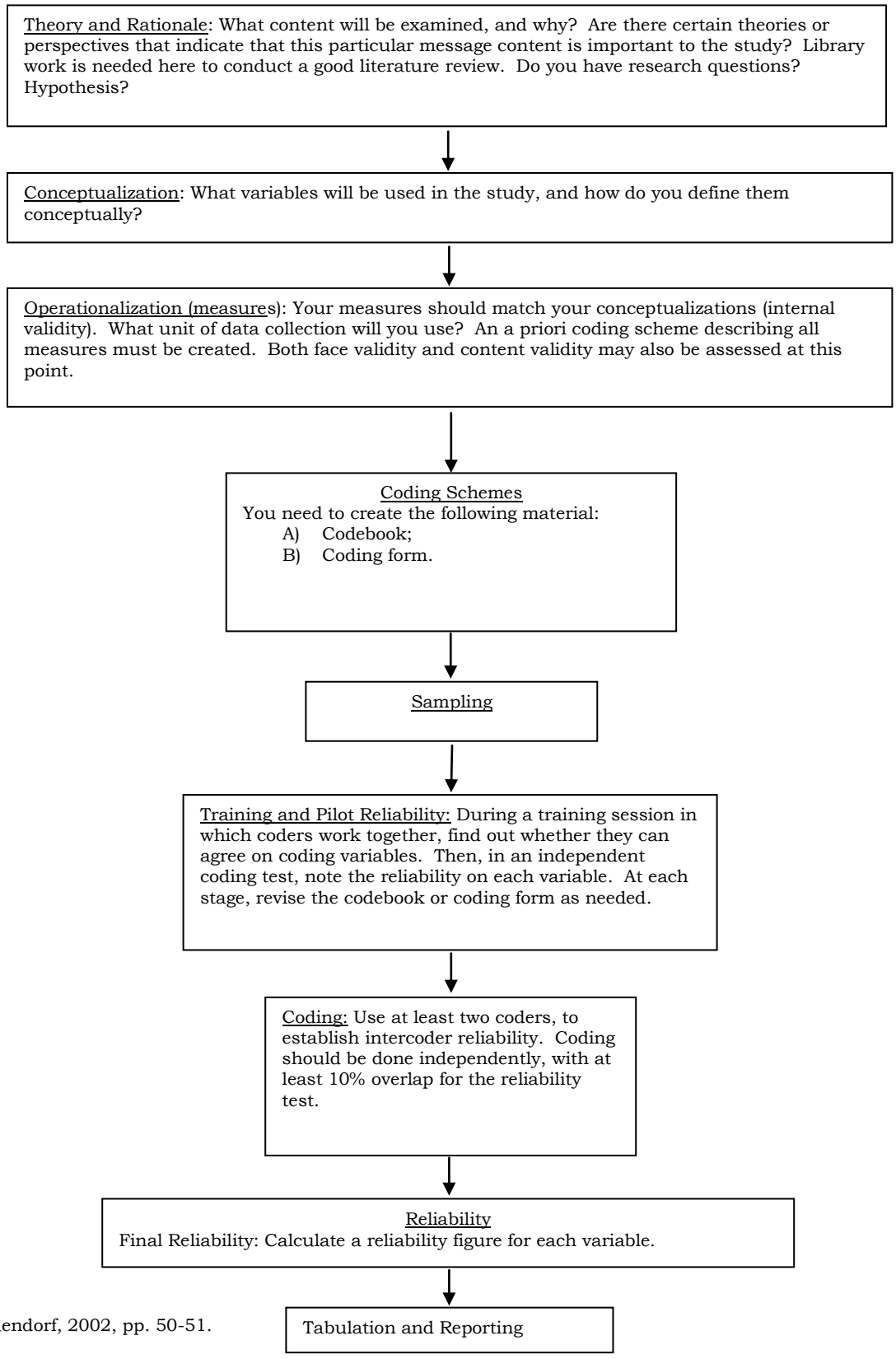
Below $12,000 1
$12,001 to $18,000 2
$18,001 to $24,000 3
$24,001 to $35,000 4
$35,001 to $50,000 5

$50,001 to $75,000 6

$75,001 to $125,000 7
$125,001 to $175,000 8
More than $175,000 9

Refused 99

APPENDIX B: CONTENT ANALYSIS FLOW CHART



Source: Neuendorf, 2002, pp. 50-51.

APPENDIX C: ORIGINAL INTERVIEW BOOKLET

Interview Booklet

Levels of Response in Experiential Conceptualizations of Neighborhood:
The Potential for Multiple Versions of This Place Construct

Cynthia M. Williams
Graduate Student
Department of Anthropology & Geography
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Theme A: Sketch of Neighborhood

(Initiate search for neighborhood information)

INSTRUCTIONS: Inhabitants are first provided with standard map of their area; ask to indicate where they live, and to sketch their neighborhood around their residence.

Theme B: Perceptions of and Relations to Neighborhood

Item 1: Tell me what you mean by "neighborhood."

Item 2: Which features of your neighborhood are especially important to you?

Item 3: Why those? Tell me about them.

Item 4: What kind of people would you like living in your neighborhood?

Item 5: Why those people?

Item 6: Are they the kind you have as neighbors now?
"Really…why not? How do you feel about that?"

Item 7: How often do you interacting with your neighbors?

Item 8: What is most important about your neighborhood?

Item 9: How would you change your neighborhood if you could?

Demographic Information

Please circle your answer to each questions, if you have more than one answer for a question please circle all components that best describe your or your current situation.

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   Female 1
   Male 2

2. What age group are you?

   19-25 1
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3. Ethnicity

   Asian 1
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   Native American 4
   Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 5
   White 6
   Two or More 7
   Other 8
   Refused 99

4. Family Status

   Married, No Dependents 1
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   Separated, No Dependents 3
   Separated, With Dependents 4
   Single, No Dependents 5
   Single, With Dependents 5
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5. Highest Level of Education

   Graduate or Professional Degree 1
   Bachelor's Degree 2

Associates Degree 3
Some College 4
GED or High School Graduate 5
Less than High School Graduate 6
Other 7
Refused 99

6. Occupation

Student 1
Agriculture 2
Construction 3
Manufacturing 4
Wholesale 5
Retail 6
Transportation, Warehousing, or Utilities 7
Information 8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate 9
Professional, Scientific, management, Administrative, or Waste Management 10
Education 11
Public Servant 12
Health and Social Services 13
Military or Armed Forces 14
Home Care Giver 15
Home Occupation 16
Retired 17
Other 18
Refused 99

7. Length of Time in Neighborhood

Less than 1 year 1
1 to 5 years 2
6 to 10 years 3
11 to 15 years 4
16 to 20 years 5
Over 20 years 6
All my life 7
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Retirement Community/Renter Occupied 8
Apartment 9
Rural Residential/Owner Occupied 10
Rural Residential/Renter Occupied 11
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Mobile Home/Renter Occupied 13
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Refused 99

10. What Kind of Community Work Do You Do?

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Church Volunteer 2
School Volunteer 3
Police or Fire Volunteer 4
Block Watch 5
Environmental 6
Neighborhood/Housing Association 7
Advocacy Center Volunteer 8
Politician/Public Official 9
Youth Organization 10
Multiple 11
Other 12
None 13
Refused 99

APPENDIX D: COGNITIVE LEVELS OF RESPONSE AND CONCEPT CATEGORIES

Level Of Response	Concept Categories	Code
Affective	Security	A1
	Privacy	A2
	Belonging	A3
	Social Exclusiveness	A4
	Crowding	A5
	Place Attachment	A6
Orientation	Communal	O1
	Autonomous	O2
	Controlled	O3
Categorization	Other-Schema	C1
	Self-Schema	C2
	Role-Schema	C3
	Stereotype	C4
Evaluation	Attitude	E1
	Preference	E2
	Appraisal	E3
Adaptation	Coping Strategy	AD1
	Defensive Strategy	AD2

APPENDIX E: INITIAL CONTENT ANALYSIS BY FREQUENCIES

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2	Total
21	3	0	3	0	2	1	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	35
22	4	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	21
23	6	0	6	0	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	30
24	7	1	3	4	4	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	34
25	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	11
26	3	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	22
27	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	11
28	10	0	4	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	27
29	3	0	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	24
30	6	2	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
31	7	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	4	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	28
32	7	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	3	4	2	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	36
33	4	0	5	0	3	2	6	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	1	4	43
34	4	1	3	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	2	29
35	3	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	23
36	5	0	1	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	19
37	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	14
38	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10
39	6	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	18
40	5	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	19
41	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	18
42	7	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	29
43	1	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	21
44	5	1	5	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
45	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	20
46	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	11
47	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
48	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	13
49	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	14
50	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	22
51	4	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	24
52	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	13
53	2	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	27
54	6	0	1	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
55	4	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	4	23
56	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	2	22
57	1	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	2	4	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	28
58	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	3	6	2	0	2	3	1	4	4	4	42
59	6	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	4	2	1	33
60	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	3	2	26
61	6	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	0	3	24

62	5	0	1	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	25
63	3	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	24
64	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	16
65	2	0	2	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	22
66	4	0	4	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2	1	28
67	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	18
68	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	15
69	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	1	4	4	3	1	1	27
70	3	0	6	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	25
71	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	15
72	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	11
73	2	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	15
74	5	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	16
75	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
76	4	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	15
77	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	14
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	9
79	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	15
80	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	1	14
81	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
82	4	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	16
83	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
84	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	15
85	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	14
86	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
87	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
88	2	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	19
89	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	17
90	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	17
91	3	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	20
92	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	18
93	2	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	23
94	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
95	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	18
96	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
97	3	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	17
98	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	14
99	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
100	5	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	18
101	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	13
102	3	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	19
103	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	11
104	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6

105	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	15
106	4	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	16
107	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	2	2	0	6	5	1	0	0	0	27
108	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	10
109	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	2	17
110	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
111	3	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	17
112	4	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13
Total	270	38	151	55	48	145	213	31	14	74	88	24	61	128	120	105	88	75	1728

APPENDIX F: LINEAR TRANSFORMATION OF CONCEPT CATEGORIES

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2
21	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	5.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.1
22	4.1	0.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
23	6.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
24	7.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
25	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
26	3.1	3.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
27	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
28	10.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.1
29	3.1	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	4.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
30	6.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
31	7.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
32	7.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
33	4.1	0.1	5.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	1.1	4.1
34	4.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	1.1	2.1
35	3.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
36	5.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	4.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
37	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
38	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
39	6.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
40	5.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.1
41	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1
42	7.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	0.1
43	1.1	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1
44	5.1	1.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
45	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	0.1
46	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
47	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
48	3.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
49	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
50	4.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	3.1
51	4.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	4.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.1
52	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1
53	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	0.1
54	6.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
55	4.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	1.1	4.1
56	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
57	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1
58	4.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	0.1	3.1	6.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	1.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
59	6.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.1	4.1	2.1	1.1

60	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	2.1
61	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	3.1
62	5.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	6.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
63	3.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
64	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65	2.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	8.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
66	4.1	0.1	4.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	2.1	1.1
67	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	2.1
68	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1
69	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	1.1	1.1
70	3.1	0.1	6.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
71	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
72	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
73	2.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
74	5.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1
75	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
76	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
77	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.1
78	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
79	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
80	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
81	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
82	4.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
83	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
84	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
85	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1
86	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
87	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
88	2.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1
89	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1
90	1.1	1.1	2.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
91	3.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1
92	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
93	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
94	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1
96	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
97	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
98	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1
99	3.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
100	5.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	4.1	1.1
101	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
102	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
103	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

104	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
105	3.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
106	4.1	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.1
107	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	6.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
108	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
109	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	4.1	0.1	1.1	2.1
110	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
111	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.1	1.1
112	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
Total	279	47	160	64	57	154	222	40	23	83	97	33	70	137	129	114	97	84

APPENDIX G: WEIGHTED CONCEPT CATEGORIES

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	O1	O2	O3	C1	C2	C3	C4	E1	E2	E3	AD1	AD2
21	18.6	0.7	9.3	0.7	2.1	6.6	20.4	7.7	6.6	0.7	7.7	14.7	7.7	28.7	21.7	18.6	10.5	18.6
22	28.7	0.7	35.7	2.2	0.7	7.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	28.7	0.7	7.7	0.7	0.2
23	42.7	0.6	36.6	0.5	21.7	14.7	35.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	16.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.3
24	42.6	7.7	18.6	24.6	24.6	12.6	18.6	0.6	7.7	14.7	18.6	0.7	7.7	14.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	7.7
25	7.7	0.7	7.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	15.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.7	0.7
26	18.6	18.6	16.4	0.6	7.7	10.5	18.6	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	6.6	8.4	0.6	0.6	7.7
27	1.1	1.1	7.7	0.4	0.4	12.6	12.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	0.5	12.6	0.4
28	70.7	0.6	12.3	0.3	0.6	7.7	14.7	14.7	7.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	3.3	3.3	0.7	7.7	15.5
29	21.7	0.7	35.7	0.5	0.4	7.7	35.7	0.7	0.1	6.6	0.6	0.7	6.6	14.7	16.4	2.1	0.4	0.6
30	42.7	14.7	0.6	0.7	14.7	21.7	14.7	7.7	0.7	14.7	0.6	0.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
31	49.7	0.7	14.7	0.7	0.7	7.7	28.7	0.7	0.7	8.2	20.5	0.4	2.2	14.7	0.7	14.7	7.7	0.7
32	49.7	7.7	6.6	0.6	6.2	6.6	12.6	6.6	12.4	24.6	10.5	0.2	6.6	7.7	12.6	18.6	12.6	12.6
33	28.7	0.6	35.7	0.5	21.7	14.7	30.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	2.2	4.2	6.2	12.4	16.4	20.5	7.7	12.3
34	24.6	4.4	15.5	6.3	1.1	10.5	30.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	12.4	4.4	3.3	18.6	6.6	12.6
35	21.7	6.6	12.6	0.6	0.6	10.5	18.6	0.5	6.6	0.6	18.6	0.3	0.6	10.5	9.3	8.4	3.3	0.6
36	25.5	0.5	7.7	0.6	6.6	24.6	21.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.6	0.6	7.7
37	0.7	0.4	21.7	14.7	6.6	14.7	6.6	0.7	12.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	5.5	2.2	4.4	0.1	0.4
38	7.7	0.7	10.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	24.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.6	6.6	0.7
39	42.7	0.7	8.4	0.4	0.5	9.3	3.3	0.7	0.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.2	0.7	10.5	0.2
40	30.6	0.6	10.5	0.5	0.2	8.4	24.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.2	6.6	14.7	0.6
41	49.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	14.7	28.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.6	6.6	0.7	18.6	0.6
42	42.6	0.6	15.5	21.7	2.2	15.5	21.7	0.6	0.6	10.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	6.6	6.6	12.4	6.3	0.6
43	7.7	0.7	20.4	0.4	0.4	4.4	42.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	4.4	1.1	14.7	1.1	1.1
44	35.7	6.6	20.4	1.1	0.7	28.7	14.7	7.7	0.2	0.4	6.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
45	0.7	0.7	7.7	7.7	0.4	14.7	14.7	7.7	0.7	15.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	9.3	6.3	12.6	18.6	0.6
46	15.5	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.5	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.6	6.6	12.6	0.4	0.4
47	12.4	6.6	0.4	2.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	0.6	4.4	9.3	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
48	15.5	21.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	10.5	10.5	0.5	0.6
49	18.6	0.6	18.6	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	4.4	4.2	0.2	4.4	4.4	0.4	8.4	0.4	0.6
50	20.5	14.7	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	21.7	0.6	0.3	6.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	14.7	8.4	0.5	6.6	9.3
51	28.7	0.7	6.6	8.4	0.4	28.7	21.7	0.6	0.7	12.6	6.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.3	21.7	12.6	4.4
52	0.5	35.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	12.6	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.5	4.4	3.3	4.2
53	12.6	0.7	14.7	0.4	0.5	35.7	35.7	0.7	0.5	6.6	24.6	0.5	12.6	6.6	0.6	10.5	18.6	0.5
54	42.7	0.7	4.4	3.3	3.3	28.4	12.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.6	0.7	0.6
55	28.7	0.5	21.7	0.4	0.6	7.7	21.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	24.6	2.2	24.6
56	7.7	4.4	7.7	21.7	0.6	0.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	14.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	12.6	14.7
57	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	30.6	30.6	0.7	0.4	12.6	20.5	12.4	18.6	0.7	7.7	0.4	3.3	12.6
58	28.7	0.3	0.7	21.7	0.4	14.7	28.7	0.5	18.6	42.7	14.7	0.7	14.7	21.7	7.7	20.5	24.6	24.6
59	42.7	0.2	0.6	6.6	6.6	18.6	21.7	0.4	0.6	12.6	4.1	0.2	0.6	14.7	28.7	20.5	10.5	7.7
60	21.7	0.7	12.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	24.6	7.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	21.7	21.7	14.7	0.7	14.7	18.6	14.7
61	42.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	21.7	14.7	0.4	0.7	14.7	0.6	6.6	0.7	14.7	12.6	21.7	0.6	21.7
62	35.7	0.6	3.3	0.7	10.5	30.5	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	14.7	6.6	7.7	0.6
63	21.7	0.4	28.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	42.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	15.5	0.7	21.7	18.6	0.6	5.5	6.6
64	28.7	0.6	7.7	0.6	0.2	7.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	5.5	0.6	6.6	18.6	30.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
65	14.7	0.5	14.7	7.7	0.4	56.7	21.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	18.6	0.6	0.7	7.7	0.7	7.7	0.6	7.7
66	24.6	0.7	24.6	8.4	0.2	0.6	36.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	14.7	21.7	28.7	10.5	5.5
67	14.7	0.6	7.7	0.7	3.3	21.7	7.7	0.5	0.6	6.6	7.7	7.7	0.6	14.7	6.6	12.6	0.5	14.7
68	8.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.3	0.7	24.6	0.7	0.5	12.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	14.7	0.5	12.6	10.5	0.3
69	6.6	0.7	15.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	21.7	0.7	0.7	16.4	0.4	8.4	4.4	28.7	28.7	21.7	4.4	5.5
70	21.7	0.4	42.7	12.6	0.3	7.7	28.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.6	12.6	18.6	12.6	4.4	0.6
71	6.6	14.7	4.4	0.6	0.6	12.4	0.6	7.7	0.3	5.5	10.5	0.5	0.5	21.7	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.7
72	14.7	0.5	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	12.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	6.6	7.7	12.6	12.6	0.6	0.6
73	14.7	0.4	18.6	7.7	0.1	21.7	14.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	5.5	0.6	0.7	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	12.6
74	35.7	0.5	0.6	7.7	0.6	14.7	12.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.4	14.7	0.7	0.7	7.7	14.7
75	14.7	14.7	10.5	6.3	0.1	0.7	14.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	7.7	5.5	0.6	7.7	0.4	0.6
76	28.7	0.7	7.7	0.5	4.2	7.7	6.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.4	0.4	12.4	0.4	0.7	6.6
77	4.4	0.7	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	21.7	0.7	0.4	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	8.4	7.7	8.4	3.3
78	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	6.6	6.6	0.4	0.6	12.4	0.3	0.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	0.7
79	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	4.4	4.4	21.7	0.2	0.5	6.2	0.3	0.5	24.6	0.6	0.5	12.6	0.3
80	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	12.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.2	5.5	0.5	12.3	12.6	0.5	2.2	2.2
81	0.7	0.5	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.6	0.5	0.5	5.5	0.5	5.5	0.5	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
82	28.7	0.6	14.7	0.2	1.1	14.7	14.7	0.3	0.6	5.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.5	0.6	7.7	5.5	4.4
83	0.6	0.7	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	12.6
84	28.7	0.5	0.7	6.6	0.2	6.6	7.7	0.5	0.6	4.4	8.4	0.6	0.4	21.7	5.5	0.5	5.5	0.7
85	0.6	0.6	5.5	10.5	0.1	5.5	12.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.5	20.5	0.5	5.5	8.4	0.4
86	21.7	0.5	7.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	5.5	4.4	4.4	0.5	0.6	6.6	4.4	0.3	6.6
87	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	6.3	5.5	0.6	0.2	10.5	3.3	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
88	14.7	0.6	0.5	20.5	1.1	21.7	18.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.7	12.6	6.6	0.4	12.6
89	21.7	0.7	9.3	0.5	0.2	5.5	15.5	0.7	0.5	18.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	4.2	6.3
90	7.7	5.5	14.7	24.6	0.2	0.6	7.7	0.5	0.7	14.7	4.4	6.6	14.7	7.7	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
91	21.7	0.6	6.6	4.4	0.2	12.6	15.5	0.5	0.6	4.4	12.4	0.5	0.4	12.4	0.4	5.5	14.7	0.4
92	7.7	0.7	5.5	6.6	5.5	8.4	8.4	0.7	0.2	6.6	10.5	0.5	6.6	6.6	12.6	5.5	4.4	5.5
93	14.7	0.7	4.4	0.5	6.2	8.4	10.5	0.1	2.2	8.4	7.7	0.1	12.4	12.6	5.5	12.6	7.7	0.7
94	4.4	14.7	2.2	0.4	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	7.7	0.4	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
95	0.7	6.6	0.5	12.4	10.5	0.6	6.6	18.6	0.4	0.6	8.4	0.4	0.6	6.6	6.6	12.6	5.5	7.7
96	0.7	0.5	14.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	6.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
97	21.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.5	16.4	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	12.4	0.6	0.5	18.6	6.6	0.4	0.4	6.6
98	0.5	0.7	4.4	6.6	0.1	20.4	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	14.7	5.5	0.3	6.3
99	18.6	0.6	10.5	0.5	3.3	0.4	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.6

100	30.6	0.5	15.5	0.5	6.6	0.6	10.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	12.6	0.3	12.3	6.6
101	6.6	12.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	8.4	12.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.7	21.7	0.3	3.3	4.4
102	21.7	0.4	21.7	0.6	5.5	0.7	28.7	0.4	0.7	6.6	0.6	6.6	12.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	3.3	0.6
103	4.2	5.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	7.7	6.6	5.5	0.5	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.6	15.5	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.4
104	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	12.4	0.4	0.4	6.6	0.4	0.3
105	21.7	0.7	12.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	24.6	0.7	0.6	6.6	6.6	0.2	0.6	6.6	12.6	0.7	0.7	7.7
106	24.6	0.5	21.7	5.5	0.2	0.7	10.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	4.2	12.6	6.6	0.7
107	21.7	0.7	0.3	5.5	0.6	15.5	0.3	28.7	0.2	8.4	10.5	0.3	24.4	35.7	7.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
108	15.5	7.7	6.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	12.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	0.6	6.6	0.7	6.6	0.5
109	14.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	6.6	5.5	0.5	14.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.5	18.6	16.4	0.4	3.3	12.6
110	21.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	7.7	0.7	6.6	0.7
111	21.7	0.7	0.4	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.7	12.6	0.6	0.7	14.7	0.7	0.7	7.7	10.5	0.5	6.6	6.6
112	24.6	4.4	4.4	0.4	0.4	6.3	12.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	4.4	5.5	0.6

APPENDIX H: MODEL 1, FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX

Q-Mode Analysis			R-Mode Analysis															
			Factor 1 Connection To Others			Factor 2 Conformity				Factor 3 Connection To Place			Factor 4 Anxiety		Factor 5 Social Fear		
Subject	Loading	Factor	Communal	Belonging	Autonomous	Coping	Other-Schema	Control	Appraisal	Place Attach	Self-Schema	Privacy	Crowding	Security	Stereotype	Role-Schema	Defensive
110	0.903		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
41	0.879		4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
39	0.835		1	2	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
30	0.823		2	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	2	6	1	0	1
28	0.813		2	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	3
74	0.797		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	2
32	0.796		2	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	7	1	0	2
40	0.782		4	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
42	0.782		3	3	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	7	0	0	0
82	0.770		2	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	1
112	0.762		3	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
100	0.728		2	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1
99	0.723		2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
108	0.708	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
31	0.704		4	2	0	1	4	0	2	1	4	0	0	7	1	0	0
86	0.681		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1
61	0.668		2	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	3
84	0.668		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
24	0.663		3	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	4	7	1	0	1
36	0.662		3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	1
51	0.635		3	1	0	2	2	0	3	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	1
59	0.627		3	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	4	0	1	6	0	0	1
47	0.615		1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	0
111	0.577		1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	1
89	0.562		3	3	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
50	0.541		3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	3
44	0.512		2	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	5	0	0	0.1
Total Mentions			61	39	7	34	34	6	23	48	29	10	17	135	5	2	24.1
Percent of Total			12.87%	8.23%	1.48%	7.17%	7.17%	1.27%	4.85%	10.12%	6.12%	2.11%	3.59%	28.48%	1.05%	0.42%	5.08%
Factor Percent				22.57%			20.46%				18.35%			32.06%		6.56%	
43	0.919		6	5	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
29	0.890		5	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
96	0.872		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0.863		6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
38	0.857	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
66	0.851		6	4	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
70	0.847		4	6	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
25	0.822		3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
102	0.821		4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0

77	0.807		3	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33	0.804		6	5	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	3	4	3	2	4
21	0.799		5	3	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	2	3
105	0.731		4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
72	0.718		2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
23	0.681		5	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
34	0.660		5	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	4	3	0	2
60	0.642		4	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2
106	0.641		2	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
69	0.603		3	3	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
55	0.559		3	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	4
26	0.530		3	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	1
68	0.509		4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
35	0.502		3	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
Total Mentions			92	73	2	23	13	2	44	15	7	5	12	62	19	14	22
Percent of Total			22.72%	18.02%	0.49%	5.68%	3.21%	0.49%	10.86%	3.70%	1.73%	1.23%	2.96%	15.31%	4.69%	3.46%	5.43%
Factor Percent				41.23%			20.25%				6.67%			18.27%		13.58%	
98	0.955		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
65	0.929		3	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
54	0.687		2	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	6	0	1	0
62	0.680		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	0	2	5	1	1	0
73	0.662		2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
67	0.624	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	2
92	0.620		2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
97	0.606		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	3	0	0	1
53	0.596		5	2	0	3	1	0	2	5	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
57	0.596		5	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	0	1	1	3	3	2
88	0.569		3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
37	0.397		1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Mentions			27	15	0	6	5	0	12	53	22	0	9	26	7	6	13
Percent of Total			13.43%	7.46%	0.00%	2.99%	2.49%	0.00%	5.97%	26.37%	10.95%	0.00%	4.48%	12.94%	3.48%	2.99%	6.47%
Factor Percent				20.90%			11.44%				37.31%			17.41%		12.94%	
79	0.811		1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
103	0.794		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
71	0.776	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
85	0.740		2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0.636		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
91	0.632		3	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total Mentions			7	3	5	8	2	0	2	11	11	3	1	7	0	1	1
Percent of Total			11.29%	4.84%	8.06%	12.90%	3.23%	0.00%	3.23%	17.74%	17.74%	4.84%	1.61%	11.29%	0.00%	1.61%	1.61%
Factor Percent				24.19%			19.35%				40.32%			12.90%		3.23%	
109	0.920		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	2
64	0.791	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
76	0.573		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	1

101	0.522		2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Total Mentions			3	2	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	11	4	0	4
Percent of Total			7.69%	5.13%	10.26%	5.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	2.56%	5.13%	7.69%	28.21%	10.26%	0.00%	10.26%
Factor Percent				23.08%			5.13%				15.38%			35.90%		20.51%	
52	0.784	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	2
94	0.737		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
48	0.735		2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
46	0.645		1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
Total Mentions			3	2	3	1	0	0	5	0	1	12	1	7	3	0	2
Percent of Total			7.50%	5.00%	7.50%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	2.50%	30.00%	2.50%	17.50%	7.50%	0.00%	5.00%
Factor Percent				20.00%			15.00%				32.50%			20.00%		12.50%	
45	0.840	7	2	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0.671		4	0	0	4	6	3	4	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	4
87	0.543		1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Mentions			7	1	1	7	11	3	6	6	3	0	0	4	3	0	4
Percent of Total			12.50%	1.79%	1.79%	12.50%	19.64%	5.36%	10.71%	10.71%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	5.36%	0.00%	7.14%
Factor Percent				16.07%			48.21%				16.07%			7.14%		12.50%	
78	0.865	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of Total			14.29%	0.00%	14.29%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	42.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Factor Percent				28.57%			28.57%				42.86%			0.00%		0.00%	
49	0.828	9	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0
22	0.658		1	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total Mentions			1	8	0	0	3	0	3	2	4	0	0	7	1	0	0
Percent of Total			3.45%	27.59%	0.00%	0.00%	10.34%	0.00%	10.34%	6.90%	13.79%	0.00%	0.00%	24.14%	3.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Factor Percent				31.03%			20.69%				20.69%			24.14%		3.45%	
90	0.951	10	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
75	0.500		2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
81	0.425		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Mentions			3	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	3	4	1	0
Percent of Total			12.50%	16.67%	4.17%	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	4.17%	0.00%	8.33%	12.50%	0.00%	12.50%	16.67%	4.17%	0.00%
Factor Percent				33.33%			12.50%				20.83%			12.50%		20.83%	
104	0.873	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
107	0.716		0	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	6	0	0
Total Mentions			1	0	4	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	4	9	0	0
Percent of Total			3.85%	0.00%	15.38%	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	3.85%	11.54%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	34.62%	0.00%	0.00%
Factor Percent				19.23%			11.54%				19.23%			15.38%		34.62%	

APPENDIX I: MODEL 1, VERSION 1, COEFFICIENT CORRELATION MATRIX

	24	28	30	31	32	36	39	40	41	42	44	47	50	51	59	61	74	82	84	86	89	99	100	108	110	111	112
24	1	0.626	0.575	0.643	0.515	0.654	0.526	0.556	0.542	0.681	0.588	0.652	0.418	0.414	0.407	0.367	0.658	0.662	0.618	0.445	0.406	0.578	0.419	0.481	0.518	0.431	0.544
28	0.626	1	0.655	0.633	0.639	0.653	0.759	0.721	0.742	0.680	0.716	0.340	0.672	0.432	0.462	0.640	0.776	0.793	0.584	0.748	0.590	0.721	0.746	0.714	0.797	0.560	0.695
30	0.575	0.655	1	0.598	0.713	0.678	0.779	0.676	0.783	0.684	0.516	0.620	0.515	0.600	0.576	0.746	0.723	0.775	0.562	0.499	0.444	0.521	0.489	0.646	0.738	0.532	0.777
31	0.643	0.633	0.598	1	0.695	0.654	0.638	0.784	0.675	0.679	0.482	0.665	0.600	0.594	0.702	0.587	0.645	0.710	0.730	0.652	0.619	0.580	0.466	0.598	0.637	0.361	0.666
32	0.515	0.639	0.713	0.695	1	0.472	0.645	0.582	0.599	0.579	0.249	0.617	0.492	0.455	0.628	0.638	0.513	0.630	0.497	0.684	0.466	0.509	0.523	0.502	0.699	0.343	0.516
36	0.654	0.653	0.678	0.654	0.472	1	0.690	0.777	0.717	0.607	0.727	0.609	0.446	0.672	0.694	0.609	0.758	0.724	0.584	0.493	0.427	0.506	0.447	0.538	0.611	0.713	0.762
39	0.526	0.759	0.779	0.638	0.645	0.690	1	0.818	0.804	0.810	0.742	0.561	0.531	0.698	0.622	0.675	0.663	0.814	0.604	0.653	0.644	0.669	0.744	0.684	0.810	0.546	0.745
40	0.556	0.721	0.676	0.784	0.582	0.777	0.818	1	0.898	0.827	0.714	0.465	0.603	0.781	0.682	0.610	0.697	0.855	0.561	0.532	0.736	0.829	0.762	0.814	0.815	0.471	0.924
41	0.542	0.742	0.783	0.675	0.599	0.717	0.804	0.898	1	0.765	0.554	0.413	0.588	0.675	0.659	0.660	0.838	0.800	0.696	0.472	0.567	0.783	0.764	0.828	0.924	0.591	0.889
42	0.681	0.680	0.684	0.679	0.579	0.607	0.810	0.827	0.765	1	0.704	0.482	0.426	0.839	0.642	0.668	0.677	0.861	0.575	0.563	0.599	0.707	0.647	0.627	0.718	0.393	0.810
44	0.588	0.716	0.516	0.482	0.249	0.727	0.742	0.714	0.554	0.704	1	0.376	0.400	0.555	0.346	0.406	0.524	0.738	0.371	0.450	0.527	0.601	0.543	0.572	0.489	0.443	0.719
47	0.652	0.340	0.620	0.665	0.617	0.609	0.561	0.465	0.413	0.482	0.376	1	0.287	0.518	0.479	0.403	0.454	0.453	0.515	0.408	0.382	0.210	0.108	0.242	0.368	0.351	0.439
50	0.418	0.672	0.515	0.600	0.492	0.446	0.531	0.603	0.588	0.426	0.400	0.287	1	0.307	0.436	0.580	0.626	0.602	0.534	0.561	0.697	0.538	0.601	0.671	0.625	0.298	0.538
51	0.414	0.432	0.600	0.594	0.455	0.672	0.698	0.781	0.675	0.839	0.555	0.518	0.307	1	0.730	0.693	0.618	0.720	0.434	0.407	0.553	0.451	0.423	0.421	0.542	0.414	0.765
59	0.407	0.462	0.576	0.702	0.628	0.694	0.622	0.682	0.659	0.642	0.346	0.479	0.436	0.730	1	0.730	0.626	0.558	0.715	0.604	0.268	0.350	0.431	0.440	0.673	0.648	0.580
61	0.367	0.640	0.746	0.587	0.638	0.609	0.675	0.610	0.660	0.668	0.406	0.403	0.580	0.693	0.730	1	0.758	0.736	0.578	0.700	0.438	0.308	0.379	0.436	0.639	0.460	0.644
74	0.658	0.776	0.723	0.645	0.513	0.758	0.663	0.697	0.838	0.677	0.524	0.454	0.626	0.618	0.626	0.758	1	0.774	0.798	0.517	0.473	0.547	0.537	0.577	0.734	0.658	0.733
82	0.662	0.793	0.775	0.710	0.630	0.724	0.814	0.855	0.800	0.861	0.738	0.453	0.602	0.720	0.558	0.736	0.774	1	0.553	0.564	0.748	0.782	0.694	0.644	0.687	0.401	0.854
84	0.618	0.584	0.562	0.730	0.497	0.584	0.604	0.561	0.696	0.575	0.371	0.515	0.534	0.434	0.715	0.578	0.798	0.553	1	0.500	0.268	0.399	0.423	0.458	0.667	0.645	0.484
86	0.445	0.748	0.499	0.652	0.684	0.493	0.653	0.532	0.472	0.563	0.450	0.408	0.561	0.407	0.604	0.700	0.517	0.564	0.500	1	0.435	0.415	0.525	0.478	0.652	0.365	0.432
89	0.406	0.590	0.444	0.619	0.466	0.427	0.644	0.736	0.567	0.599	0.527	0.382	0.697	0.553	0.268	0.438	0.473	0.748	0.268	0.435	1	0.713	0.660	0.556	0.490	0.093	0.601
99	0.578	0.721	0.521	0.580	0.509	0.506	0.669	0.829	0.783	0.707	0.601	0.210	0.538	0.451	0.350	0.308	0.547	0.782	0.399	0.415	0.713	1	0.913	0.800	0.754	0.291	0.750
100	0.419	0.746	0.489	0.466	0.523	0.447	0.744	0.762	0.764	0.647	0.543	0.108	0.601	0.423	0.431	0.379	0.537	0.694	0.423	0.525	0.660	0.913	1	0.787	0.830	0.399	0.635
108	0.481	0.714	0.646	0.598	0.502	0.538	0.684	0.814	0.828	0.627	0.572	0.242	0.671	0.421	0.440	0.436	0.577	0.644	0.458	0.478	0.556	0.800	0.787	1	0.867	0.334	0.804
110	0.518	0.797	0.738	0.637	0.699	0.611	0.810	0.815	0.924	0.718	0.489	0.368	0.625	0.542	0.673	0.639	0.734	0.687	0.667	0.652	0.490	0.754	0.830	0.867	1	0.600	0.759
111	0.431	0.560	0.532	0.361	0.343	0.713	0.546	0.471	0.591	0.393	0.443	0.351	0.298	0.414	0.648	0.460	0.658	0.401	0.645	0.365	0.093	0.291	0.399	0.334	0.600	1	0.411
112	0.544	0.695	0.777	0.666	0.516	0.762	0.745	0.924	0.889	0.810	0.719	0.439	0.538	0.765	0.580	0.644	0.733	0.854	0.484	0.432	0.601	0.750	0.635	0.804	0.759	0.411	1

APPENDIX J: MODEL 1, VERSION 2, COEFFICIENT CORRELATION MATRIX

	21	23	25	26	29	33	34	35	38	43	55	60	63	66	68	69	70	72	77	96	102	105	106
21	1.000	0.656	0.822	0.352	0.698	0.858	0.564	0.544	0.657	0.671	0.689	0.657	0.807	0.761	0.575	0.558	0.606	0.705	0.611	0.522	0.645	0.678	0.529
23	0.656	1.000	0.573	0.711	0.761	0.682	0.626	0.545	0.602	0.645	0.532	0.475	0.705	0.684	0.542	0.377	0.762	0.564	0.554	0.643	0.791	0.723	0.668
25	0.822	0.573	1.000	0.393	0.821	0.725	0.572	0.683	0.707	0.669	0.536	0.415	0.727	0.843	0.643	0.703	0.689	0.868	0.592	0.516	0.615	0.693	0.548
26	0.352	0.711	0.393	1.000	0.698	0.512	0.496	0.582	0.442	0.556	0.399	0.160	0.576	0.487	0.175	0.227	0.639	0.400	0.546	0.633	0.548	0.699	0.527
29	0.698	0.761	0.821	0.698	1.000	0.800	0.667	0.681	0.712	0.823	0.577	0.458	0.804	0.838	0.440	0.668	0.915	0.829	0.789	0.748	0.808	0.825	0.742
33	0.858	0.682	0.725	0.512	0.800	1.000	0.744	0.485	0.658	0.776	0.780	0.616	0.722	0.735	0.447	0.563	0.695	0.762	0.665	0.601	0.764	0.707	0.603
34	0.564	0.626	0.572	0.496	0.667	0.744	1.000	0.413	0.747	0.777	0.775	0.619	0.516	0.775	0.484	0.186	0.700	0.705	0.534	0.579	0.757	0.615	0.644
35	0.544	0.545	0.683	0.582	0.681	0.485	0.413	1.000	0.490	0.450	0.417	0.156	0.528	0.631	0.353	0.318	0.587	0.674	0.457	0.362	0.424	0.672	0.566
38	0.657	0.602	0.707	0.442	0.712	0.658	0.747	0.490	1.000	0.882	0.625	0.643	0.658	0.852	0.700	0.373	0.690	0.624	0.770	0.811	0.772	0.655	0.615
43	0.671	0.645	0.669	0.556	0.823	0.776	0.777	0.450	0.882	1.000	0.614	0.668	0.721	0.772	0.469	0.443	0.810	0.609	0.794	0.915	0.812	0.668	0.536
55	0.689	0.532	0.536	0.399	0.577	0.780	0.775	0.417	0.625	0.614	1.000	0.611	0.455	0.730	0.402	0.321	0.570	0.661	0.571	0.400	0.550	0.559	0.658
60	0.657	0.475	0.415	0.160	0.458	0.616	0.619	0.156	0.643	0.668	0.611	1.000	0.660	0.578	0.480	0.330	0.488	0.478	0.522	0.511	0.748	0.446	0.518
63	0.807	0.705	0.727	0.576	0.804	0.722	0.516	0.528	0.658	0.721	0.455	0.660	1.000	0.742	0.478	0.584	0.735	0.612	0.701	0.722	0.780	0.822	0.638
66	0.761	0.684	0.843	0.487	0.838	0.735	0.775	0.631	0.852	0.772	0.730	0.578	0.742	1.000	0.631	0.524	0.859	0.827	0.788	0.654	0.746	0.758	0.825
68	0.575	0.542	0.643	0.175	0.440	0.447	0.484	0.353	0.700	0.469	0.402	0.480	0.478	0.631	1.000	0.480	0.318	0.509	0.478	0.354	0.614	0.551	0.345
69	0.558	0.377	0.703	0.227	0.668	0.563	0.186	0.318	0.373	0.443	0.321	0.330	0.584	0.524	0.480	1.000	0.508	0.591	0.561	0.345	0.476	0.480	0.363
70	0.606	0.762	0.689	0.639	0.915	0.695	0.700	0.587	0.690	0.810	0.570	0.488	0.735	0.859	0.318	0.508	1.000	0.713	0.760	0.764	0.751	0.689	0.799
72	0.705	0.564	0.868	0.400	0.829	0.762	0.705	0.674	0.624	0.609	0.661	0.478	0.612	0.827	0.509	0.591	0.713	1.000	0.551	0.381	0.708	0.682	0.743
77	0.611	0.554	0.592	0.546	0.789	0.665	0.534	0.457	0.770	0.794	0.571	0.522	0.701	0.788	0.478	0.561	0.760	0.551	1.000	0.762	0.697	0.709	0.656
96	0.522	0.643	0.516	0.633	0.748	0.601	0.579	0.362	0.811	0.915	0.400	0.511	0.722	0.654	0.354	0.345	0.764	0.381	0.762	1.000	0.734	0.657	0.476
102	0.645	0.791	0.615	0.548	0.808	0.764	0.757	0.424	0.772	0.812	0.550	0.748	0.780	0.746	0.614	0.476	0.751	0.708	0.697	0.734	1.000	0.775	0.714
105	0.678	0.723	0.693	0.699	0.825	0.707	0.615	0.672	0.655	0.668	0.559	0.446	0.822	0.758	0.551	0.480	0.689	0.682	0.709	0.657	0.775	1.000	0.663
106	0.529	0.668	0.548	0.527	0.742	0.603	0.644	0.566	0.615	0.536	0.658	0.518	0.638	0.825	0.345	0.363	0.799	0.743	0.656	0.476	0.714	0.663	1.000

APPENDIX K: MODEL 2, CORRELATION COEFFICIENT MATRIX

	Security	Privacy	Belonging	Social Excl.	Crowding	Place Attach	Communal	Autonomous	Controlled	Other-Schema	Self-Schema	Role-Schema	Stereotype	Attitude	Preference	Appraisal	Coping	Defensive	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Family Status	Education	Occupation	Tenure	Daily	Property	Comm. Work	Income
Security	1.000	-.100	.247	-.002	.278	.228	.248	-.115	.196	.238	.083	-.019	-.085	-.023	.065	.142	.161	.158	-.338	.248	.109	.094	-.188	.169	.154	.122	-.047	-.202	.052
Privacy	-.100	1.000	-.123	-.009	.003	-.179	-.208	.216	.005	-.070	-.079	-.167	-.026	-.183	-.070	-.109	-.161	.000	.143	0.070	.068	-.111	.133	.112	.122	.149	-.059	-.064	.032
Belonging	.247	-.123	1.000	.032	.081	-.086	.536	-.258	-.013	-.032	-.219	.160	.012	.079	.140	.204	.018	.065	-.179	.247	.162	-.224	-.153	.174	.179	.116	-.055	-.028	.118
Social Excl.	-.002	-.009	.032	1.000	.114	.097	.011	-.007	.193	.133	.058	-.132	.056	.094	-.051	.196	.026	.062	-.194	.017	.083	-.240	.065	.115	.212	-.081	-.240	-.175	.187
Crowding	.278	.003	.081	.114	1.000	.174	.119	.062	.324	.142	.161	.102	.170	.099	.089	.107	.001	.154	.002	.101	-.014	.071	.042	.085	.163	.047	-.118	.005	.058
Place Attach	.228	-.179	-.086	.097	.174	1.000	.038	-.091	.011	.079	.435	.050	-.019	.001	-.115	.008	-.058	.060	-.145	.132	.103	.057	-.028	.142	.087	-.019	-.088	.099	.122
Communal	.248	-.208	.536	.011	.119	.038	1.000	-.321	.047	.133	-.045	.312	.098	.078	.141	.430	.352	.226	-.087	.351	.325	-.099	-.279	.281	.228	.256	-.150	-.013	.087
Autonomous	-.115	.216	-.258	-.007	.062	-.091	-.321	1.000	.034	-.083	.148	-.065	.209	.237	-.005	-.157	.034	.050	.392	-.157	-.210	.072	.129	.016	-.070	-.171	-.138	.127	-.071
Controlled	.196	.005	-.013	.193	.324	.011	.047	.034	1.000	.446	.167	-.050	.092	.087	.013	.239	.204	.265	-.016	.193	-.001	-.037	.072	.126	.215	.123	-.096	-.176	.110
Other-Schema	.238	-.070	-.032	.133	.142	.079	.133	-.083	.446	1.000	.251	.050	.167	.205	-.020	.272	.269	.154	-.033	.177	.124	.088	.055	.236	.311	.116	-.004	-.133	.024
Self-Schema	.083	-.079	-.219	.058	.161	.435	-.045	.148	.167	.251	1.000	.001	.059	.209	-.138	-.042	.017	-.015	.015	.050	-.029	.116	-.018	.073	.053	-.057	-.010	.081	-.065
Role-Schema	-.019	-.167	.160	-.132	.102	.050	.312	-.065	-.050	.050	.001	1.000	.264	.181	0200	.142	.068	.283	-.031	.125	.013	.067	-.256	.099	.090	.051	-.054	-.095	.042
Stereotype	-.085	-.026	.012	.056	.170	-.019	.098	.209	.092	.167	.059	.264	1.000	.161	.048	.176	-.015	.151	.024	.116	.092	.179	.010	.242	.112	.126	-.158	.001	-.021
Attitude	-.023	-.183	.079	.094	.099	.001	.078	.237	.087	.205	.209	.181	.161	1.000	.254	.159	.143	.100	.110	.031	.007	-.085	.007	.031	.031	-.080	-.077	-.058	.078
Preference	.065	-.070	.140	-.051	.089	-.115	.141	-.005	.013	-.020	-.138	.200	.048	.254	1.000	.252	.021	.202	.078	.112	.127	-.072	-.090	.022	-.033	-.034	-.092	-.212	.089
Appraisal	.142	-.109	.204	.196	.107	.008	.430	-.157	.239	.272	-.042	.142	.176	.159	.252	1.000	.286	.313	-.090	.372	.150	-.068	-.150	.291	.293	.194	-.263	-.116	.296
Coping	.161	-.161	.018	.026	.001	-.058	.352	.034	.204	.269	.017	.068	-.015	.143	.021	.286	1.000	.153	.086	.118	-.050	-.044	-.083	.019	-.107	.092	-.077	-.218	.139
Defensive	.158	.000	.065	.062	.154	.060	.226	.050	.265	.154	-.015	.283	.151	.100	.202	.313	.153	1.000	-.005	.230	-.060	.126	-.093	.142	.268	.066	-.275	-.281	.180
Gender	-.338	.143	-.179	-.194	.002	-.145	-.087	.392	-.016	-.033	.015	-.031	.024	.110	.078	-.090	.086	-.005	1.000	-.125	-.220	-.061	.023	-.130	-.157	-.121	.076	.252	-.013
Age	.248	.070	.247	.017	.101	.132	.351	-.157	.193	.177	.050	.125	.116	.031	.112	.372	.118	.230	-.125	1.000	.348	-.179	-.195	.623	.553	.492	-.340	-.219	.397
Ethnicity	.109	.068	.162	.083	-.014	.103	.325	-.210	-.001	.124	-.029	.013	.092	.007	.127	.150	-.050	-.060	-.220	.348	1.000	-.031	.039	.247	.241	.088	.078	.014	.078
Family Status	.094	-.111	-.224	-.240	.071	.057	-.099	.072	-.037	.088	.116	.067	.179	-.085	-.072	-.068	-.044	.126	-.061	-.179	-.031	1.000	.100	-.113	-.165	.022	.242	.107	-.301
Education	-.188	.133	-.153	.065	.042	-.028	-.279	.129	.072	.055	-.018	-.256	.010	.007	-.090	-.150	-.083	-.093	.023	-.195	.039	.100	1.000	-.320	-.029	-.176	.137	.074	-.305
Occupation	.169	.112	.174	.115	.085	.142	.281	.016	.126	.236	.073	.099	.242	.031	.022	.291	.019	.142	-.130	.623	.247	-.113	-.320	1.000	.406	.503	-.326	-.102	.275
Tenure	.154	.122	.179	.212	.163	.087	.228	-.070	.215	.311	.053	.090	.112	.031	-.033	.293	-.107	.268	-.157	.553	.241	-.165	-.029	.406	1.000	.303	-.350	-.169	.170
Daily	.122	.149	.116	-.081	.047	-.019	.256	-.171	.123	.116	-.057	.051	.126	-.080	-.034	.194	.092	.066	-.121	.492	.088	.022	-.176	.503	.303	1.000	-.158	-.120	.094
Property	-.047	-.059	-.055	-.240	-.118	-.088	-.150	-.138	-.096	-.004	-.010	-.054	-.158	-.077	-.092	-.263	-.077	-.275	.076	-.340	.078	.242	.137	-.326	-.350	-.158	1.000	.245	-.441
Comm. Work	-.202	-.064	-.028	-.175	.005	.099	-.013	.127	-.176	-.133	.081	-.095	.001	-.058	-.212	-.116	-.218	-.281	.252	-.219	.014	.107	.074	-.102	-.169	-.120	.245	1.000	-.280
Income	.052	.032	.118	.187	.058	.122	.087	-.071	.110	.024	-.065	.042	-.021	.078	0089	.296	.139	.180	-.013	.397	.078	-.301	-.305	.275	.170	.094	-.441	-.280	1.000

Appendix L: Model 2, Factor Matrix, Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

Q-Mode Analysis | **R-Mode Analysis**

Subject	Loading	Factor	Factor 1 Neighborhood Standing: Age	Occupation	Daily	Time (years)	Ethnicity	Privacy	Property Type	Factor 2 Status: Social Excl.	Income	Family Status	Factor 3 Connection to Others: Belonging	Communal	Factor 4 Conformity: Coping	Other	Control	Appraisal	Gender	Factor 5 Independence: Autonomous	Community	Factor 6 Connection To Place: Self	Place Attach	Factor 7 Social Fear: Stereotype	Role	Defensive	Factor 8 Education: Education	Factor 9 Anxiety: Crowding	Security	Factor 10 Evaluation: Preference	Attitude
67	0.920		51-65	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married, ND	1	1	0	1	0	2	Female	0	Volunteer	1	3	0	1	2	Some College	1	2	1	2
56	0.897		66+	Retired	Entire Day	16-20	White	1	SF/Owner	3	24K-35K	Separated, ND	1	1	2	0	0	3	Female	0	Volunteer	0	0	2	0	2	GED or H.S.	0	1	3	3
72	0.893		36-50	Professional	Half Day	11-15	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married, WD	1	2	0	0	0	2	Female	0	Volunteer	0	0	1	0	0	Some College	0	2	2	1
75	0.887		36-50	Public	Half Day	20+	White	2	SF/Owner	2	75K-125K	Married, WD	2	2	0	0	0	1	Female	0	Volunteer	0	0	1	0	0	Some College	0	2	0	1
50	0.871		36.-50	Education	Half Day	6-10	White	2	SF/Owner	0	35K-50k	Single, ND	2	3	1	2	1	0	Female	0	Volunteer	1	0	0	0	3	Associate	0	4	2	2
38	0.870		51-65	Public	Half Day	11-15	White	0	SF/Owner	0	35K-50k	Married, ND	2	4	1	0	1	2	Female	0	Church	0	0	0	0	0	BS	0	1	0	0
24	0.866		51-65	Retired	Several Hrs	20+	White	1	SF/Owner	4	24K-35k	Married, ND	3	3	0	2	0	0	Female	0	Volunteer	3	2	1	0	1	Associate	4	7	0	2
51	0.863		36-50	Public	Half Day	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	2	75k-125k	Single, WD	1	3	2	2	2	3	Female	0	Volunteer	1	4	0	0	1	GED or H.S.	0	4	1	0
92	0.860		51-65	Professional	Half Day	6-10	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	1	35k-50k	Married, ND	1	2	1	1	1	1	Male	0	Church	2	2	1	0	1	Some College	1	1	2	1
74	0.847		51-65	Professional	Several Hrs	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	1	75K-125K	Single, ND	0	2	1	0	1	0	Female	0	Volunteer	1	2	0	0	2	Graduate	0	5	0	2
73	0.837		36-50	Professional	Half Day	6-10	Black	0	SF/Owner	1	75K-125K	Married, ND	3	2	0	0	0	0	Female	0	Volunteer	1	3	0	0	2	Graduate	0	2	0	1
58	0.821		51-65	Health	Several Hrs	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	3	50K-75k	Married, ND	0	4	4	6	4	4	Female	0	Volunteer	2	2	2	0	4	GED or H.S.	0	4	1	3
64	0.817		51-65	Education	Half Day	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	0	75K-125K	Married, ND	1	0	0	0	0	0	Female	0	Church	1	1	1	0	0	Graduate	0	4	5	3
106	0.812		26-35	Professional	Half Day	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	1	50K-75k	Married, WD	3	2	1	0	1	2	Female	0	School	0	0	0	1	0	BS	0	4	2	0
52	0.801		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	White	5	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married, ND	0	0	1	0	1	1	Male	2	Police	1	0	1	0	2	Some College	0	0	0	0
102	0.789		66+	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single, WD	3	4	1	1	1	1	Female	0	NHA	0	0	2	1	0	Some College	1	3	1	1
69	0.788	1	51-65	Professional	Several Hrs	Life	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Single, ND	3	3	1	4	1	3	Male	0	Volunteer	0	0	1	2	1	BS	0	1	4	4
32	0.776		66+	F.I.R.E.	Other Half	20+	Hispanic	1	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Single, ND	1	2	2	4	2	3	Male	1	Volunteer Block	2	1	1	0	2	Some College	3	7	2	1
84	0.774		66+	Education	Day Half	11-15	White	0	SF/Owner	1	50K-75k	Single, ND	0	1	1	1	1	0	Female	0	Watch	2	1	0	0	0	BS	0	4	1	3
41	0.763		51-65	Professional	Day Half	Less 1	White	0	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Married, WD	0	4	3	0	3	0	Female	0	School Block	0	2	0	0	0	Some College	0	7	1	1
76	0.757		36-50	Public	Day Half	6-10	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Single, ND	1	1	0	0	0	0	Female	0	Watch Block	0	1	2	0	1	BS	2	4	3	0
26	0.756		51-65	Home	Day Half	1-5	White	3	Apartment	0	35k-50k	Single, ND	4	3	0	1	0	0	Male	0	Watch	1	2	0	0	1	Some College	1	3	2	1
39	0.753		51-65	Public	Several Hrs	1-5	White	0	Rural/Owner	0	24K-35K	Married, ND	2	1	2	2	2	0	Female	0	Church	0	3	0	0	0	BS	0	6	2	0
60	0.752		51-65	Education	Half Day	Less 1	Black	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Single, ND	3	4	3	0	3	2	Female	1	Church	0	0	3	3	2	Graduate	0	3	0	2
28	0.703		65	Retired	Entire Day	11-15	Black	0	TH/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single, WD	4	2	1	0	1	0	Male	2	NHA	1	1	0	0	3	Graduate	0	10	1	1
55	0.653		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single, WD	3	3	1	0	1	4	Female	0	Many	0	1	1	0	4	Some College	0	4	1	1
100	0.642		36-50	Retail	Half Day	1-5	Hispanic	0	SF/Rent	0	12K-18K	Married, WD	3	2	4	0	4	0	Female	0	Church	0	0	0	0	1	GED or H.S.	1	5	2	0
47	0.630		66+	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Single, ND	0	0	0	3	0	0	Female	0	Many	2	2	0	0	0	Some College	1	3	0	0
45	0.626		51-65	Retired	Half Day	6-10	White	0	Retirement Com	1	75K-125K	Married, ND	1	2	3	3	3	2	Male	1	Many	0	2	0	0	0	Some College	0	0	2	3
44	0.618		51-65	Professional	Several Hrs	11-15	White	1	SF/Owner	1	50K-75k	Married, ND	5	2	0	0	0	0	Female	1	NHA	1	4	0	0	0	BS	0	5	1	0
31	0.614		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	18K-24K	Single, ND	2	4	1	4	1	2	Female	0	Other	4	1	1	0	0	Some College	0	7	0	2
59	0.575		26-35	Professional	Several Hrs	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	1	50K-75k	Single, WD	0	3	1	2	1	4	Female	0	NHA	4	3	0	0	1	BS	1	6	4	2
Total Mentions								16		22			56	72	38	39	36	42	Female	8		31	43	21	8	36	College	15	118	46	43
Percent of Total								2.32%		3.19%			8.12%	10.43%	5.51%	5.65%	5.22%	6.09%	78.13%	1.16%	100%	4.49%	6.23%	3.04%	1.16%	5.22%	93.75%	2.17%	17.10%	6.67%	6.23%
Factor Percent													18.55%		22.46%							10.72%		9.42%				19.28%		12.90%	
95	0.836		26-35	Professional	Several Hours	11-15	Hispanic	1	SF/Owner	3	24K-35K	Married/ND	0	1	1	0	0	2	Male	3	None	2	0	0	0	1	BS	2	0	1	1
85	0.810		26-35	Education	Half Day	1-5	Black	0	SF/Owner	2	50K-75k	Married/ND	1	2	2	0	0	1	Male	0	None	1	1	0	0	0	BS	0	0	0	4
83	0.793		51-65	Education	Half Day	11-15	Black	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/WD	1	1	0	0	0	0	Male	0	None	0	0	1	0	2	BS	0	0	0	0
49	0.757		51-65	Wholesale	Several Hours	11-15	White	0	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Married/ND	3	0	0	1	0	2	Female	0	None	2	1	1	0	0	Some College	0	3	0	1
91	0.756		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Half Day	11-15	Hispanic	0	TH/Owner	1	50K-75k	Married/ND	1	3	2	1	0	1	Female	0	None	3	2	0	0	0	BS	0	3	0	3
98	0.748		36-50	F.I.R.E.	Several Hours	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	1	75K-125K	Single/ND	1	1	0	0	0	1	Male	0	None	1	5	0	0	2	BS	0	0	2	0
37	0.742	2	36-50	Professional	Several Hours	1-5	White	0	SF/Renter	2	50K-75k	Married/WD	3	1	0	0	2	1	Female	0	None	0	2	0	0	0	GED or HS	1	0	1	1
27	0.738		51-65	Retail	Half Day	20+	White	1	SF/Owner	0	125K-175K	Married/ND	1	2	2	0	0	0	Male	0	Other	0	2	0	0	0	Some College	0	1	1	1
94	0.738		26-35	Professional	Half Day	1-5	Hispanic	2	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/WD	1	0	0	0	0	0	Male	0	Youth	0	0	1	0	0	BS	1	1	1	0
93	0.738		51-65	Public	Half Day	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Single/ND	1	2	1	2	1	2	Female	0	None	1	2	3	0	0	Some College	3	2	1	2
34	0.737		36-50	Information	Half Day	11-15	White	1	SF/Owner	2	24K-35K	Single/ND	3	5	1	0	0	3	Female	0	None	0	2	3	0	2	Some College	1	4	1	1
77	0.735		26-35	Public	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Married/WD	3	3	2	1	0	1	Male	0	Many	0	0	0	0	1	BS	0	1	2	0
42	0.731		51-65	Social	Several Hours	11-15	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	3	35k-50k	Married/WD	3	3	2	2	0	3	Male	0	None	0	3	0	0	0	Graduate	1	7	1	1

365

			65	Services	Hours					50k																					
103	0.723		19-25	Retail	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	1	SF/Owner	0	Below 12K	Married/WD	0	1	0	0	0	0	Male	1	None	1	1	0	0	0	GED or HS	0	2	1	3
89	0.722		36-50	Public	Half Day	11-15	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/WD	3	3	2	3	0	0	Male	0	None	0	1	0	0	2	GED or HS	0	3	0	0
43	0.719		51-65	Public	Half Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Single/ND	5	6	1	0	0	2	Female	0	None	0	1	2	0	1	BS	0	1	1	1
25	0.713		66+	Retired	Half Day	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Married/ND	1	3	0	0	0	2	Male	0	None	0	0	0	0	0	BS	0	1	2	2
88	0.710		36-50	Professional	Half Day	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	4	35k-50k	Married/WD	0	3	0	0	0	1	Female	0	Youth	0	3	0	0	2	Some College	1	2	2	1
101	0.708		26-35	Construction	Several Hours	6-10	Hispanic	2	SF/Renter	0	18K-24K	Married/WD	0	2	1	0	0	0	Male	2	None	0	0	0	0	1	GED or HS	0	1	3	1
33	0.705		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Several Hours	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Separated/ND	5	6	1	1	0	4	Male	0	Many	1	2	3	2	4	BS	3	4	4	3
90	0.705		36-50	Professional	Half Day	11-15	White	1	SF/Owner	4	50K-75k	Married/WD	2	1	0	2	0	0	Female	0	Youth	1	0	2	1	0	Some College	0	1	1	1
61	0.697		51-65	Public	Half Day	11-15	Hispanic	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/WD	0	2	0	2	0	3	Female	0	Many	0	3	0	1	3	Graduate	0	6	2	2
71	0.695		26-35	Construction	Several Hours	Less 1	Hispanic	2	SF/Renter	0	18K-24K	Married/WD	1	0	1	1	0	0	Male	1	None	2	3	0	0	0	Less than HS	0	1	0	3
36	0.695		51-65	Professional	Several Hours	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Married/ND	1	3	0	0	0	0	Female	0	Many	3	4	0	0	1	Some College	1	5	1	0
78	0.695		26-35	Education	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	0	TH/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single/ND	0	1	1	0	0	1	Male	1	None	3	0	0	0	0	BS	0	0	1	1
23	0.692		51-65	Social Services	Half Day	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/ND	6	5	1	1	0	1	Male	0	None	0	2	1	0	0	GED or HS	3	6	1	4
30	0.688		36-50	Public	Other	20+	White	2	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single/ND	0	2	1	2	0	1	Female	1	None	0	3	1	0	1	BS	2	6	1	1
46	0.686		66+	Retired	Half Day	16-20	White	2	SF/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/ND	0	1	0	0	0	2	Male	1	Other	0	0	1	0	0	BS	0	3	1	0
79	0.681		26-35	Retail	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	0	SF/Renter	0	12K-18K	Single/ND	0	1	2	0	0	0	Male	3	None	3	1	0	0	0	GED or HS	1	0	0	4
21	0.678		66+	Retired	Half Day	11-15	White	0	SF/Owner	0	175K+	Married/ND	3	5	2	0	1	3	Male	1	Many	1	1	1	2	3	Graduate	2	3	3	4
40	0.670		51-65	Social Services	Several Hours	Less 1	Multiple	0	SF/Owner	0	35k-50k	Single/ND	2	4	2	1	0	1	Female	0	None	1	2	0	0	0	Graduate	0	5	1	0
54	0.668		51-65	Public	Several Hours	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	1	75K-125K	Married/ND	1	2	0	0	0	2	Female	0	Many	0	7	0	1	0	Some College	1	6	0	0
29	0.668		51-65	Retired	Entire Day	6-10	White	0	SF/Owner	0	12K-18K	Married/ND	5	5	0	1	0	2	Female	0	None	0	1	1	0	0	Some College	0	3	4	2
53	0.661		66+	Retired	Other	Less 1	White	0	SF/Owner	0	75K-125K	Married/ND	2	5	3	1	0	2	Female	0	Many	4	5	2	0	0	Graduate	0	2	0	1
111	0.658		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Several Hours	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	1	175K+	Single/ND	0	1	1	0	0	0	Male	2	Other	2	2	0	0	1	Other	1	3	2	1
70	0.651		66+	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	2	24K-35K	Married/ND	6	4	1	0	0	2	Female	0	Many	0	1	1	0	0	BS	0	3	3	2
112	0.650		36-50	Retail	Half Day	1-5	White	1	TH/Owner	0	35k-50k	Single/ND	1	3	1	0	0	1	Male	0	None	0	2	0	0	0	BS	0	4	0	0
82	0.642		26-35	Education	Half Day	6-10	Black	0	SF/Renter	0	35k-50k	Single/WD	2	2	1	1	0	1	Female	0	Many	0	2	0	0	1	Some College	1	4	0	1
65	0.635		66+	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	1	12K-18K	Single/ND	2	3	0	0	0	1	Female	0	Other	3	8	0	0	1	Some College	0	2	0	1
81	0.633		19-25	Construction	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	0	SF/Renter	1	24K-35K	Separated/WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	Male	1	Youth	1	0	1	0	0	GED or HS	0	0	1	0
57	0.626		66+	Retired	Entire Day	20+	White	0	SF/Owner	0	18K-24K	Single/ND	0	5	1	2	0	0	Male	0	Many	4	5	3	3	2	BS	1	1	1	0
48	0.612		66+	Retired	Entire Day	1-5	White	3	TH/Owner	0	35k-50k	Separated/WD	1	2	0	0	0	2	Female	0	None	0	0	0	0	0	GED or HS	0	3	2	0
107	0.606		19-25	Other	Several Hours	1-5	White	0	SF/Renter	1	18K-24K	Single/ND	0	0	0	2	0	0	Male	4	None	2	3	6	0	0	Some College	0	3	1	5
Total Mentions								19		29			71	105	36	27	4	51		21		42	83	34	10	31		26	106	50	59
Percent of Total								2.36%		3.61%			8.83%	13.06%	4.48%	3.36%	0.50%	6.34%		2.61%		5.22%	10.32%	4.23%	1.24%	3.86%		3.23%	13.18%	6.22%	7.34%
Factor Percent														21.89%			14.68%						15.55%		9.33%			16.42%		13.56%
			19-25	Student	Several Hours	Less 1	White	0	Apartment	0	Below 12K	Single/ND	2	2	2	0	0	0	Female	0	None	0	0	0	0	0	Some College	1	3	0	0
96	0.884		19-25	Retail	Several Hours	Less 1	White	0	Apartment	0	12K-18K	Single/ND	2	2	0	0	0	0	Female	0	None	0	0	0	0	0	GED or HS	0	0	0	0
108	0.881		19-25	Retail	Several Hours	1-5	White	1	Apartment	0	Below 12K	Married/WD	1	2	1	0	0	0	Male	0	None	0	0	1	0	0	GED or HS	0	3	1	0
110	0.878		19-25	Retail	Half Day	1-5	White	0	Apartment	0	12K-18K	Single/ND	0	1	1	0	0	0	Male	0	None	0	0	0	0	0	BS	0	3	1	0
86	0.877		26-35	Retail	Half Day	Less 1	Hispanic	0	Apartment	0	12K-18K	Single/WD	1	0	0	1	0	1	Female	0	None	1	0	0	1	1	GED or HS	0	3	1	0
87	0.872		19-25	Retail	Several Hours	Less 1	Hispanic	0	Apartment	0	Below 12K	Single/ND	0	1	0	2	0	0	Male	0	None	2	2	1	0	0	GED or HS	0	0	1	1
97	0.867		19-25	Student	Several Hours	Less 1	White	0	Apartment	0	Below 12K	Single/ND	0	1	0	0	0	0	Female	0	None	0	4	0	0	1	Some College	1	3	1	3
104	0.860	3	51-65	Retail	Half Day	Less 1	White	0	Apartment	0	12K-18K	Single/WD	0	1	0	0	0	1	Male	0	None	0	0	3	0	0	GED or HS	0	1	0	0
105	0.849		36-50	Retail	Several Hours	20+	White	0	Rural/Owner	0	12K-18K	Separated/ND	2	4	0	1	0	0	Male	0	Other	1	0	0	0	1	Some College	0	3	2	1
22	0.746		51-65	Retail	Half Day	16-20	White	0	Rural/Owner	1	75K-125K	Married/WD	5	1	0	2	0	1	Female	0	None	2	1	0	0	0	Graduate	0	4	0	4
62	0.729		36-50	Professional	Several Hours	6-10	Hispanic	0	Apartment	0	24K-35K	Single/WD	1	1	1	0	0	1	Female	0	None	0	6	1	1	0	Some College	2	5	2	1
68	0.676		51-65	Social Services	Entire Day	6-10	White	0	Apartment	0	24K-35K	Single/ND	0	4	2	2	0	2	Male	0	Many	2	0	0	0	0	Graduate	1	2	0	2
35	0.571		51-65	Public	Half Day	1-5	White	1	Retirement/Owner	0	50K-75k	Married/ND	2	3	1	0	1	2	Male	0	Many	0	2	0	0	0	Graduate	0	3	3	2
63	0.560		36-50	Education	Half Day	6-10	Multiple	0	Duplex/Owner	0	12K-18K	Married/WD	4	6	1	0	0	0	Female	0	Many	0	0	0	3	1	Graduate	0	3	3	3
Total Mentions								2		1			20	29	9	8	1	8		0		8	15	6	5	4		5	36	15	17
Percent of Total								1.06%		0.53%			10.58%	15.34%	4.76%	4.23%	0.53%	4.23%		0.00%		4.23%	7.94%	3.17%	2.65%	2.12%		2.65%	19.05%	7.94%	8.99%
Factor Percent														25.93%			13.76%						12.17%		7.94%			21.69%		16.93%
			26-35	Construction	Several Hours	1-5	Hispanic	0	SF/Renter	0	24K-35K	Single/ND	0	0	1	0	0	0	Male	0	Church	1	3	0	1	1	GED or HS	0	1	2	4
109	0.502	4	66+	Retail	Several Hours	1-5	White	0	SF/Owner	0	24K-35K	Single/ND	0	0	1	0	0	0	Male	2	NHA	0	1	1	0	2	GED or HS	1	2	4	3
Total Mentions								0		0			0	0	2	0	0	0		2		1	4	1	1	3		1	3	6	7
Percent of Total													0.00%	0.00%	6.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		6.45%		3.23%	12.90%	3.23%	3.23%	9.68%		3.23%	9.68%	19.35%	22.58%
Factor Percent														0.00%			6.45%						16.13%		16.13%			12.90%		41.94%

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APPENDIX M: MODEL 2, VERISON 1, COEFFICIENTS CORRELATION MATRIX

	24	26	28	31	32	38	39	41	44	45	47	50	51	52	55	56	58	59	60	64	67	69	72	75	76	84	92	100	102	106
24	1.00	.703	.767	.753	.717	.818	.685	.753	.742	.622	.747	.774	.741	.770	.704	.810	.779	.610	.633	.749	.873	.639	.780	.841	.757	.762	.813	.609	.803	.778
26	.703	1.00	.776	.729	.516	.785	.877	.717	.739	.834	.759	.777	.788	.758	.764	.727	.524	.640	.665	.720	.757	.604	.752	.751	.795	.821	.754	.646	.857	.780
28	.767	.776	1.00	.844	.710	.712	.706	.764	.776	.685	.799	.759	.706	.689	.851	.682	.553	.720	.762	.705	.724	.548	.713	.672	.870	.809	.681	.696	.842	.777
31	.753	.729	.844	1.00	.654	.769	.614	.759	.807	.798	.944	.720	.683	.732	.916	.693	.657	.817	.647	.664	.735	.627	.710	.697	.813	.854	.735	.619	.903	.758
32	.717	.516	.710	.654	1.00	.664	.531	.695	.518	.424	.629	.753	.707	.611	.623	.655	.713	.604	.580	.632	.720	.646	.765	.690	.727	.691	.677	.647	.673	.650
38	.818	.785	.712	.769	.664	1.00	.692	.805	.791	.790	.769	.829	.824	.873	.826	.875	.784	.659	.784	.794	.910	.794	.908	.925	.791	.818	.891	.644	.909	.903
39	.685	.877	.706	.614	.531	.692	1.00	.741	.680	.750	.611	.658	.749	.614	.594	.626	.574	.571	.544	.713	.696	.515	.655	.644	.664	.746	.661	.669	.714	.723
41	.753	.717	.764	.759	.695	.805	.741	1.00	.780	.684	.700	.816	.832	.674	.730	.708	.701	.771	.717	.796	.752	.562	.782	.753	.782	.824	.772	.818	.782	.857
44	.742	.739	.776	.807	.518	.791	.680	.780	1.00	.746	.783	.689	.698	.719	.806	.621	.542	.718	.597	.766	.739	.557	.718	.765	.790	.796	.741	.623	.800	.851
45	.622	.834	.685	.798	.424	.790	.750	.684	.746	1.00	.831	.622	.696	.790	.816	.739	.633	.689	.618	.719	.763	.604	.737	.712	.761	.822	.795	.534	.848	.757
47	.747	.759	.799	.944	.629	.769	.611	.700	.783	.831	1.00	.697	.686	.818	.909	.750	.628	.740	.583	.657	.782	.607	.709	.728	.833	.853	.769	.559	.912	.723
50	.774	.777	.759	.720	.753	.829	.658	.816	.689	.622	.697	1.00	.846	.766	.758	.809	.737	.723	.755	.808	.819	.801	.835	.847	.812	.846	.775	.695	.811	.844
51	.741	.788	.706	.683	.707	.824	.749	.832	.698	.696	.686	.846	1.00	.707	.726	.784	.756	.788	.748	.748	.826	.690	.838	.817	.798	.834	.816	.639	.778	.850
52	.770	.758	.689	.732	.611	.873	.614	.674	.719	.790	.818	.766	.707	1.00	.802	.882	.716	.566	.665	.750	.898	.671	.844	.892	.784	.783	.865	.527	.846	.767
55	.704	.764	.851	.916	.623	.826	.594	.730	.806	.816	.909	.758	.726	.802	1.00	.791	.647	.781	.736	.683	.790	.682	.780	.754	.869	.832	.767	.639	.930	.809
56	.810	.727	.682	.693	.655	.875	.626	.708	.621	.739	.750	.809	.784	.882	.791	1.00	.799	.601	.729	.799	.921	.785	.896	.887	.785	.783	.888	.615	.856	.799
58	.779	.524	.553	.657	.713	.784	.574	.701	.542	.633	.628	.737	.756	.716	.647	.799	1.00	.593	.598	.656	.826	.716	.774	.776	.601	.679	.790	.523	.682	.685
59	.610	.640	.720	.817	.604	.659	.571	.771	.718	.689	.740	.723	.788	.566	.781	.601	.593	1.00	.604	.738	.643	.592	.671	.600	.802	.837	.665	.531	.712	.783
60	.633	.665	.762	.647	.580	.784	.544	.717	.597	.618	.583	.755	.748	.665	.736	.729	.598	.604	1.00	.676	.712	.663	.774	.711	.785	.710	.706	.580	.787	.777
64	.749	.720	.705	.664	.632	.794	.713	.796	.766	.719	.657	.808	.748	.750	.683	.799	.656	.738	.676	1.00	.834	.728	.848	.803	.840	.853	.832	.585	.753	.872
67	.873	.757	.724	.735	.720	.910	.696	.752	.739	.763	.782	.819	.826	.898	.790	.921	.826	.643	.712	.834	1.00	.778	.913	.910	.811	.818	.932	.582	.858	.830
69	.639	.604	.548	.627	.646	.794	.515	.562	.557	.604	.607	.801	.690	.671	.682	.785	.716	.592	.663	.728	.778	1.00	.810	.785	.679	.734	.715	.465	.763	.729
72	.780	.752	.713	.710	.765	.908	.655	.782	.718	.737	.709	.835	.838	.844	.780	.896	.774	.671	.774	.848	.913	.810	1.00	.936	.858	.822	.925	.665	.864	.877
75	.841	.751	.672	.697	.690	.925	.644	.753	.765	.712	.728	.847	.817	.892	.754	.887	.776	.600	.711	.803	.910	.785	.936	1.00	.794	.828	.873	.607	.853	.875
76	.757	.795	.870	.813	.727	.791	.664	.782	.790	.761	.833	.812	.798	.784	.869	.785	.601	.802	.785	.840	.811	.679	.858	.794	1.00	.878	.827	.649	.894	.853
84	.762	.821	.809	.854	.691	.818	.746	.824	.796	.822	.853	.846	.834	.783	.832	.783	.679	.837	.710	.853	.818	.734	.822	.828	.878	1.00	.805	.617	.878	.843
92	.813	.754	.681	.735	.677	.891	.661	.772	.741	.795	.769	.775	.816	.865	.767	.888	.790	.665	.706	.832	.932	.715	.925	.873	.827	.805	1.00	.630	.843	.809
100	.609	.646	.696	.619	.647	.644	.669	.818	.623	.534	.559	.695	.639	.527	.639	.615	.523	.531	.580	.585	.582	.465	.665	.607	.649	.617	.630	1.00	.695	.715
102	.803	.857	.842	.903	.673	.909	.714	.782	.800	.848	.912	.811	.778	.846	.930	.856	.682	.712	.787	.753	.858	.763	.864	.853	.894	.878	.843	.695	1.00	0.854
106	.778	.780	.777	.758	.650	.903	.723	.857	.851	.757	.723	.844	.850	.767	.809	.799	685	783	.777	.872	830	.729	.877	.875	.853	.843	.809	.715	.854	1.00

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APPENDIX N: MODEL2, VERSION 2, COEFFICIENT CORRELATION MATRIX

	21	23	25	27	29	30	33	34	36	37	40	42	43	46	48	49	53	54	57	61	65	70	71	77	78	79	81	82	83	85	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	98	101	103	107	111
21	1.000	0.872	0.948	0.746	0.883	0.788	0.867	0.743	0.796	0.808	0.862	0.846	0.869	0.917	0.863	0.667	0.895	0.805	0.816	0.887	0.780	0.912	0.459	0.916	0.795	0.573	0.504	0.800	0.867	0.866	0.835	0.851	0.805	0.827	0.844	0.867	0.798	0.775	0.534	0.623	0.762	0.745
23	0.872	1.000	0.887	0.793	0.913	0.832	0.869	0.847	0.867	0.868	0.886	0.893	0.869	0.844	0.854	0.814	0.824	0.851	0.729	0.839	0.790	0.893	0.669	0.890	0.768	0.682	0.621	0.866	0.825	0.850	0.840	0.913	0.816	0.861	0.865	0.842	0.763	0.759	0.662	0.780	0.749	0.792
25	0.948	0.887	1.000	0.791	0.949	0.862	0.826	0.814	0.849	0.890	0.908	0.879	0.897	0.969	0.953	0.764	0.906	0.829	0.874	0.889	0.865	0.943	0.603	0.948	0.890	0.703	0.643	0.855	0.918	0.908	0.897	0.905	0.885	0.871	0.913	0.921	0.879	0.834	0.661	0.767	0.848	0.799
27	0.746	0.793	0.791	1.000	0.704	0.799	0.728	0.816	0.849	0.873	0.774	0.745	0.838	0.798	0.763	0.883	0.710	0.831	0.673	0.755	0.704	0.728	0.777	0.797	0.770	0.732	0.813	0.766	0.867	0.824	0.834	0.876	0.849	0.874	0.842	0.845	0.797	0.870	0.830	0.779	0.607	0.870
29	0.883	0.913	0.949	0.704	1.000	0.830	0.837	0.826	0.834	0.846	0.883	0.865	0.885	0.896	0.917	0.742	0.862	0.788	0.837	0.834	0.858	0.962	0.574	0.924	0.813	0.650	0.578	0.833	0.836	0.831	0.848	0.885	0.830	0.804	0.856	0.841	0.791	0.751	0.633	0.760	0.820	0.712
30	0.788	0.832	0.862	0.799	0.830	1.000	0.748	0.871	0.894	0.802	0.906	0.886	0.850	0.896	0.883	0.795	0.791	0.876	0.843	0.903	0.863	0.821	0.654	0.838	0.839	0.721	0.689	0.909	0.861	0.799	0.855	0.887	0.818	0.844	0.913	0.874	0.814	0.839	0.703	0.798	0.815	0.798
33	0.867	0.869	0.826	0.728	0.837	0.748	1.000	0.868	0.775	0.776	0.846	0.802	0.885	0.760	0.754	0.757	0.755	0.744	0.708	0.820	0.687	0.812	0.539	0.849	0.724	0.580	0.576	0.769	0.790	0.756	0.782	0.813	0.719	0.765	0.818	0.763	0.701	0.783	0.629	0.663	0.647	0.712
34	0.743	0.847	0.814	0.816	0.826	0.871	0.868	1.000	0.843	0.856	0.887	0.841	0.921	0.792	0.827	0.861	0.733	0.806	0.744	0.799	0.785	0.797	0.717	0.840	0.811	0.747	0.783	0.872	0.840	0.797	0.868	0.875	0.821	0.824	0.888	0.811	0.788	0.851	0.783	0.821	0.725	0.805
36	0.796	0.867	0.849	0.849	0.834	0.894	0.775	0.843	1.000	0.834	0.869	0.859	0.835	0.866	0.835	0.855	0.816	0.939	0.846	0.863	0.891	0.833	0.684	0.815	0.790	0.694	0.677	0.834	0.835	0.775	0.883	0.892	0.820	0.878	0.862	0.812	0.795	0.838	0.701	0.788	0.740	0.829
37	0.808	0.868	0.890	0.873	0.846	0.802	0.776	0.856	0.834	1.000	0.858	0.814	0.867	0.853	0.885	0.872	0.794	0.832	0.740	0.779	0.807	0.826	0.791	0.894	0.875	0.791	0.830	0.856	0.900	0.895	0.912	0.911	0.916	0.863	0.914	0.908	0.869	0.908	0.781	0.841	0.777	0.891
40	0.862	0.886	0.908	0.774	0.883	0.906	0.846	0.887	0.869	0.858	1.000	0.912	0.898	0.886	0.911	0.792	0.890	0.846	0.846	0.880	0.851	0.860	0.641	0.918	0.881	0.720	0.675	0.905	0.853	0.837	0.868	0.911	0.829	0.866	0.909	0.872	0.794	0.870	0.665	0.761	0.811	0.838
42	0.846	0.893	0.879	0.745	0.865	0.886	0.802	0.841	0.859	0.814	0.912	1.000	0.841	0.880	0.850	0.777	0.834	0.887	0.771	0.927	0.821	0.883	0.598	0.894	0.806	0.633	0.589	0.888	0.851	0.858	0.847	0.878	0.807	0.885	0.849	0.842	0.824	0.792	0.619	0.734	0.759	0.745
43	0.869	0.869	0.897	0.838	0.885	0.850	0.885	0.921	0.835	0.867	0.898	0.841	1.000	0.863	0.859	0.803	0.829	0.800	0.836	0.814	0.833	0.904	0.606	0.921	0.850	0.703	0.701	0.874	0.901	0.846	0.844	0.904	0.855	0.850	0.904	0.862	0.806	0.861	0.693	0.730	0.741	0.777
46	0.917	0.844	0.969	0.798	0.896	0.896	0.760	0.792	0.866	0.853	0.886	0.880	0.863	1.000	0.953	0.762	0.878	0.865	0.864	0.899	0.852	0.917	0.567	0.911	0.861	0.649	0.633	0.850	0.915	0.858	0.874	0.896	0.890	0.846	0.901	0.937	0.872	0.815	0.636	0.728	0.842	0.802
48	0.863	0.854	0.953	0.763	0.917	0.883	0.754	0.827	0.835	0.885	0.911	0.850	0.859	0.953	1.000	0.756	0.857	0.819	0.839	0.860	0.856	0.888	0.641	0.919	0.895	0.713	0.702	0.901	0.891	0.847	0.880	0.899	0.875	0.828	0.905	0.933	0.833	0.822	0.689	0.787	0.839	0.838
49	0.667	0.814	0.764	0.883	0.742	0.795	0.757	0.861	0.855	0.872	0.792	0.777	0.803	0.762	0.756	1.000	0.667	0.793	0.634	0.747	0.705	0.721	0.847	0.760	0.783	0.782	0.823	0.764	0.821	0.776	0.775	0.856	0.825	0.863	0.843	0.790	0.793	0.819	0.823	0.855	0.659	0.818
53	0.895	0.824	0.906	0.710	0.862	0.791	0.755	0.733	0.816	0.794	0.890	0.834	0.829	0.878	0.857	0.667	1.000	0.822	0.885	0.829	0.870	0.865	0.523	0.875	0.806	0.596	0.503	0.795	0.822	0.848	0.820	0.839	0.787	0.844	0.843	0.833	0.754	0.791	0.477	0.619	0.794	0.730
54	0.805	0.851	0.829	0.831	0.788	0.876	0.744	0.806	0.939	0.832	0.846	0.887	0.800	0.865	0.819	0.793	0.822	1.000	0.797	0.892	0.873	0.815	0.622	0.792	0.728	0.594	0.614	0.839	0.809	0.772	0.885	0.859	0.806	0.838	0.847	0.814	0.749	0.843	0.601	0.700	0.727	0.814
57	0.816	0.729	0.874	0.673	0.837	0.843	0.708	0.744	0.846	0.740	0.846	0.771	0.836	0.864	0.839	0.634	0.885	0.797	1.000	0.805	0.935	0.833	0.490	0.828	0.824	0.637	0.551	0.806	0.831	0.762	0.812	0.818	0.783	0.769	0.854	0.795	0.754	0.799	0.510	0.650	0.824	0.696
61	0.887	0.839	0.889	0.755	0.834	0.903	0.820	0.799	0.863	0.779	0.880	0.927	0.814	0.899	0.860	0.747	0.829	0.892	0.805	1.000	0.819	0.836	0.575	0.864	0.801	0.611	0.579	0.880	0.872	0.832	0.852	0.864	0.778	0.868	0.854	0.849	0.789	0.821	0.619	0.717	0.767	0.774
65	0.780	0.790	0.865	0.704	0.858	0.863	0.687	0.785	0.891	0.807	0.851	0.821	0.833	0.852	0.856	0.705	0.870	0.873	0.935	0.819	1.000	0.860	0.598	0.814	0.817	0.688	0.587	0.852	0.815	0.783	0.859	0.829	0.783	0.797	0.852	0.786	0.763	0.838	0.548	0.720	0.823	0.737
70	0.912	0.893	0.943	0.728	0.962	0.821	0.812	0.797	0.833	0.826	0.860	0.883	0.904	0.917	0.888	0.721	0.865	0.815	0.833	0.836	0.860	1.000	0.476	0.910	0.778	0.572	0.517	0.811	0.845	0.827	0.845	0.867	0.854	0.807	0.835	0.839	0.790	0.745	0.548	0.663	0.778	0.684
71	0.459	0.669	0.603	0.777	0.574	0.654	0.539	0.717	0.684	0.791	0.641	0.598	0.606	0.567	0.641	0.847	0.523	0.622	0.490	0.575	0.598	0.476	1.000	0.636	0.754	0.898	0.874	0.699	0.711	0.752	0.661	0.722	0.664	0.779	0.715	0.696	0.722	0.751	0.891	0.926	0.618	0.784
77	0.916	0.890	0.948	0.797	0.924	0.838	0.849	0.840	0.815	0.894	0.918	0.894	0.921	0.911	0.919	0.760	0.875	0.792	0.828	0.864	0.814	0.910	0.636	1.000	0.905	0.718	0.697	0.901	0.932	0.915	0.860	0.942	0.865	0.869	0.894	0.930	0.872	0.851	0.709	0.769	0.801	0.812
78	0.795	0.768	0.890	0.770	0.813	0.839	0.724	0.811	0.790	0.875	0.881	0.806	0.850	0.861	0.895	0.783	0.806	0.728	0.824	0.801	0.817	0.778	0.754	0.905	1.000	0.885	0.828	0.897	0.915	0.907	0.817	0.856	0.831	0.887	0.904	0.906	0.910	0.880	0.774	0.862	0.850	0.850
79	0.573	0.682	0.703	0.732	0.650	0.721	0.580	0.747	0.694	0.791	0.720	0.633	0.703	0.649	0.713	0.782	0.596	0.594	0.637	0.611	0.688	0.572	0.898	0.718	0.885	1.000	0.877	0.782	0.771	0.815	0.695	0.740	0.692	0.803	0.797	0.733	0.820	0.768	0.854	0.930	0.754	0.810
81	0.504	0.621	0.643	0.813	0.578	0.689	0.576	0.783	0.677	0.830	0.675	0.589	0.701	0.633	0.702	0.823	0.503	0.614	0.551	0.579	0.587	0.517	0.462	0.305	0.420	0.501	1.000	0.759	0.784	0.736	0.730	0.755	0.772	0.738	0.784	0.774	0.772	0.817	0.903	0.868	0.647	0.876
82	0.800	0.866	0.855	0.766	0.833	0.909	0.769	0.872	0.834	0.856	0.905	0.888	0.874	0.850	0.901	0.764	0.795	0.839	0.806	0.880	0.852	0.811	0.874	0.697	0.828	0.877	0.759	1.000	0.893	0.857	0.841	0.908	0.814	0.859	0.916	0.891	0.800	0.853	0.701	0.810	0.817	0.859
83	0.867	0.825	0.918	0.867	0.836	0.861	0.790	0.840	0.835	0.900	0.853	0.851	0.901	0.915	0.891	0.821	0.822	0.809	0.831	0.872	0.815	0.845	0.699	0.901	0.897	0.782	0.784	0.893	1.000	0.924	0.864	0.921	0.889	0.904	0.914	0.953	0.912	0.889	0.770	0.806	0.787	0.845
85	0.866	0.850	0.908	0.824	0.831	0.799	0.756	0.797	0.775	0.895	0.837	0.858	0.846	0.858	0.847	0.776	0.848	0.772	0.762	0.832	0.783	0.827	0.711	0.932	0.915	0.771	0.736	0.857	0.924	1.000	0.858	0.873	0.862	0.936	0.877	0.906	0.916	0.843	0.735	0.834	0.808	0.812
88	0.835	0.840	0.897	0.834	0.848	0.855	0.782	0.868	0.883	0.912	0.868	0.847	0.844	0.874	0.880	0.775	0.820	0.885	0.812	0.852	0.859	0.845	0.752	0.915	0.907	0.815	0.730	0.841	0.864	0.858	1.000	0.889	0.906	0.840	0.880	0.859	0.852	0.895	0.710	0.777	0.775	0.871
89	0.851	0.913	0.905	0.876	0.885	0.887	0.813	0.875	0.892	0.911	0.911	0.878	0.904	0.896	0.899	0.856	0.839	0.859	0.818	0.864	0.829	0.867	0.661	0.860	0.817	0.695	0.755	0.908	0.921	0.873	0.889	1.000	0.905	0.885	0.912	0.906	0.837	0.860	0.752	0.811	0.783	0.866
90	0.805	0.816	0.885	0.849	0.830	0.818	0.719	0.821	0.820	0.916	0.829	0.807	0.855	0.890	0.875	0.825	0.787	0.806	0.783	0.778	0.783	0.854	0.722	0.942	0.856	0.740	0.772	0.814	0.889	0.862	0.906	0.905	1.000	0.836	0.893	0.907	0.853	0.840	0.692	0.754	0.801	0.849
91	0.827	0.861	0.871	0.874	0.804	0.844	0.765	0.824	0.878	0.863	0.866	0.885	0.850	0.846	0.828	0.863	0.844	0.838	0.769	0.868	0.797	0.807	0.664	0.865	0.831	0.692	0.738	0.859	0.904	0.936	0.840	0.885	0.836	1.000	0.872	0.860	0.871	0.839	0.762	0.841	0.744	0.822
93	0.844	0.865	0.913	0.842	0.856	0.913	0.818	0.888	0.862	0.914	0.909	0.849	0.904	0.901	0.905	0.843	0.843	0.847	0.854	0.854	0.852	0.835	0.779	0.869	0.887	0.803	0.784	0.916	0.914	0.877	0.880	0.912	0.893	0.872	1.000	0.921	0.854	0.892	0.720	0.813	0.861	0.879
94	0.867	0.842	0.921	0.845	0.841	0.874	0.763	0.811	0.812	0.908	0.872	0.842	0.862	0.937	0.933	0.790	0.833	0.814	0.795	0.849	0.786	0.839	0.715	0.894	0.904	0.797	0.774	0.891	0.953	0.906	0.859	0.906	0.907	0.860	0.921	1.000	0.887	0.876	0.737	0.791	0.822	0.870
95	0.798	0.763	0.879	0.797	0.791	0.814	0.701	0.788	0.795	0.869	0.794	0.824	0.806	0.872	0.833	0.793	0.754	0.749	0.754	0.789	0.763	0.790	0.696	0.930	0.906	0.733	0.772	0.800	0.912	0.916	0.852	0.837	0.853	0.871	0.854	0.887	1.000	0.830	0.789	0.839	0.788	0.797
98	0.775	0.759	0.834	0.870	0.751	0.839	0.783	0.851	0.838	0.908	0.870	0.792	0.861	0.815	0.822	0.819	0.791	0.843	0.799	0.821	0.838	0.745	0.722	0.872	0.910	0.820	0.817	0.853	0.889	0.843	0.895	0.860	0.840	0.839	0.892	0.876	0.830	1.000	0.754	0.780	0.747	0.893
101	0.534	0.662	0.661	0.830	0.633	0.703	0.629	0.783	0.701	0.781	0.665	0.619	0.693	0.636	0.689	0.823	0.477	0.601	0.510	0.619	0.548	0.548	0.891	0.709	0.774	0.854	0.903	0.701	0.770	0.735	0.710	0.752	0.692	0.762	0.720	0.737	0.789	0.754	1.000	0.917	0.574	0.790
103	0.623	0.780	0.767	0.779	0.760	0.798	0.663	0.821	0.788	0.841	0.761	0.734	0.730	0.728	0.787	0.855	0.619	0.700	0.650	0.717	0.720	0.663	0.926	0.769	0.862	0.930	0.868	0.810	0.806	0.834	0.777	0.811	0.754	0.841	0.813	0.791	0.839	0.780	0.917	1.000	0.775	0.804
107	0.762	0.749	0.848	0.607	0.820	0.815	0.647	0.725	0.740	0.777	0.811	0.759	0.741	0.842	0.839	0.659	0.794	0.727	0.824	0.767	0.823	0.778	0.618	0.801	0.850	0.754	0.647	0.817	0.787	0.808	0.775	0.783	0.801	0.744	0.861	0.822	0.788	0.747	0.574	0.775	1.000	0.746
111	0.745	0.792	0.799	0.870	0.712	0.798	0.712	0.805	0.829	0.891	0.838	0.745	0.777	0.802	0.838	0.818	0.730	0.814	0.696	0.774	0.737	0.684	0.784	0.812	0.850	0.810	0.876	0.859	0.845	0.812	0.871	0.866	0.849	0.822	0.879	0.870	0.797	0.893	0.790	0.804	0.746	1.000

APPENDIX O: MODEL 3, COEFFICIENT CORRELATION MATRIX

	Security	Privacy	Belonging	Social Excl.	Crowding	Place Attach	Communal	Autonomous	Control	Other-Schema	Self-Schema	Role-Schema	Stereotype	Attitude	Preference	Appraisal	Coping	Defensive	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Family Status	Education	Occupation	Time	Daily	Property Type	Community Work	Personal Income
Security	1.000	-0.131	0.214	-0.005	0.280	0.270	0.281	-0.079	0.226	0.191	0.072	0.020	-0.054	0.046	0.070	0.144	0.212	0.233	-0.344	0.251	0.094	0.116	-0.192	0.176	0.150	0.132	-0.037	-0.216	0.081
Privacy	-0.131	1.000	-0.194	-0.066	0.064	-0.182	-0.236	0.197	-0.014	-0.042	-0.071	-0.156	-0.034	-0.150	-0.086	-0.121	-0.181	-0.077	0.137	0.063	0.052	-0.099	0.127	0.127	0.105	0.148	-0.050	-0.083	0.020
Belonging	0.214	-0.194	1.000	0.072	0.207	0.013	0.536	-0.284	0.000	-0.112	-0.150	0.101	-0.004	0.115	0.072	0.196	-0.076	-0.041	-0.249	0.252	0.224	-0.255	-0.088	0.157	0.208	0.154	-0.036	0.003	0.059
Social Excl.	-0.005	-0.066	0.072	1.000	0.125	0.131	0.042	-0.044	0.324	0.295	0.131	-0.093	0.183	0.161	0.035	0.174	0.102	0.171	-0.157	0.042	0.072	-0.225	0.065	0.150	0.183	-0.087	-0.231	-0.185	0.171
Crowding	0.280	0.064	0.207	0.125	1.000	0.180	0.122	0.030	0.155	0.108	0.163	0.012	0.068	0.062	0.069	-0.010	-0.039	0.103	0.032	0.083	0.078	0.000	0.069	0.076	0.118	-0.042	-0.075	0.006	0.018
Place Attach	0.270	-0.182	0.013	0.131	0.180	1.000	0.188	-0.083	0.046	0.132	0.481	0.049	0.004	0.009	-0.089	0.050	0.047	0.172	-0.247	0.185	0.110	0.013	-0.074	0.224	0.133	0.104	-0.152	0.043	0.160
Communal	0.281	-0.236	0.536	0.042	0.122	0.188	1.000	-0.309	0.062	0.179	0.053	0.233	0.082	0.102	0.103	0.390	0.347	0.183	-0.181	0.345	0.307	-0.088	-0.275	0.313	0.280	0.274	-0.179	-0.052	0.081
Autonomous	-0.079	0.197	-0.284	-0.044	0.030	-0.083	-0.309	1.000	0.021	-0.062	0.110	-0.017	0.169	0.282	0.001	-0.148	0.058	0.039	0.397	-0.149	-0.195	0.083	0.117	0.030	-0.076	-0.163	-0.130	0.125	-0.072
Control	0.226	-0.014	0.000	0.324	0.155	0.046	0.062	0.021	1.000	0.530	0.271	0.001	0.146	0.132	0.002	0.176	0.264	0.344	-0.028	0.180	0.014	-0.077	0.043	0.151	0.199	0.061	-0.073	-0.193	0.126
Other-Schema	0.191	-0.042	-0.112	0.295	0.108	0.132	0.179	-0.062	0.530	1.000	0.260	0.038	0.264	0.199	0.048	0.273	0.331	0.276	-0.021	0.121	0.063	0.026	0.058	0.207	0.301	0.144	-0.066	-0.174	0.054
Self-Schema	0.072	-0.071	-0.150	0.131	0.163	0.481	0.053	0.110	0.271	0.260	1.000	0.039	0.198	0.196	-0.104	-0.043	0.122	0.070	-0.028	0.140	0.010	0.036	-0.001	0.179	0.092	0.049	-0.038	0.038	-0.018
Role-Schema	0.020	-0.156	0.101	-0.093	0.012	0.049	0.233	-0.017	0.001	0.038	0.039	1.000	0.361	0.235	0.204	0.160	0.105	0.305	-0.084	0.139	-0.044	0.046	-0.241	0.126	0.074	0.072	-0.052	-0.109	0.079
Stereotype	-0.054	-0.034	-0.004	0.183	0.068	0.004	0.082	0.169	0.146	0.264	0.198	0.361	1.000	0.218	0.093	0.159	0.119	0.223	-0.068	0.144	0.035	0.125	0.008	0.273	0.123	0.213	-0.170	-0.100	-0.003
Attitude	0.046	-0.150	0.115	0.161	0.062	0.009	0.102	0.282	0.132	0.199	0.196	0.235	0.218	1.000	0.342	0.196	0.145	0.190	0.034	0.061	0.066	-0.049	-0.015	0.079	0.082	-0.053	-0.084	-0.107	0.056
Preference	0.070	-0.086	0.072	0.035	0.069	-0.089	0.103	0.001	0.002	0.048	-0.104	0.204	0.093	0.342	1.000	0.284	0.008	0.231	0.104	0.099	0.090	-0.034	-0.066	0.002	0.061	-0.016	-0.119	-0.222	0.052
Appraisal	0.144	-0.121	0.196	0.174	-0.010	0.050	0.390	-0.148	0.176	0.273	-0.043	0.160	0.159	0.196	0.284	1.000	0.327	0.352	-0.114	0.363	0.134	-0.016	-0.143	0.269	0.333	0.199	-0.256	-0.179	0.305
Coping	0.212	-0.181	-0.076	0.102	-0.039	0.047	0.347	0.058	0.264	0.331	0.122	0.105	0.119	0.145	0.008	0.327	1.000	0.154	-0.038	0.158	-0.001	-0.017	-0.133	0.072	-0.106	0.123	-0.065	-0.232	0.206
Defensive	0.233	-0.077	-0.041	0.171	0.103	0.172	0.183	0.039	0.344	0.276	0.070	0.305	0.223	0.190	0.231	0.352	0.154	1.000	-0.080	0.258	-0.076	0.105	-0.101	0.175	0.283	0.107	-0.246	-0.295	0.141
Gender	-0.344	0.137	-0.249	-0.157	0.032	-0.247	-0.181	0.397	-0.028	-0.021	-0.028	-0.084	-0.068	0.034	0.104	-0.114	-0.038	-0.080	1.000	-0.154	-0.234	-0.036	0.057	-0.161	-0.126	-0.184	0.089	0.243	-0.040
Age	0.251	0.063	0.252	0.042	0.083	0.185	0.345	-0.149	0.180	0.121	0.140	0.139	0.144	0.061	0.099	0.363	0.158	0.258	-0.154	1.000	0.348	-0.179	-0.195	0.623	0.553	0.492	-0.340	-0.219	0.397
Ethnicity	0.094	0.052	0.224	0.072	0.078	0.110	0.307	-0.195	0.014	0.063	0.010	-0.044	0.035	0.066	0.090	0.134	-0.001	-0.076	-0.234	0.348	1.000	-0.031	0.039	0.247	0.241	0.088	0.078	0.014	0.078
Family Status	0.116	-0.099	-0.255	-0.225	0.000	0.013	-0.088	0.083	-0.077	0.026	0.036	0.046	0.125	-0.049	-0.034	-0.016	-0.017	0.105	-0.036	-0.179	-0.031	1.000	0.100	-0.113	-0.165	0.022	0.242	0.107	-0.301
Education	-0.192	0.127	-0.088	0.065	0.069	-0.074	-0.275	0.117	0.043	0.058	-0.001	-0.241	0.008	-0.015	-0.066	-0.143	-0.133	-0.101	0.057	-0.195	0.039	0.100	1.000	-0.320	-0.029	-0.176	0.137	0.074	-0.305
Occupation	0.176	0.127	0.157	0.150	0.076	0.224	0.313	0.030	0.151	0.207	0.179	0.126	0.273	0.079	0.002	0.269	0.072	0.175	-0.161	0.623	0.247	-0.113	-0.320	1.000	0.406	0.503	-0.326	-0.102	0.275
Time	0.150	0.105	0.208	0.183	0.118	0.133	0.280	-0.076	0.199	0.301	0.092	0.074	0.123	0.082	0.061	0.333	-0.106	0.283	-0.126	0.553	0.241	-0.165	-0.029	0.406	1.000	0.303	-0.350	-0.169	0.170
Daily	0.132	0.148	0.154	-0.087	-0.042	0.104	0.274	-0.163	0.061	0.144	0.049	0.072	0.213	-0.053	-0.016	0.199	0.123	0.107	-0.184	0.492	0.088	0.022	-0.176	0.503	0.303	1.000	-0.158	-0.120	0.094
Property Type	-0.037	-0.050	-0.036	-0.231	-0.075	-0.152	-0.179	-0.130	-0.073	-0.066	-0.038	-0.052	-0.170	-0.084	-0.119	-0.256	-0.065	-0.246	0.089	-0.340	0.078	0.242	0.137	-0.326	-0.350	-0.158	1.000	0.245	-0.441
Community Work	-0.216	-0.083	0.003	-0.185	0.006	0.043	-0.052	0.125	-0.193	-0.174	0.038	-0.109	-0.100	-0.107	-0.222	-0.179	-0.232	-0.295	0.243	-0.219	0.014	0.107	0.074	-0.102	-0.169	-0.120	0.245	1.000	-0.280
Personal Income	0.081	0.020	0.059	0.171	0.018	0.160	0.081	-0.072	0.126	0.054	-0.018	0.079	-0.003	0.056	0.052	0.305	0.206	0.141	-0.040	0.397	0.078	-0.301	-0.305	0.275	0.170	0.094	-0.441	-0.280	1.000

APPENDIX P: Model 3, Factor Matrix, Weight Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

Q-Mode Analysis			R-Mode Analysis																											
			Factor 1 Lifestyle				Factor 2 Conformity			Factor 3 Self-Reliance				Factor 4 Communal Enclave			Factor 5 Status			Factor 6 Connection To Place			Factor 7 Evaluation				Factor 8 Protection		Factor 9 Categorizing		Factor 10 Anxiety	
Subject	Loading	Factor	Age	Occupation	Daily	Time (years)	Other-Schema	Control	Coping	Autonomous	Gender	Belonging	Privacy	Education	Communal	Family Status	Social Excl.	Property Type	Income	Place Attach	Self-Schema	Preference	Attitude	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Community	Defensive	Stereotype	Role-Schema	Crowding	Security
81	0.962		19-25	Construction	Several	1-5	0.5	0.5	0.3	6.6	Male	0.5	0.5	GED/HS	Youth	Separated, ND	6.6	SF/Renter	24K-35K	0.2	5.5	5.5	0.5	Hispanic	0.5	Youth	0.2	5.5	0.5	0.2	0.7
94	0.949		26-35	Administrative	Half Day	1-5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	Male	2.2	14.7	B.S.	Youth	Married,WD	0.4	SF/Owner	50k-75k	0.6	0.3	4.4	0.4	Hispanic	0.7	Youth	0.4	7.7	0.1	4.4	4.4
87	0.934		19-25	Retail	Several	Less 1	10.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	Male	0.3	0.7	GED/HS	None	Single, ND	0.5	Apartment	Less 12k	6.3	3.3	5.5	5.5	Hispanic	0.4	None	0.3	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
104	0.932		51-65	Retail	Half Day	Less 1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	Male	0.2	0.7	GED/HS	None	Single, WD	0.4	Apartment	12k-18k	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	White	6.6	None	0.3	12.4	0.2	0.2	7.7
103	0.928		19-25	Retail	Several	1-5	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.5	Male	0.4	5.5	GED/HS	None	Married,WD	0.7	SF/Renter	Less 12k	7.7	6.6	2.2	15.5	Hispanic	0.7	None	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	4.2
95	0.928		26-35	Administrative	Several	11-15	0.6	0.4	5.5	18.6	Male	0.5	6.6	B.S.	None	Married, ND	12.4	SF/Owner	24K-35K	0.6	8.4	6.6	6.6	Hispanic	12.6	None	7.7	0.6	0.4	10.5	0.7
101	0.926		26-35	Construction	Several	6-10	0.4	0.4	3.3	12.6	Male	0.4	12.6	GED/HS	None	Married, WD	0.5	SF/Renter	18k-24k	0.3	0.4	21.7	7.7	Hispanic	0.3	None	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	6.6
96	0.924		19-25	Retail	Several	Less 1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	Female	14.7	0.5	GED/HS	None	Single, ND	0.7	Apartment	12k-18k	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	White	0.4	None	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
78	0.923		26-35	Education	Several	1-5	0.6	0.4	5.5	6.6	Male	0.5	0.5	B.S.	None	Single, ND	0.4	TH/Owner	24K-35K	0.6	12.4	6.6	6.6	Hispanic	6.6	None	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
83	0.920		51-65	Education	Half Day	11-15	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	Male	5.5	0.7	B.S.	None	Married, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	Black	0.5	None	12.6	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
109	0.916		66+	Retail	Several	6-10	0.5	0.3	3.3	14.7	Male	0.5	0.4	GED/HS	NHA	Single, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	24K-35K	5.5	0.6	16.4	18.6	White	0.4	NHA	12.6	5.5	0.6	6.6	14.7
80	0.909		26-35	Construction	Several	1-5	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.7	Male	0.5	0.6	GED/HS	Church	Single, ND	0.4	SF/Renter	24K-35K	12.4	2.2	12.6	12.3	Hispanic	0.5	Church	2.2	0.5	5.5	0.2	6.6
108	0.905		19-25	Retail	Several	1-5	0.5	0.4	6.6	0.7	Male	6.6	7.7	GED/HS	None	Married, WD	0.6	Apartment	Less 12k	0.7	0.5	6.6	0.6	White	0.7	None	0.5	5.5	0.5	0.3	15.5
92	0.902		51-65	Administrative	Half Day	6-10	6.6	0.2	4.4	0.7	Male	5.5	0.7	Some College	Church	Married, ND	6.6	SF/Owner	35K-50K	8.4	10.5	12.6	6.6	Hispanic	5.5	Church	5.5	6.6	0.5	5.5	7.7
98	0.900		36-50	F.I.R.E.	Several	6-10	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	Male	4.4	0.7	B.S.	None	Single, ND	6.6	SF/Owner	75K-125K	20.4	4.4	14.7	0.7	White	5.5	None	6.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
110	0.900		19-25	Retail	Half Day	1-5	0.7	0.7	6.6	0.7	Male	0.7	0.7	B.S.	None	Single, ND	0.7	Apartment	12k-18k	0.7	0.7	7.7	0.1	White	0.7	None	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	21.7
111	0.896		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Several	1-5	0.7	0.6	6.6	12.6	Male	0.4	0.7	Other	Other	Single, ND	7.7	SF/Owner	175K+	8.4	14.7	10.5	7.7	White	0.5	Other	6.6	0.7	0.7	7.7	21.7
90	0.893		36-50	Administrative	Half Day	11-15	14.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	Female	14.7	5.5	Some College	Youth	Married, WD	24.6	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.6	4.4	4.4	7.7	White	0.5	Youth	0.6	14.7	6.6	0.2	7.7
79	0.888		26-35	Retail	Several	1-5	0.5	0.2	12.6	21.7	Male	0.3	0.7	GED/HS	None	Single, ND	0.3	SF/Renter	12k-18k	4.4	6.2	0.6	24.6	Hispanic	0.5	None	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6
86	0.887		26-35	Retail	Half Day	Less 1	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	Female	7.7	0.5	GED/HS	None	Single, WD	0.5	Apartment	12k-18k	0.5	4.4	6.6	0.6	Hispanic	4.4	None	6.6	0.5	4.4	0.1	21.7
71	0.883		26-35	Construction	Several	Less 1	5.5	0.3	2.2	7.7	Male	4.4	14.7	Less H.S.	None	Married, WD	0.6	SF/Renter	18k-24k	12.4	10.5	0.7	21.7	Hispanic	0.6	None	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.6
99	0.882		19-25	Student	Several	Less 1	0.4	0.5	6.3	0.5	Female	10.5	0.6	Some College	None	Single, ND	0.5	Apartment	Less 12k	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	White	0.3	None	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.3	18.6
85	0.882	1	26-35	Education	Half Day	1-5	0.5	0.2	8.4	0.7	Male	5.5	0.6	B.S.	None	Married, ND	10.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	5.5	2.2	0.5	20.5	Black	5.5	None	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
93	0.876		51-65	Public	Half Day	11-15	8.4	2.2	7.7	0.1	Female	4.4	0.7	Some College	None	Single, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	8.4	7.7	5.5	12.6	White	12.6	None	0.7	12.4	0.1	6.2	14.7
112	0.875		36-50	Retail	Half Day	1-5	0.3	0.6	5.5	0.6	Male	4.4	4.4	B.S.	None	Single, ND	0.4	TH/Owner	35K-50K	6.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	White	4.4	None	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	24.6
97	0.859		19-25	Student	Several	Less 1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	Female	0.6	0.6	Some College	None	Single, ND	0.6	Apartment	Less 12k	16.4	12.4	6.6	18.6	White	0.4	None	6.6	0.5	0.6	5.5	21.7
75	0.850		36-50	Public	Half Day	20+	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	Female	10.5	14.7	Some College	Volunteer	Married, WD	6.3	SF/Owner	75K-125K	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.5	White	7.7	Volunteer	0.6	7.7	0.6	0.1	14.7
107	0.845		19-25	Other	Several	1-5	8.4	0.2	0.5	28.7	Male	0.3	0.7	Some College	None	Single, ND	5.5	SF/Renter	18k-24k	15.5	10.5	7.7	35.7	White	0.6	None	0.6	24.4	0.3	0.6	21.7
106	0.844		26-35	Administrative	Half Day	1-5	0.3	0.3	6.6	0.7	Female	21.7	0.5	B.S.	School	Married, WD	5.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	White	12.6	School	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	24.6
77	0.843		26-35	Public	Several	1-5	6.6	0.4	8.4	0.7	Male	6.2	0.7	B.S.	Many	Married, WD	0.3	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.7	0.4	8.4	0.4	Hispanic	7.7	Many	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	4.4
105	0.841		36-50	Retail	Several	20+	6.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	Male	12.6	0.7	Some College	Other	Separated, ND	0.7	Rural/Owner	12k-18k	0.5	6.6	12.6	6.6	White	0.7	Other	7.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	21.7
72	0.840		36-50	Administrative	Half Day	11-15	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	Female	6.6	0.5	Some College	Volunteer	Married, WD	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.7	0.4	12.6	7.7	Hispanic	12.6	Volunteer	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.3	14.7
47	0.830		66+	Retired	Entire	20+	9.3	4.4	0.6	0.6	Female	0.4	6.6	Some College	Many	Single, ND	2.2	SF/Owner	12K-18K	4.2	6.3	0.6	0.6	White	0.6	Many	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.4	12.4
89	0.829		36-50	Public	Half Day	11-15	18.6	0.5	4.2	0.7	Male	9.3	0.7	GED/HS	None	Married, WD	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	White	0.2	None	6.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	21.7
100	0.827		36-50	Retail	Half Day	1-5	0.4	0.5	12.3	0.3	Female	15.5	0.5	GED/HS	Church	Married, WD	0.5	SF/Renter	12k-18k	0.6	0.4	12.6	0.6	Hispanic	0.3	Church	6.6	0.4	0.5	6.6	30.6
84	0.823		51-65	Education	Half Day	11-15	4.4	0.6	5.5	0.5	Female	0.7	0.5	B.S.	Block Watch	Single, ND	6.6	TH/Owner	50K-75K	6.6	8.4	5.5	21.7	White	0.5	Block Watch	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	28.7
91	0.822		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Half Day	11-15	4.4	0.6	14.7	0.5	Female	6.6	0.6	B.S.	None	Married, ND	4.4	TH/Owner	50K-75K	12.6	12.4	0.4	12.4	Hispanic	5.5	None	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	21.7
52	0.813		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	0.2	0.2	3.3	12.6	Male	0.2	35.7	Some College	Police	Married, ND	0.3	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.6	White	4.4	Police	4.2	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
88	0.809		36-50	Administrative	Half Day	6-10	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	Female	0.5	0.6	Some College	Youth	Married, WD	20.5	SF/Owner	35K-50K	21.7	0.5	12.6	7.7	White	6.6	Youth	12.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	14.7
76	0.805		36-50	Public	Half Day	6-10	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	Female	7.7	0.7	B.S.	Block Watch	Single, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	7.7	0.4	12.4	0.4	Hispanic	0.4	Block Watch	6.6	8.4	0.4	4.2	28.7
102	0.804		66+	Retired	Entire	20+	6.6	0.7	3.3	0.4	Female	21.7	0.4	Some College	NHA	Single, ND	0.6	TH/Owner	24K-35K	0.7	0.6	7.7	7.7	White	5.5	NHA	0.6	12.6	6.6	5.5	21.7
46	0.788		66+	Retired	Half Day	16-20	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.6	Male	0.3	10.5	B.S.	Other	Married, ND	0.3	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.4	0.3	6.6	0.6	White	12.6	Other	0.4	3.3	0.3	0.4	15.5
48	0.786		66+	Retired	Entire	1-5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	Female	1.1	21.7	GED/HS	None	Separated, WD	0.6	TH/Owner	35K-50K	0.3	0.5	10.5	0.5	White	10.5	None	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	15.5
68	0.784		51-65	Health	Entire	6-10	12.6	0.5	10.5	0.7	Male	0.6	0.7	Graduate	Many	Single, ND	0.7	Apartment	24K-35K	0.7	0.6	0.5	14.7	White	12.6	Many	0.3	0.6	0.2	3.3	8.4
82	0.769		26-35	Education	Half Day	6-10	5.5	0.6	5.5	0.3	Female	14.7	0.6	Some College	Many	Single, WD	0.2	SF/Renter	35K-50K	14.7	0.3	0.6	5.5	Black	7.7	Many	4.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	28.7

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49	0.762		51-65	Wholesale	Several	11-15	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	Female	18.6	0.6	Some College	None	Married, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	24K-35K	3.3	4.2	0.4	4.4	White	8.4	None	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.3	18.6
67	0.761		51-65	Retired	Entire	20+	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	Female	7.7	0.6	Some College	Volunteer	Married, ND	0.7	SF/Owner	50K-75K	21.7	7.7	6.6	14.7	White	12.6	Volunteer	14.7	0.6	7.7	3.3	14.7
73	0.755		36-50	Administrative	Half Day	6-10	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	Female	18.6	0.4	Graduate	Volunteer	Married, ND	7.7	SF/Owner	75K-125K	21.7	5.5	0.6	6.6	Black	0.5	Volunteer	12.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.7
64	0.722		51-65	Education	Half Day	1-5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	Female	7.7	0.6	Graduate	Church	Married, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	75K-125K	7.7	5.5	30.6	18.6	White	0.7	Church	0.7	6.6	0.6	0.2	28.7
56	0.720		66+	Retired	Entire	16-20	0.7	0.7	12.6	0.7	Female	7.7	4.4	GED/HS	Volunteer	Separated, ND	21.7	SF/Owner	24K-35K	0.7	0.6	21.7	21.7	White	21.7	Volunteer	14.7	14.7	0.4	0.6	7.7
74	0.718		51-65	Administrative	Several	6-10	0.4	0.7	7.7	0.7	Female	0.6	0.5	Graduate	Volunteer	Single, ND	7.7	SF/Owner	75K-125K	14.7	4.4	0.7	14.7	White	0.7	Volunteer	14.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	35.7
69	0.702		51-65	Administrative	Several	Life	16.4	0.7	4.4	0.7	Male	15.5	0.7	B.S.	Volunteer	Single, ND	0.7	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.6	0.4	28.7	28.7	White	21.7	Volunteer	5.5	4.4	8.4	0.3	6.6
45	0.686		51-65	Retired	Half Day	6-10	15.5	0.7	18.6	7.7	Male	7.7	0.7	Some College	Many	Married, ND	7.7	Retirement Com	75K-125K	14.7	0.4	6.3	9.3	White	12.6	Many	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
50	0.682		36-50	Administrative	Half Day	6-10	6.3	0.3	6.6	0.6	Female	4.2	14.7	A.D.	Volunteer	Single, ND	0.3	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.6	2.2	8.4	14.7	White	0.5	Volunteer	9.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	20.5
37	0.645		36-50	Administrative	Several	1-5	0.7	12.6	0.1	0.7	Female	21.7	0.4	GED/HS	None	Married, WD	14.7	SF/Renter	50K-75K	14.7	0.7	2.2	5.5	White	4.4	None	0.4	0.7	0.4	6.6	0.7
62	0.621		36-50	Administrative	Several	6-10	0.7	0.7	7.7	0.7	Female	3.3	0.6	Some College	None	Single, WD	0.7	Apartment	24K-35K	30.5	15.5	14.7	7.7	Hispanic	6.6	None	0.6	7.7	7.7	10.5	35.7
60	0.620		51-65	Education	Half Day	Less 1	0.6	0.7	18.6	7.7	Female	12.4	0.7	Graduate	Church	Single, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	50K-75K	0.6	0.7	0.7	14.7	Black	14.7	Church	14.7	21.7	21.7	0.2	21.7
27	0.592		51-65	Retail	Half Day	20+	0.4	0.2	12.6	0.7	Male	7.7	1.1	Some College	Other	Married, ND	0.4	SF/Owner	125K-175K	12.6	0.4	3.3	3.3	White	0.5	Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1
55	0.534		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.5	Female	21.7	0.5	Some College	Many	Single, WD	0.4	SF/Owner	24K-35K	7.7	0.6	7.7	7.7	White	24.6	Many	24.6	7.7	0.6	0.6	28.7
Total Mentions							203.1	47	263.1	195.8		388.6	206.9				206			375.2	220.8	411.1	501		311.8		251	231.4	90.2	110.4	818.4
Percent of Total							4.20%	0.97%	5.45%	4.05%		8.04%	4.28%				4.26%			7.77%	4.57%	8.51%	10.37%		6.45%		5.19%	4.79%	1.87%	2.28%	16.94%
Factor Percent								10.62%			16.38%					4.26%				12.33%		25.33%			5.19%		6.66%		19.22%	
28	0.914		51-65	Retired	Entire	11-15	0.3	7.7	7.7	14.7	Male	12.3	0.6	Graduate	14.7	Single, WD	0.3	TH/Owner	24K-35K	7.7	2.2	3.3	3.3	Black	0.7	NHA	15.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	70.7
30	0.862		26-35	Public	Other	20+	14.7	0.7	6.6	7.7	Female	0.6	14.7	B.S.	14.7	Single, ND	0.7	SF/Owner	24K-35K	21.7	0.6	7.7	7.7	White	6.6	None	6.6	7.7	0.7	14.7	42.7
32	0.857		66+	F.I.R.E.	Other	20+	24.6	12.4	12.6	6.6	Male	6.6	7.7	Some College	12.6	Single, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	35K-50K	6.6	10.5	12.6	7.7	Hispanic	18.6	Volunteer	12.6	6.6	0.2	6.2	49.7
39	0.814		51-65	Public	Several	1-5	4.2	0.6	10.5	0.7	Female	8.4	0.7	B.S.	3.3	Married, ND	0.4	Rural/Owner	24K-35K	9.3	0.2	4.2	0.7	White	0.7	Church	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	42.7
41	0.798		51-65	Administrative	Half Day	Less 1	0.3	0.6	18.6	0.7	Female	0.7	0.6	Some College	28.7	Married, WD	0.7	SF/Owner	35K-50K	14.7	0.3	6.6	6.6	White	0.7	School	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	49.7
31	0.776		66+	Retired	Half Day	20+	8.2	0.7	7.7	0.7	Female	14.7	0.7	Some College	28.7	Single, ND	0.7	SF/Owner	18K-24K	7.7	20.5	0.7	14.7	White	14.7	Other	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.7	49.7
24	0.724		51-65	Retired	Several	20+	14.7	7.7	0.7	0.6	Female	18.6	7.7	A.D.	18.6	Married, ND	24.6	SF/Owner	24K-35K	12.6	18.6	0.2	14.7	White	0.7	Volunteer	7.7	7.7	0.7	24.6	42.6
42	0.720	2	51-65	Health	Several	11-15	10.5	0.6	6.3	0.6	Male	15.5	0.6	Graduate	21.7	Married, WD	21.7	SF/Owner	35K-50K	15.5	0.6	6.6	6.6	Hispanic	12.4	None	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.2	42.6
54	0.715		51-65	Public	Several	20+	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	Female	4.4	0.7	Some College	12.6	Married, ND	3.3	SF/Owner	75K-125K	28.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	White	12.6	Many	0.6	0.6	6.6	3.3	42.7
44	0.681		51-65	Administrative	Several	11-15	0.4	0.2	0.7	7.7	Female	20.4	6.6	B.S.	14.7	Married, ND	1.1	SF/Owner	50K-75K	28.7	6.6	4.4	0.7	White	0.6	NHA	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	35.7
61	0.657		51-65	Public	Half Day	11-15	14.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	Female	0.7	0.6	Graduate	14.7	Married, WD	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	21.7	0.6	12.6	14.7	Hispanic	21.7	Many	21.7	0.7	6.6	0.4	42.7
59	0.648		26-35	Administrative	Several	1-5	12.6	0.6	10.5	0.4	Female	0.6	0.2	B.S.	21.7	Single, WD	6.6	SF/Owner	50K-75K	18.6	4.1	28.7	14.7	White	20.5	NHA	7.7	0.6	0.2	6.6	42.7
40	0.636		51-65	Health	Several	Less 1	1.1	0.6	14.7	0.7	Female	10.5	0.6	Graduate	24.6	Single, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	35K-50K	8.4	2.2	2.2	0.2	Many	6.6	None	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	30.6
36	0.633		51-65	Administrative	Several	20+	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	Female	7.7	0.5	Some College	21.7	Married, ND	0.6	SF/Owner	24K-35K	24.6	6.2	5.5	0.6	White	0.6	Many	7.7	0.2	0.2	6.6	25.5
51	0.594		36-50	Public	Half Day	1-5	12.6	0.7	12.6	0.6	Female	6.6	0.7	Some College	21.7	Single, WD	8.4	TH/Owner	75K-125K	28.7	6.6	3.3	0.7	White	21.7	Volunteer	4.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	28.7
35	0.517		51-65	Public	Half Day	1-5	0.6	6.6	3.3	0.5	Male	12.6	6.6	Graduate	18.6	Married, ND	0.6	Retirement Com	50K-75K	10.5	18.6	9.3	10.5	White	8.4	Many	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	21.7
Total Mentions							120.3	41.5	114.4	43.8		140.9	49.8		293.3		71.3			265.4	99	108.5	104.7		147.8		88.3	29.3	18.7	68.7	660.7
Percent of Total							4.88%	1.68%	4.64%	1.78%		5.71%	2.02%		11.89%		2.89%			10.76%	4.01%	4.40%	4.25%		5.99%		3.58%	1.19%	0.76%	2.79%	26.79%
Factor Percent								11.20%			9.51%			11.89%			2.89%			14.77%			14.64%			3.58%	1.95%			29.57%
29	0.846		51-65	Retired	Entire	6-10	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	Female	35.7	0.7	Some College	35.7	Married, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	12K-18K	7.7	0.6	16.4	14.7	White	2.1	None	0.6	6.6	0.7	0.4	21.7
43	0.781		51-65	Public	Half Day	20+	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	Female	20.4	0.7	B.S.	42.7	Single, ND	0.4	SF/Owner	50K-75K	4.4	0.7	1.1	4.4	White	14.7	None	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	7.7
33	0.740		51-65	F.I.R.E.	Several	6-10	2.2	0.3	7.7	0.2	Male	35.7	0.6	B.S.	30.5	Separated, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	14.7	2.2	16.4	12.4	White	20.5	Many	12.3	6.2	4.2	21.7	28.7
23	0.712		51-65	Health	Half Day	6-10	2.2	0.5	4.4	0.7	Male	36.6	0.6	GED/HS	35.7	Married, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	50K-75K	14.7	0.2	4.4	16.4	White	4.4	None	0.3	0.2	0.3	21.7	42.7
70	0.688		66+	Retired	Entire	20+	0.6	0.2	4.4	0.6	Female	42.7	0.4	B.S.	28.7	Married, ND	12.6	SF/Owner	24K-35K	7.7	0.6	18.6	12.6	White	12.6	Many	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.3	21.7
63	0.685		36-50	Education	Half Day	6-10	0.7	0.6	5.5	0.5	Female	28.7	0.4	Graduate	42.7	Married, WD	0.7	Duplex/Owner	12K-18K	0.7	0.6	18.6	21.7	Two +	0.6	Many	6.6	0.7	15.5	0.6	21.7
25	0.639	3	66+	Retired	Half Day	6-10	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Male	7.7	0.7	B.S.	15.5	Married, ND	0.5	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.4	0.7	12.6	12.6	White	12.6	None	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	7.7
34	0.634		36-50	Information	Half Day	11-15	0.4	0.3	6.6	0.3	Female	15.5	4.4	Some College	30.6	Single, ND	6.3	SF/Owner	24K-35K	10.5	0.2	3.3	4.4	White	18.6	None	12.6	12.4	0.4	1.1	24.6
38	0.633		51-65	Public	Half Day	11-15	0.5	0.2	6.6	0.6	Female	10.5	0.7	B.S.	24.6	Married, ND	0.4	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	White	12.6	Church	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.7
66	0.621		51-65	Construction	Half Day	16-20	0.7	0.6	10.5	0.7	Male	24.6	0.7	GED/HS	36.6	Married, ND	8.4	SF/Owner	35K-50K	0.6	0.6	21.7	14.7	White	28.7	Volunteer	5.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	24.6
22	0.608		51-65	Retail	Half Day	16-20	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	Female	35.7	0.7	Some College	7.7	Married, WD	2.2	Rural/Owner	75K-125K	7.7	2.1	0.7	28.7	White	7.7	None	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	28.7
26	0.544		51-65	Home	Half Day	1-5	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	Male	16.4	18.6	Some College	18.6	Single, ND	0.6	Apartment	35K-50K	10.5	2.2	8.4	6.6	White	0.6	Block Watch	7.7	0.2	0.2	7.7	18.6
Total Mentions							19	4.8	49.2	7		310.2	29.2		349.6		33.6			80.1	11.2	122.7	149.7	0	135.7		48.9	37	23.8	55.7	256.1
Percent of Total							1.10%	0.28%	2.85%	0.41%		18.00%	1.69%		20.28%		1.95%			4.65%	0.65%	7.12%	8.69%	0.00%	7.87%		2.84%	2.15%	1.38%	3.23%	14.86%
Factor Percent								4.24%			20.10%			20.28%			1.95%			5.30%			23.68%			2.84%	3.53%			18.09%
65	0.705		66+	Retired	Entire	20+	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	Female	14.7	0.5	Some College	21.7	Single, ND	7.7	SF/Owner	12K-18K	56.7	18.6	0.7	7.7	White	7.7	Other	7.7	0.7	0.6	7.7	14.7
53	0.671	4	66+	Retired	Other	Less 1	6.6	0.5	18.6	0.7	Male	14.7	0.7	Graduate	35.7	Married, ND	0.4	SF/Owner	75K-125K	35.7	24.6	0.6	6.6	White	10.5	Many	0.5	12.6	0.5	0.4	12.6
57	0.625		66+	Retired	Entire	20+	12.6	0.4	3.3	0.7	Female	0.7	0.7	B.S.	30.6	Single, ND	0.7	SF/Owner	18K-24K	30.6	20.5	7.7	0.7	White	0.4	Many	12.6	18.6	12.4	0.7	7.7
Total Mentions							19.9	1.5	22.5	2		30.1	1.9		88		8.8			123	63.7	9	15	0	18.6		20.8	31.9	13.5	8.8	35
Percent of Total							3.87%	0.29%	4.38%	0.39%		5.86%	0.37%		17.12%		1.71%			23.93%	12.39%	1.75%	2.92%	0.00%	3.62%		4.05%	6.21%	2.63%	1.71%	6.81%
Factor Percent								8.54%			6.61%			17.12%			1.71%			36.32%			8.29%			4.05%	8.83%			8.52%

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APPENDIX Q: MODEL 3, VERSION 2, CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	24	28	30	31	32	35	36	39	40	41	42	44	51	54	59	61
24	1.000	0.652	0.654	0.712	0.630	0.559	0.596	0.611	0.533	0.609	0.729	0.615	0.517	0.570	0.532	0.504
28	0.652	1.000	0.779	0.802	0.805	0.588	0.666	0.846	0.733	0.829	0.746	0.729	0.568	0.719	0.645	0.678
30	0.654	0.779	1.000	0.728	0.797	0.610	0.783	0.796	0.737	0.826	0.773	0.777	0.716	0.825	0.786	0.794
31	0.712	0.802	0.728	1.000	0.780	0.827	0.736	0.769	0.841	0.842	0.825	0.743	0.715	0.749	0.732	0.713
32	0.630	0.805	0.797	0.780	1.000	0.604	0.578	0.790	0.677	0.768	0.730	0.627	0.697	0.686	0.794	0.785
35	0.559	0.588	0.610	0.827	0.604	1.000	0.815	0.735	0.837	0.755	0.762	0.823	0.761	0.778	0.781	0.742
36	0.596	0.666	0.783	0.736	0.578	0.815	1.000	0.764	0.858	0.833	0.810	0.920	0.838	0.906	0.794	0.811
39	0.611	0.846	0.796	0.769	0.790	0.735	0.764	1.000	0.848	0.886	0.836	0.848	0.779	0.876	0.804	0.798
40	0.533	0.733	0.737	0.841	0.677	0.837	0.858	0.848	1.000	0.917	0.874	0.839	0.848	0.860	0.817	0.781
41	0.609	0.829	0.826	0.842	0.768	0.755	0.833	0.886	0.917	1.000	0.850	0.814	0.809	0.850	0.847	0.784
42	0.729	0.746	0.773	0.825	0.730	0.762	0.810	0.836	0.874	0.850	1.000	0.836	0.848	0.873	0.847	0.816
44	0.615	0.729	0.777	0.743	0.627	0.823	0.920	0.848	0.839	0.814	0.836	1.000	0.829	0.915	0.758	0.776
51	0.517	0.568	0.716	0.715	0.697	0.761	0.838	0.779	0.848	0.809	0.848	0.829	1.000	0.897	0.869	0.861
54	0.570	0.719	0.825	0.749	0.686	0.778	0.906	0.876	0.860	0.850	0.873	0.915	0.897	1.000	0.848	0.892
59	0.532	0.645	0.786	0.732	0.794	0.781	0.794	0.804	0.817	0.847	0.847	0.758	0.869	0.848	1.000	0.926
61	0.504	0.678	0.794	0.713	0.785	0.742	0.811	0.798	0.781	0.784	0.816	0.776	0.861	0.892	0.926	1.000

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APPENDIX R: MODEL 4, COEFFICIENT CORRELATIONS

	Age	Ethnicity	Family Status	Education	Occupation	Tenure	Daily	Property	Community Work	Income	A1W	A2W	A3W	A4W	A5W	A6W	O1W	O2W	O3W	C1W	C2W	C3W	C4W	E1W	E2W	E3W	AD1W	AD2W
Age	1.000	.431	-.158	-.276	.510	.516	.569	-.237	-.350	.575	.297	.067	.338	-.063	.225	.259	.440	-.161	.315	.184	.123	.276	.072	-.028	.198	.456	.266	.457
Ethnicity	.431	1.000	-.004	-.003	.254	.207	.144	.243	.018	.253	.069	.010	.272	-.206	.142	.207	.377	-.148	-.131	.055	.024	.196	.179	.049	.212	.229	.094	-.001
Family Status	-.158	-.004	1.000	.106	-.195	-.143	-.056	.298	-.116	-.378	.172	-.223	-.282	-.203	-.049	.004	-.238	.173	.113	.136	.018	.079	.202	.009	.032	-.253	-.195	.152
Education	-.276	-.003	.106	1.000	-.543	-.172	-.367	.073	-.100	-.268	-.131	.131	-.131	-.075	.059	-.133	-.328	.236	-.226	-.016	-.089	-.248	-.057	.090	-.013	-.369	-.174	-.166
Occupation	.510	.254	-.195	-.543	1.000	.211	.460	-.134	.037	.417	.202	.103	.133	.038	.078	.322	.285	.124	.184	.224	.214	.211	.299	.066	-.133	.194	.173	.197
Tenure	.516	.207	-.143	-.172	.211	1.000	.222	-.273	-.412	.234	.195	.116	.187	.032	.027	-.085	.281	-.028	.243	.342	-.114	.334	-.020	-.029	.366	.367	.090	.461
Daily	.569	.144	-.056	-.367	.460	.222	1.000	-.006	-.247	.276	.348	.045	.122	-.220	.000	.312	.400	-.225	.502	.334	.272	.062	.219	-.206	-.246	.224	.446	.199
Property	-.237	.243	.298	.073	-.134	-.273	-.006	1.000	.162	-.480	-.007	.007	-.093	-.202	-.167	-.202	.022	-.221	-.016	.047	-.117	-.202	-.079	-.183	-.167	-.197	-.070	-.240
Community Work	-.350	.018	-.116	-.100	.037	-.412	-.247	.162	1.000	-.123	-.191	-.212	-.169	.051	-.036	.066	-.091	.067	-.318	-.245	.026	-.182	-.002	-.110	-.462	-.369	-.104	-.324
Income	.575	.253	-.378	-.268	.417	.234	.276	-.480	-.123	1.000	.071	.007	.300	.172	.197	.247	.228	-.127	.168	-.012	.081	.174	-.125	-.007	.143	.339	.352	.246
A1W	.297	.069	.172	-.131	.202	.195	.348	-.007	-.191	.071	1.000	-.119	.510	.065	.332	.139	.381	.047	.600	.184	-.011	-.033	-.023	.017	.094	.179	.149	.367
A2W	.067	.010	-.223	.131	.103	.116	.045	.007	-.212	.007	-.119	1.000	-.153	-.182	-.026	-.191	-.297	.152	.009	-.152	-.068	-.174	-.116	-.187	-.154	-.132	-.232	-.062
A3W	.338	.272	-.282	-.131	.133	.187	.122	-.093	-.169	.300	.510	-.153	1.000	.052	.603	.258	.760	-.355	.101	.069	-.103	.084	-.134	.163	.268	.469	.228	.191
A4W	-.063	-.206	-.203	-.075	.038	.032	-.220	-.202	.051	.172	.065	-.182	.052	1.000	.032	.114	.024	.111	-.140	.066	.001	-.139	-.089	.054	.043	.233	.117	-.103
A5W	.225	.142	-.049	.059	.078	.027	.000	-.167	-.036	.197	.332	-.026	.603	.032	1.000	.199	.353	-.006	.010	-.012	.007	.079	.015	.107	.132	.179	.034	.277
A6W	.259	.207	.004	-.133	.322	-.085	.312	-.202	.066	.247	.139	-.191	.258	.114	.199	1.000	.365	-.077	.005	.218	.579	.257	.388	.078	-.097	-.050	.285	.073
O1W	.440	.377	-.238	-.328	.285	.281	.400	.022	-.091	.228	.381	-.297	.760	.024	.353	.365	1.000	-.449	.098	.268	.149	.280	.003	.069	.220	.521	.440	.189
O2W	-.161	-.148	.173	.236	.124	-.028	-.225	-.221	.067	-.127	.047	.152	-.355	.111	-.006	-.077	-.449	1.000	.093	-.108	.163	-.097	.222	.419	-.022	-.174	.041	.130
O3W	.315	-.131	.113	-.226	.184	.243	.502	-.016	-.318	.168	.600	.009	.101	-.140	.010	.005	.098	.093	1.000	.282	.233	.168	.019	.063	.173	.284	.252	.480
C1W	.184	.055	.136	-.016	.224	.342	.334	.047	-.245	-.012	.184	-.152	.069	.066	-.012	.218	.268	-.108	.282	1.000	.133	.141	.220	.097	.079	.262	.282	.112
C2W	.123	.024	.018	-.089	.214	-.114	.272	-.117	.026	.081	-.011	-.068	-.103	.001	.007	.579	.149	.163	.233	.133	1.000	.220	.412	.107	-.053	-.038	.167	.102
C3W	.276	.196	.079	-.248	.211	.334	.062	-.202	-.182	.174	-.033	-.174	.084	-.139	.079	.257	.280	-.097	.168	.141	.220	1.000	.349	.310	.468	.267	.054	.509
C4W	.072	.179	.202	-.057	.299	-.020	.219	-.079	-.002	-.125	-.023	-.116	-.134	-.089	.015	.388	.003	.222	.019	.220	.412	.349	1.000	.181	.015	-.031	-.095	.149
E1W	-.028	.049	.009	.090	.066	-.029	-.206	-.183	-.110	-.007	.017	-.187	.163	.054	.107	.078	.069	.419	.063	.097	.107	.310	.181	1.000	.335	.266	.130	.048
E2W	.198	.212	.032	-.013	-.133	.366	-.246	-.167	-.462	.143	.094	-.154	.268	.043	.132	-.097	.220	-.022	.173	.079	-.053	.468	.015	.335	1.000	.499	-.035	.424
E3W	.456	.229	-.253	-.369	.194	.367	.224	-.197	-.369	.339	.179	-.132	.469	.233	.179	-.050	.521	-.174	.284	.262	-.038	.267	-.031	.266	.499	1.000	.412	.190
AD1W	.266	.094	-.195	-.174	.173	.090	.446	-.070	-.104	.352	.149	-.232	.228	.117	.034	.285	.440	.041	.252	.282	.167	.054	-.095	.130	-.035	.412	1.000	.044
AD2W	.457	-.001	.152	-.166	.197	.461	.199	-.240	-.324	.246	.367	-.062	.191	-.103	.277	.073	.189	.130	.480	.112	.102	.509	.149	.048	.424	.190	.044	1.000

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APPENDIX S: Model 4, Factor Matrix, Men by Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

			Factor 1 Alliance				Factor 2 Social Character		Factor 3 Connection to Place			Factor 4 Conventional				Factor 5 Status			Factor 6 Working Class		Factor 7 Abandonment			Factor 8 Coping	
Subject	Loading	Factor	Belonging	Crowding	Security	Communal	Preference	Role-Schema	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Stereotyping	Tenure	Other-Schema	Age	Community Work	Income	Property Type	Family Status	Occupation	Education	Controlled	Defensive	Time Spent Daily	Coping	Appraisal
M28	0.922		12.3	0.6	70.7	14.7	3.3	0.2	7.7	2.2	0.3	11-15 yrs	0.3	51-65	H.O.A.	$24-$35	T.H./Owner	Single, W/D	Retired	Grad/Prof	7.7	15.5	Several Hrs.	7.7	0.7
M112	0.922		4.4	0.4	24.6	12.4	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.3	1-5 yrs	0.3	36-50	None	$35-$50	T.H./Owner	Single, N/D	Retail	Bachelor	0.6	0.6	Half-Day	5.5	4.4
M110	0.841		0.7	0.7	21.7	7.7	7.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1-5 yrs	0.7	19-25	None	$12-$18	Apartment	Single, N/D	Retail	Bachelor	0.7	0.7	Half-Day	6.6	0.7
M42	0.820		15.5	2.2	42.6	21.7	6.6	0.5	15.5	0.6	0.5	11-15 yrs	10.5	51-65	None	$35-$50	SF/Owner	Married, W/D	Health	Grad/Prof	0.6	0.6	Several Hrs.	6.3	12.4
M23	0.755		36.6	21.7	42.7	35.7	4.4	0.3	14.7	0.2	0.2	6-10 yrs	2.2	51-65	None	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, N/D	Health	GED/H.S.	0.5	0.3	Half-Day	4.4	4.4
M108	0.730		6.6	0.3	15.5	12.6	6.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	5.5	1-5 yrs	0.5	19-25	None	>$12	Apartment	Married, W/D	Retail	GED/H.S.	0.4	0.5	Several Hrs.	6.6	0.7
M89	0.726	1	9.3	0.2	21.7	15.5	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.6	0.6	11-15 yrs	18.6	36-50	None	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, W/D	Public	GED/H.S.	0.5	6.3	Half-Day	4.2	0.2
M32	0.724		6.6	6.2	49.7	12.6	12.6	0.2	6.6	10.5	6.6	20+ yrs	24.6	66+	Volunteer	$35-$50	SF/Owner	Single, N/D	F.I.R.E.	Some College	12.4	12.6	Other	12.6	18.6
M105	0.704		12.6	0.6	21.7	24.6	12.6	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.6	20+ yrs	6.6	36-50	Other	$12-$18	Rural/Owner	Separated, N/D	Retail	Some College	0.6	7.7	Several Hrs.	0.7	0.7
M35	0.619		12.6	0.6	21.7	18.6	9.3	0.3	10.5	18.6	0.6	1-5 yrs	0.6	51-65	Many	$50-$75	Retire/Owner	Married, N/D	Public	Grad/Prof	6.6	0.6	Half-Day	3.3	8.4
M111	0.614		0.4	7.7	21.7	7.7	10.5	0.7	8.4	14.7	0.7	1-5 yrs	0.7	51-65	Other	$175+	SF/Owner	Single, N/D	F.I.R.E.	Other	0.6	6.6	Several Hrs.	6.6	0.5
M26	0.578		16.4	7.7	18.6	18.6	8.4	0.2	10.5	2.2	0.2	1-5 yrs	2.2	51-65	Block Watch	$35-$50	Apartment	Single, N/D	Home	Some College	0.5	7.7	Half-Day	0.6	0.6
Total Mentions			134	48.9	372.9	202.4	83.3	4.2	87.6	57.8	16.8		67.8								31.7	59.7		65.1	52.3
Percent of Total			10.43%	3.81%	29.03%	15.76%	6.49%	0.33%	6.82%	4.50%	1.31%		5.28%								2.47%	4.65%		5.07%	4.07%
Factor Percent			59.0%				13.6%		12.6%			5.3%									7.1%			9.1%	
M69	0.922		9.3	2.1	18.6	20.4	21.7	14.7	2.1	7.7	7.7	11-15 yrs	0.7	66+	Many	$175+	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Grad/Prof	6.6	18.6	Half-Day	10.5	18.6
M66	0.766		7.7	0.4	7.7	15.5	12.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	6-10 yrs	0.7	66+	None	$33-$50	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Bachelors	0.7	0.7	Half-Day	0.7	12.6
M21	0.762		35.7	21.7	28.7	30.5	16.4	4.2	21.7	2.2	6.2	6-10 yrs	2.2	51-65	Many	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Separated, ND	F.I.R.E.	Bachelors	0.3	12.3	Several Hrs.	7.7	20.5
M25	0.735	2	24.6	0.2	24.6	36.6	21.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	16-20 yrs	0.7	51-65	Volunteer	$33-$50	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Construction	GED/H.S.	0.6	5.5	Half-Day	10.5	28.7
M33	0.570		15.5	0.3	6.6	21.7	28.7	8.4	0.3	0.4	4.4	All my life	16.4	51-65	Volunteer	$33-$50	SF/Owner	Single, ND	Prof., Admin.	Bachelors	0.7	5.5	Several Hrs.	4.4	21.7
Total Mentions			92.8	24.7	86.2	124.7	101.1	28.4	24.7	11.6	19.7		20.7								8.9	42.6		33.8	102.1
Percent of Total			12.85%	3.42%	11.94%	17.27%	14.00%	3.93%	3.42%	1.61%	2.73%		2.87%								1.23%	5.90%		4.68%	14.14%
Factor Percent			45.48%				17.94%		7.76%			2.87%									7.13%			18.82%	
M71	0.872		4.4	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	12.4	10.5	0.5	>1 year	5.5	26-35	None	$18-$24	SF/Renter	Married, WD	Construction	Less than	0.3	0.7	Several	2.2	0.6
M103	0.851		0.3	1.1	0.6	4.4	0.6	0.3	4.4	6.2	0.5	1-5 yrs	0.5	26-35	None	$12-$18	SF/Renter	Single, ND	Retail	GED/H.S.	0.2	0.3	Several	12.6	0.5
M79	0.838		5.5	0.1	0.6	12.6	0.5	0.2	5.5	2.2	0.5	1-5 yrs	0.5	26-35	None	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Education	Bachelors	0.2	0.4	Half-Day	8.4	5.5
M107	0.759	3	0.4	0.4	4.2	6.6	2.2	0.2	7.7	6.6	0.6	1-5 yrs	0.5	19-25	None	>$12	SF/Renter	Married, WD	Retail	GED/H.S.	0.5	0.4	Several	0.4	0.7
M85	0.557		0.3	0.6	21.7	0.3	7.7	0.3	15.5	10.5	24.4	1-5 yrs	8.4	19-25	None	$18-$24	SF/Renter	Single, ND	Other	Some College	0.2	0.6	Several	0.5	0.6
Total Mentions			10.9	2.8	33.7	24.5	11.7	1.5	45.5	36	26.5		15.4								1.4	2.4		24.1	7.9
Percent of Total			4.46%	1.15%	13.79%	10.03%	4.79%	0.61%	18.62%	14.74%	10.85%		6.30%								0.57%	0.98%		9.86%	3.23%
Factor Percent			29%				5.40%		44.21%			6.30%									1.56%			13.10%	
M45	0.899		7.7	0.4	1.1	12.6	3.3	0.4	12.6	0.4	0.4	20+	0.4	51-65	Other	$15+	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retail	Some College	0.2	0.4	Half-Day	12.6	0.5
M27	0.700	4	7.7	0.4	0.7	14.7	6.3	0.3	14.7	0.4	0.5	3	15.5	51-65	Many	$75-$125	Retire/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Some College	0.7	0.6	Half-Day	18.6	12.6
M68	0.560		0.6	3.3	8.4	24.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	3	12.6	51-65	Many	$22-$35	Apartment	Single, ND	Health	Grad/Prof	0.5	0.3	Entire	10.5	12.6

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M77	0.558		6.2	0.4	4.4	21.7	8.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1-5 yrs	6.6	26-35	Many	$35-$50	SF/Owner	Married, WD	Public	Bachelors	0.4	3.3	Several	8.4	7.7
Total Mentions			22.2	4.5	14.6	73.6	18.5	1.1	28.7	1.8	2.1	6	35.1								1.8	4.6		50.1	33.4
Percent of Total			7.45%	1.51%	4.90%	24.69%	6.21%	0.37%	9.63%	0.60%	0.70%	2.01%	11.77%								0.60%	1.54%		16.81%	11.20%
Factor Percent			38.54%				6.57%		10.94%			13.79%									2.15%			28.01%	
M57	0.836		14.7	0.5	12.6	35.7	0.6	0.5	35.7	24.6	12.6	>1 year	6.6	66+	Many	$75-$125	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Grad/Prof	0.5	0.5	Other	18.6	10.5
M53	0.764		0.7	4.4	7.7	30.6	7.7	12.4	30.6	20.5	18.6	20+	12.6	66+	Many	$18-$24	SF/Owner	Single, ND	Retired	Bachelors	0.4	12.6	Entire	3.3	0.4
M92	0.678	5	5.5	5.5	7.7	8.4	12.6	0.5	8.4	10.5	6.6	6-10 yrs	6.6	51-65	Church	$35-$50	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Prof./Admin	Some College	0.2	5.5	Half-Day	4.4	5.5
Total Mentions			20.9	10.4	28	74.7	20.9	13.4	74.7	55.6	37.8		25.8								1.1	18.6		26.3	16.4
Percent of Total			4.92%	2.45%	6.59%	17.59%	4.92%	3.16%	17.59%	13.09%	8.90%		6.08%								0.26%	4.38%		6.19%	3.86%
Factor Percent			31.56%				8.08%		39.59%			6.08%									4.64%			10.06%	
M52	0.926		0.3	0.4	15.5	5.5	6.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3	16-20 yrs	0.3	66+	Other	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Bachelors	0.4	0.4	Half-Day	0.4	12.6
M94	0.859		0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.2	20+	0.2	66+	Police	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, ND	Retired	Some College	0.2	4.2	Half-Day	3.3	4.4
M46	0.639	6	2.2	4.4	4.4	0.7	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	7.7	1-5 yrs	0.7	26-35	Youth	$50-$75	SF/Owner	Married, WD	Prof./Admin	Bachelors	0.4	0.4	Half-Day	0.4	0.7
Total Mentions			2.7	5.1	20.4	6.4	11.5	0.5	1.2	2.8	13.2		1.2								1	5		4.1	17.7
Percent of Total			2.91%	5.50%	21.98%	6.90%	12.39%	0.54%	1.29%	3.02%	14.22%		1.29%								1.08%	5.39%		4.42%	19.07%
Factor Percent			37.28%				12.93%		18.53%			1.29%									6.47%			23.49%	

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APPENDIX T: MODEL 5, COEFFICIENT CORRELATIONS

	Age	Ethnicity	Family Status	Education	Occupation	Tenure	Daily	Property Type	Community	Income	Security	Privacy	Belonging	Social Exclusiveness	Crowding	Place Attachment	Communal	Autonomous	Controlled	Other-Schema	Self-Schema	Role-Schema	Stereotype	Attitude	Preference	Appraisal	Coping	Defensive
Age	1.000	.206	-.224	-.080	.759	.591	.387	-.453	-.074	.178	.121	.103	.138	.083	-.085	.104	.225	.053	.073	.067	.178	.012	.218	.189	.024	.253	.076	.094
Ethnicity	.206	1.000	-.086	.104	.193	.223	-.022	-.054	.117	-.119	-.046	.188	.108	.187	.024	-.021	.201	-.100	.108	.069	.019	-.265	-.116	.104	.020	.005	-.071	-.178
Family Status	-.224	-.086	1.000	.099	-.054	-.202	.077	.207	.277	-.236	.032	.058	-.275	-.264	.045	-.001	.014	.035	-.196	-.049	.057	.018	.061	-.102	-.075	.160	.100	.069
Education	-.080	.104	.099	1.000	-.038	.110	.046	.207	.214	-.349	-.285	.118	-.044	.173	.080	-.029	-.223	-.308	.264	.125	.099	-.245	.079	-.151	-.124	.096	-.104	-.052
Occupation	.759	.193	-.054	-.038	1.000	.567	.536	-.520	-.161	.112	.061	.212	.133	.202	.082	.129	.318	-.003	.128	.199	.158	.046	.247	.104	.151	.326	-.003	.149
Tenure	.591	.223	-.202	.110	.567	1.000	.347	-.403	.025	.116	.018	.150	.172	.226	.207	.211	.253	.001	.171	.278	.281	-.097	.223	.196	-.131	.290	-.225	.166
Daily	.387	-.022	.077	.046	.536	.347	1.000	-.293	.015	-.100	-.196	.336	.138	-.052	-.081	-.066	.137	.143	-.253	-.002	-.167	.062	.203	.123	.202	.157	-.113	.028
Property Type	-.453	-.054	.207	.207	-.520	-.403	-.293	1.000	.290	-.402	-.014	-.152	.040	-.246	.015	-.105	-.344	-.130	-.110	-.151	.033	.062	-.248	.019	-.091	-.298	-.065	-.247
Community	-.074	.117	.277	.214	-.161	.025	.015	.290	1.000	-.418	-.105	-.043	.203	-.233	.028	.110	.030	-.033	-.126	-.138	.029	-.042	-.158	-.129	-.124	-.025	-.318	-.259
Income	.178	-.119	-.236	-.349	.112	.116	-.100	-.402	-.418	1.000	.094	.045	-.146	.182	-.177	.106	-.062	.088	.098	.108	-.123	.010	.112	.129	-.027	.274	.097	.069
Security	.121	-.046	.032	-.285	.061	.018	-.196	-.014	-.105	.094	1.000	-.052	-.194	-.170	.280	.298	.116	.193	-.061	.221	.222	.003	-.119	.115	.121	.050	.317	.103
Privacy	.103	.188	.058	.118	.212	.150	.336	-.152	-.043	.045	-.052	1.000	-.201	.055	.188	-.157	-.140	.270	-.028	.073	-.093	-.135	.075	-.107	-.036	-.086	-.154	-.075
Belonging	.138	.108	-.275	-.044	.133	.172	.138	.040	.203	-.146	-.194	-.201	1.000	.025	-.099	-.189	.352	-.001	-.070	-.234	-.176	.081	.076	.095	-.026	-.036	-.256	-.209
Social Exclusiveness	.083	.187	-.264	.173	.202	.226	-.052	-.246	-.233	.182	-.170	.055	.025	1.000	.198	.098	.017	-.130	.515	.405	.233	-.099	.329	.257	.055	.125	.103	.264
Crowding	-.085	.024	.045	.080	.082	.207	-.081	.015	.028	-.177	.280	.188	-.099	.198	1.000	.187	-.086	.149	.267	.207	.327	-.033	.120	.009	.010	-.183	-.098	-.014
Place Attachment	.104	-.021	-.001	-.029	.129	.211	-.066	-.105	.110	.106	.298	-.157	-.189	.098	.187	1.000	.049	.140	.057	.088	.465	-.073	-.237	-.030	-.064	.081	-.065	.196
Communal	.225	.201	.014	-.223	.318	.253	.137	-.344	.030	-.062	.116	-.140	.352	.017	-.086	.049	1.000	.057	.033	.118	-.022	.190	.141	.147	.035	.266	.296	.165
Autonomous	.053	-.100	.035	-.308	-.003	.001	.143	-.130	-.033	.088	.193	.270	-.001	-.130	.149	.140	.057	1.000	-.065	.013	-.071	.340	.270	-.032	-.097	-.023	.153	.054
Controlled	.073	.108	-.196	.264	.128	.171	-.253	-.110	-.126	.098	-.061	-.028	-.070	.515	.267	.057	.033	-.065	1.000	.664	.310	-.087	.227	.193	-.097	.105	.272	.276
Other-Schema	.067	.069	-.049	.125	.199	.278	-.002	-.151	-.138	.108	.221	.073	-.234	.405	.207	.088	.118	.013	.664	1.000	.366	-.020	.297	.294	.030	.282	.359	.364
Self-Schema	.178	.019	.057	.099	.158	.281	-.167	.033	.029	-.123	.222	-.093	-.176	.233	.327	.465	-.022	-.071	.310	.366	1.000	-.082	.005	.296	-.157	-.037	.089	.058
Role-Schema	.012	-.265	.018	-.245	.046	-.097	.062	.062	-.042	.010	.003	-.135	.081	-.099	-.033	-.073	.190	.340	-.087	-.020	-.082	1.000	.372	.193	.059	.079	.135	.196
Stereotype	.218	-.116	.061	.079	.247	.223	.203	-.248	-.158	.112	-.119	.075	.076	.329	.120	-.237	.141	.270	.227	.297	.005	.372	1.000	.259	.159	.313	.266	.269
Attitude	.189	.104	-.102	-.151	.104	.196	.123	.019	-.129	.129	.115	-.107	.095	.257	.009	-.030	.147	-.032	.193	.294	.296	.193	.259	1.000	.352	.136	.162	.316
Preference	.024	.020	-.075	-.124	.151	-.131	.202	-.091	-.124	-.027	.121	-.036	-.026	.055	.010	-.064	.035	-.097	-.097	.030	-.157	.059	.159	.352	1.000	.135	.034	.133
Appraisal	.253	.005	.160	.096	.326	.290	.157	-.298	-.025	.274	.050	-.086	-.036	.125	-.183	.081	.266	-.023	.105	.282	-.037	.079	.313	.136	.135	1.000	.277	.449
Coping	.076	-.071	.100	-.104	-.003	-.225	-.113	-.065	-.318	.097	.317	-.154	-.256	.103	-.098	-.065	.296	.153	.272	.359	.089	.135	.266	.162	.034	.277	1.000	.214
Defensive	.094	-.178	.069	-.052	.149	.166	.028	-.247	-.259	.069	.103	-.075	-.209	.264	-.014	.196	.165	.054	.276	.364	.058	.196	.269	.316	.133	.449	.214	1.000

APPENDIX U: Model 5, Factor Matrix, Women by Weighted Concept Categories, Demographic and Contextual Variables

R-Mode Analysis

Q-Mode Analysis			R-Factor 1 Lifestyle					R-Factor 2 Social Control			R-Factor 3 Activists				R-Factor 4 Place Attachment				R-Factor 5 Individualism				R-Factor 6 Defensive Assessment		R-Factor 7 Belonging		R-Factor 8 Community Advocate		R-Factor 9 Viewpoint	
Subject	Loading	Factor	Occupation	Age	Tenure	Time	Property Type	Controlled	Social Exclusiveness	Other-Schema	Community Work	Family Status	Education	Income	Place Attachment	Self-Schema	Security	Crowding	Role-Schema	Autonomous	Stereotype	Ethnicity	Appraisal	Defensive	Privacy	Belonging	Coping	Communal	Preference	Attitude
39	0.915		Public	36-50	1-5 yrs	Several	Rural/Own	0.6	0.4	4.2	Church	Married, ND	Bachelors	$24-$35	9.3	0.2	42.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	White	0.7	0.2	0.7	8.4	10.5	3.3	4.2	0.7
100	0.822		Retail	36-50	1-5 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Rent	0.5	0.5	0.4	Church	Married, WD	GED/H.S.	$12-$18	0.6	0.4	30.6	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	Hispanic/Latino	0.3	6.6	0.5	15.5	12.3	10.5	12.6	0.6
76	0.792		Public	36-50	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.5	0.4	Block Watch	Single, ND	Bachelors	$35-$50	7.7	0.4	28.7	4.2	0.4	0.5	8.4	Hispanic/Latino	0.4	6.6	0.7	7.7	0.7	6.6	12.4	0.4
41	0.754		Admin	51-65	>1 yr	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.6	0.7	0.3	School	Married, WD	Some College	$35-$50	14.7	0.3	49.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	White	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	18.6	28.7	6.6	6.6
30	0.728		Public	36-50	20+	Other	SF/Own	0.7	0.7	14.7	None	Single, ND	Bachelors	$24-$35	21.7	0.6	42.7	14.7	0.7	7.7	7.7	White	6.6	6.6	14.7	0.6	6.6	14.7	7.7	7.7
86	0.716		Retail	26-35	>1 yr	Half-Day	Apartment	0.6	0.5	5.5	None	Single, WD	GED/H.S.	$12-$18	0.5	4.4	21.7	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.5	Hispanic/Latino	4.4	6.6	0.5	7.7	0.3	0.6	6.6	0.6
74	0.699		Admin	51-65	6-10 yrs	Several	SF/Own	0.7	7.7	0.4	Volunteer	Single, ND	Grad/Prof	$75-$125	14.7	4.4	35.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	White	0.7	14.7	0.5	0.6	7.7	12.6	0.7	14.7
54	0.691		Public	51-65	20+	Several	SF/Own	0.5	3.3	0.6	Many	Married, ND	Some College	$75-$125	28.4	0.6	42.7	3.3	6.6	0.6	0.6	White	12.6	0.6	0.7	4.4	0.7	12.6	0.6	0.6
44	0.647		Admin	51-65	11-15 yrs	Several	SF/Own	0.2	1.1	0.4	H.O.A.	Married, ND	Bachelors	$50-$75	28.7	6.6	35.7	0.7	0.6	7.7	0.4	White	0.6	0.5	6.6	20.4	0.7	14.7	4.4	0.7
62	0.646	1	Admin	36-50	6-10 yrs	Several	Apartment	0.7	0.7	0.7	None	Single, WD	Some College	$24-$35	30.5	15.5	35.7	10.5	7.7	0.7	7.7	Hispanic/Latino	6.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	7.7	7.7	14.7	7.7
82	0.645		Education	26-35	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Rent	0.6	0.2	5.5	Many	Single, WD	Some College	$35-$50	14.7	0.3	28.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	Black	7.7	4.4	0.6	14.7	5.5	14.7	0.6	5.5
99	0.621		Student	19-25	>1 yr	Several	Apartment	0.5	0.5	0.4	None	Single, ND	Some College	>$12	0.4	0.4	18.6	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	White	0.3	0.6	0.6	10.5	6.3	10.5	0.6	0.6
31	0.611		Retired	66+	20+	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.7	8.2	Other	Single, ND	Some College	$18-$24	7.7	20.5	49.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.2	White	14.7	0.7	0.7	14.7	7.7	28.7	0.7	14.7
61	0.595		Public	51-65	11-15 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.5	14.7	Many	Married, WD	Grad/Prof	$50-$75	21.7	0.6	42.7	0.4	6.6	0.4	0.7	Hispanic/Latino	21.7	21.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	14.7	12.6	14.7
59	0.593		Admin	26-35	1-5 yrs	Several	SF/Own	0.6	6.6	12.6	H.O.A.	Single, WD	Bachelors	$50-$75	18.6	4.1	42.7	6.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	White	20.5	7.7	0.2	0.6	10.5	21.7	28.7	14.7
106	0.587		Admin	26-35	1-5 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.3	5.5	0.3	School	Married, WD	Bachelors	$50-$75	0.7	0.2	24.6	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	White	12.6	0.7	0.5	21.7	6.6	10.5	4.2	0.6
84	0.580		Education	51-65	11-15 yrs	Half-Day	T.H./Own	0.6	6.6	4.4	Block Watch	Single, ND	Bachelors	$50-$75	6.6	8.4	28.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	White	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	5.5	7.7	5.5	21.7
Total Mentions								9.8	36.7	73.7					227.2	67.9	601.6	54.1	32.5	23.3	31.7		111.6	80.1	29.8	132.9	108.5	220.5	123.4	112.8
Percent of Total								0.47%	1.77%	3.55%					10.93%	3.27%	28.95%	2.60%	1.56%	1.12%	1.53%		5.37%	3.85%	1.43%	6.40%	5.22%	10.61%	5.94%	5.43%
Factor Percent									5.78%							45.75%				4.21%			9.22%		7.83%		15.83%		11.37%	
43	0.913		Public	51-65	20+	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.1	0.4	0.1	None	Single, ND	Bachelors	$50-$75	4.4	0.7	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.1	White	14.7	1.1	0.7	20.4	1.1	42.7	1.1	4.4
38	0.902		Public	51-65	11-15 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.2	0.4	0.5	Church	Married, ND	Bachelors	$35-$50	0.5	0.5	7.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	White	12.6	0.7	0.7	10.5	6.6	24.6	0.5	0.5
102	0.820		Retired	66+	20+	Entire Day	T.H./Own	0.7	0.6	6.6	H.O.A.	Single, ND	Some College	$24-$35	0.7	0.6	21.7	5.5	6.6	0.4	12.6	White	5.5	0.6	0.4	21.7	3.3	28.7	7.7	7.7
63	0.812		Education	36-50	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	Duplex/Own	0.6	0.7	0.7	Many	Married, WD	Grad/Prof	$12-$18	0.7	0.6	21.7	0.6	15.5	0.5	0.7	Two or More	0.6	6.6	0.4	28.7	5.5	42.7	18.6	21.7
29	0.767		Retired	51-65	6-10 yrs	Entire Day	SF/Own	0.1	0.5	6.6	None	Married, ND	Some College	$12-$18	7.7	0.6	21.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	6.6	White	2.1	0.6	0.7	35.7	0.4	35.7	16.4	14.7
34	0.722		Info.	36-50	11-15 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.3	6.3	0.4	None	Single, ND	Some College	$24-$35	10.5	0.2	24.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	12.4	White	18.6	12.6	4.4	15.5	6.6	30.6	3.3	4.4
70	0.700	2	Retired	66+	20+	Entire Day	SF/Own	0.2	12.6	0.6	Many	Married, ND	Bachelors	$24-$35	7.7	0.6	21.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	6.6	White	12.6	0.6	0.4	42.7	4.4	28.7	18.6	12.6
75	0.643		Public	36-50	20+	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.6	6.3	0.7	Volunteer	Married, WD	Some College	$75-$125	0.7	0.5	14.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	7.7	White	7.7	0.6	14.7	10.5	0.4	14.7	0.6	5.5
40	0.626		Health	51-65	>1 yr	Several	SF/Own	0.6	0.5	1.1	None	Single, ND	Grad/Prof	$35-$50	8.4	2.2	30.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	Two or More	6.6	0.6	0.6	10.5	14.7	24.6	2.2	0.2
60	0.603		Education	51-65	>1 yr	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.6	0.6	Church	Single, ND	Grad/Prof	$50-$75	0.6	0.7	21.7	0.2	21.7	7.7	21.7	Black	14.7	14.7	0.7	12.4	18.6	24.6	0.7	14.7
50	0.600		Admin	36-50	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.3	0.3	6.3	Volunteer	Single, ND	AA	$35-$50	0.6	2.2	20.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	White	0.5	9.3	14.7	4.2	6.6	21.7	8.4	14.7
55	0.566		Retired	66+	20+	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.4	0.7	Many	Single, WD	Some College	$24-$35	7.7	0.6	28.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	7.7	White	24.6	24.6	0.5	21.7	2.2	21.7	7.7	7.7
Total Mentions								5.1	29.6	24.9					50.2	10	243	10.1	48.2	13.7	79		120.8	72.6	38.9	234.5	70.4	341	85.8	108.8
Percent of Total								0.32%	1.87%	1.57%					3.16%	0.63%	15.32%	0.64%	3.04%	0.86%	4.98%		7.61%	4.58%	2.45%	14.78%	4.44%	21.49%	5.41%	6.86%
Factor Percent									3.76%							19.75%				8.88%			12.19%		17.23%		25.93%		12.27%	
65	0.939		Retired	66+	20+	Entire Day	SF/Own	0.6	7.7	0.7	Other	Single, ND	Some College	$12-$18	56.7	18.6	14.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	White	7.7	7.7	0.5	14.7	0.6	21.7	0.7	7.7
73	0.761		Admin	36-50	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.6	7.7	0.7	Volunteer	Married, ND	Grad/Prof	$75-$125	21.7	5.5	14.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	Hispanic/Latino	0.5	12.6	0.4	18.6	0.5	14.7	0.6	6.6
88	0.738		Admin	36-50	6-10 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.6	20.5	0.5	Youth	Married, WD	Some College	$35-$50	21.7	0.5	14.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	White	6.6	12.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	18.6	12.6	7.7
36	0.710	3	Admin	51-65	20+	Several	SF/Own	0.6	0.6	0.2	Many	Married, ND	Some College	$24-$35	24.6	6.2	25.5	6.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	White	0.6	7.7	0.5	7.7	0.6	21.7	5.5	0.6
67	0.699		Retired	51-65	20+	Entire Day	SF/Own	0.6	0.7	6.6	Volunteer	Married, ND	Some College	$50-$75	21.7	7.7	14.7	3.3	7.7	0.5	0.6	White	12.6	14.7	0.6	7.7	0.5	7.7	6.6	14.7
51	0.616		Public	36-50	1-5 yrs	Half-Day	T.H./Own	0.7	8.4	12.6	Volunteer	Single, WD	Some College	$75-$125	28.7	6.6	28.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	White	21.7	4.4	0.7	6.6	12.6	21.7	3.3	0.7
Total Mentions								3.7	45.6	21.3					175.1	45.1	113	11.9	10.2	3.3	3.3		49.7	59.7	3.3	55.8	15.2	106.1	29.3	38
Percent of Total								0.47%	5.78%	2.70%					22.18%	5.71%	14.31%	1.51%	1.29%	0.42%	0.42%		6.29%	7.56%	0.42%	7.07%	1.93%	13.44%	3.71%	4.81%
Factor Percent									8.94%							43.71%				2.13%			13.86%		7.48%		15.36%		8.52%	
96	0.765		Retail	19-25	>1 yr	Several	Apartment	0.5	0.7	0.4	None	Single, ND	GED/H.S.	$12-$18	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	White	0.4	0.6	0.5	14.7	0.4	6.3	0.4	0.6
49	0.737		Wholesale	51-65	11-15 yrs	Several	SF/Own	0.5	0.6	4.4	None	Married, ND	Some College	$24-$35	3.3	4.2	18.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	4.4	White	8.4	0.6	0.6	18.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.4
22	0.617		Retail	51-65	16-20 yrs	Half-Day	Rural/Own	0.7	2.2	2.1	None	Married, WD	Some College	$75-$125	7.7	2.1	28.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	White	7.7	0.2	0.7	35.7	0.7	7.7	0.7	28.7
37	0.570	4	Admin	36-50	1-5 yrs	Several	SF/Rent	12.6	14.7	0.7	None	Married, WD	GED/H.S.	$50-$75	14.7	0.7	0.7	6.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	White	4.4	0.4	0.4	21.7	0.1	6.6	2.2	5.5
Total Mentions								14.3	18.2	7.6					26	7.4	48.7	8.1	1.1	2.6	5.7		20.9	1.8	2.2	90.7	1.6	20.9	3.7	39.2
Percent of Total								4.46%	5.68%	2.37%					8.11%	2.31%	15.19%	2.53%	0.34%	0.81%	1.78%		6.52%	0.56%	0.69%	28.28%	0.50%	6.52%	1.15%	12.22%
Factor Percent									12.50%							28.13%				2.93%			7.08%		28.97%		7.02%		13.38%	

56	0.847		Retired	66+	16-20 yrs	Entire Day	SF/Own	0.7	21.7	0.7	Volunteer	Separt., ND	GED/H.S.	$24-$35	0.7	0.6	7.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	14.7	White	21.7	14.7	4.4	7.7	12.6	7.7	21.7	21.7
72	0.606	5	Admin	36-50	11-15 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.6	0.5	0.6	Volunteer	Married, WD	Some College	$50-$75	0.7	0.4	14.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	6.6	Hispanic/Latino	12.6	0.6	0.5	6.6	0.6	12.6	12.6	7.7
64	0.596		Education	51-65	1-5 yrs	Half-Day	SF/Own	0.7	0.6	0.6	Church	Married, ND	Grad/Prof	$75-$125	7.7	5.5	28.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	6.6	White	0.7	0.7	0.6	7.7	0.7	0.7	30.6	18.6
Total Mentions								2	22.8	1.9					9.1	6.5	51.1	1.1	1.6	1.7	27.9		35	16	5.5	22	13.9	21	64.9	48
Percent of Total								0.57%	6.48%	0.54%					2.59%	1.85%	14.52%	0.31%	0.45%	0.48%	7.93%		9.94%	4.55%	1.56%	6.25%	3.95%	5.97%	18.44%	13.64%
Factor Percent									7.59%							19.26%					8.86%			14.49%		7.81%		9.91%		32.07%	

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